

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	From: Hillary Clinton, To: Judith Leiber (1 page)	12/23/96	Personal Misfile
001b. card	From: Judith, To: Hillary (2 pages)	5/31/96	Personal Misfile
002. resume	Peter Lucas [partial] (1 page)	2/26/96	b(6)
003. letter	From: Susan, To: Hillary [partial] (1 page)	10/29/96	b(6)
004. letter	From: Ann Hurley, To: Mrs. Clinton [partial] (1 page)	nd	b(6)
005. letter	From: The Sidwell Friends School, To: President and Mrs. Clinton (1 page)	7/31/96	Personal Misfile
006a. letter	From: Hillary Clinton, To: Tim Lindgren (1 page)	9/25/96	Personal Misfile
006b. letter	From: Tim Lindgren, To: Hillary (2 pages)	9/12/96	Personal Misfile
007a. letter	From: Hillary Clinton, To: Anthony Lewis (1 page)	10/2/96	Personal Misfile
007b. letter	From: Anthony Lewis, To: Mrs. Clinton (2 pages)	9/18/96	Personal Misfile
008. letter	From: Hillary Clinton, To: Ms. Grace Lichtenstein (1 page)	10/12/96	Personal Misfile
009. memo	From: Aprill N. Springfield, To: Pamela Cicetti, Re: tour (1 page)	10/7/96	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Pam Cicetti
OA/Box Number: 10598

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - 1996 Personal - L [1]

2014-0159-S

sb238

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

[REDACTED] - November 26, 1997

1993 Correspondence A-Z	Box 1 of 8	- OA - 10593 - NARA - 8010
1994 Correspondence A-Z	" 2 "	- OA - 10594 - NARA - 8011
1995 Correspondence A-L	" 3 "	- OA - 10595 - NARA - 8012
1995 Correspondence M-Z	" 4 "	- OA - 10596 - NARA - 8013
1996 Correspondence A-K	" 5 "	- OA - 10597 - NARA - 8014
1996 Correspondence L-Z	" 6 "	- OA - 10598 - NARA - 8015
103rd Congress	" 7 "	- OA - 10599 - NARA - 8016
104th Congress	Box 8 of 8	- OA - 10600 - NARA - 8017

FIRST LADY FILES

From PAM CICETTI

picked up from 2nd fl WW 11/25/97 -

LEE

Doug Thurman
will store in 2W2
per telcon 11/25/97

regular oversize attachments per Terry Good and
see Johnson 11/26/97
rr

10593 → 10600

~~REQUIRES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS~~

8 boxes filed 11/26/97
rr

HRC - 1996 Personal - L

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**



Texas General Land Office
Garry Mauro, Commissioner

Richard M. Landsman

School Land Board Member

100 Mackey Drive
San Antonio, Texas 78213-4400
(210) 366-0955

Printed on Recycled Paper

From the Desk of

Richard Landsman

(512) 366-0955

Dec. 12, 1996

Hillary -

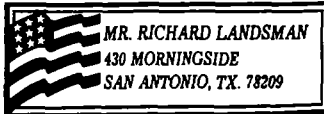
Ann Richards put me on this board until
George W. Bush found out!

P.S. Do you have a job for me?

PERSONAL
&
CONFIDENTIAL

ML

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: AMB DATE: 11/12/13



Mrs. Hillary Clinton
First Lady
The White House

P E R S O N A L

430 MORNINGSIDE
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78209



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

This page is recyclable ♻

TEXAS

Mauro sounds like he'll be a candidate for governor in '98

By STEFANIE SCOTT

EXPRESS-NEWS AUSTIN BUREAU

AUSTIN — Texas Land Commissioner Garry Mauro all but declared himself a candidate for governor in 1998 at a fund-raiser hosted by fellow Democrats that brought him more than a half-million dollars Wednesday night.

"As Texas races toward the future, I plan to be in the race. I plan to be in the arena," he told more than 300 people at the Hyatt Regency Austin.

Mauro, who headed President Clinton's re-election effort in Texas, said he has no plans to take a Cabinet post or to head the Democratic National Committee.

"Why would I want a job in Washington when I'm already Texas Land Commissioner?" he asked the crowd.

In an advance copy of his speech, Mauro went on to ask: "And most important, why would I resign and let a Republican governor appoint someone who could undo everything we've worked so hard over the years to do?"

That question was not asked, and he never once mentioned Republican Gov. George W. Bush by name.

Asked whether he'd run for governor, Mauro told reporters: "It's sure a possibility."

"Right now, I'm not looking past the legislative session," he said.

Sounding like a gubernatorial candidate, Mauro told the crowd: "I have a vision for Texas, a vision of a Texas where, if you work hard and play by the rules, you'll have a good job and make a good living."

"A Texas where if you work hard and play by the rules, you can buy your own home and be able to pay

the property taxes on it," Mauro said, in an apparent dig at Bush who is seeking to cut the amount of property taxes Texans pay.

Mauro called for better jobs, access to health care and education, and a clean environment — issues not traditionally raised in a race for land commissioner.

"We will leave Texas better than we found it. We will make a difference," he said to the applause of the partisan crowd.

Mauro, land commissioner since 1983, has said he will not seek re-election to his statewide post in 1998, and there has been widespread talk in Democratic circles that he's planning a run for governor.

Capitol insiders have speculated on a possible Democratic primary battle between Mauro and Comptroller John Sharp for the right to take on Bush, whose statewide popularity runs high.

The fund-raiser was hosted by former Govs. Ann Richards, Mark White and Dolph Briscoe and Lt. Gov. Bob Bullock.

Mauro's comments came the day after Republicans took control of the Texas Senate for the first time since Reconstruction.

Robert Duncan's victory over Democrat David Langston in West Texas in Tuesday's runoff for the seat vacated by Democrat John Montford gave the GOP 16 of the Senate's 31 seats as legislators prepare to go into session Jan. 14.

Mauro said he is proud of his record in the land office and said he has championed Texas school children and veterans as he worked toward clean beaches, air and water.

"We've got races still to run," he said.



MAURO

Would you buy a car from this guy?

Free

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-14-97

CE HRC
CIB
Do not reply

(A) **Bert Lance letter on your C-SPAN appearance.** He thinks that you were superb, and thanks you for your comments about President Carter and the Carter Center. They "meant much to me, and I am sure more (and more than you can know) to him and Roselynn. Thanks for your graciousness." Also, Lance expresses outrage about the treatment of you and Hillary. "I pray for you both everyday. Hillary has much more support than she knows."

(K) **JIM DORSKIND:**
Please coordinate the reply.

1997 National Press Club speech. Via Henry who expresses
even him the opportunity to serve in your Administration.

ded by Harold and Jeff Farrow, your special advisor on
our letter to Gov. Rossello during the Inaugural ceremony.
eived.

We also received the following item:

Do not reply

(A) **Letter from Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson.** She applauds your recent selection of Cabinet Members. "The diversity of your Cabinet is a testament to your sincere dedication and commitment to ensuring that all segments of society are represented at the highest levels of the Federal government."

PERSONAL
&
CONFIDENTIAL

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: ADB DATE: 11/13/13

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

1-14-97

BERT LANCE

12-16-96

'97 JAN 8 AM 10:41

Dear Mr. President:

As usual, you were superb on CSPAN. While I don't know much about victory, I have always felt that it was difficult to be gracious perhaps more so than in defeat.

Your "unsolicited" comments about President Carter & The Carter Center meant much to me, & I am sure meant more that you can know to him & Rosalynn. Thank you for your graciousness.

I can't express the outrage I feel about the treatment of you & Hillary. I pray for you both every day. Hillary has much more support than she knows -
Randy
Sext

Mount
Sinai

The Mount Sinai Medical Center

The Mount Sinai Hospital
Mount Sinai School of Medicine

Marvin F. Levitt, M.D.
Distinguished Service Professor
Joe Lowe and Louis Price
Professor of Medicine Emeritus
Director Renal Division Emeritus
Box 1121

5 East 98th Street, 11th Floor
New York, NY 10029-6574
Tel.: (212) 241-4060
Fax: (212) 831-5093

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: ADB DATE: 11/13/13

PERSONAL
&
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

November 20th, 1996

Dear Madam First Lady,

We first met at a women's police officers reunion in New York. We quickly appreciated your charm, grace, and Mark Twainian wit (I know beauty parlors!)

Most important we admire the enormous impact you have had on two men of great moment in our lives. First, Mr. President, whom you have helped use his charm, intelligence, and human empathy to become one of the great political leaders of our time. Second, your devoted friendship with two of our oldest friends, Selma and Walter Kaye, has enriched their most deserving lives. We shall keep secret from the medical profession that since Walter sees you the average



psychiatrists income has fallen
26%.

Of no less importance we
watch the development of your
beloved daughter and your commitment
to the healthy growth of all
children.

Please accept our heartfelt
admiration.

Sincerely,
Anne and Marvin Levitt

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THE WHITE HOUSE

March 12, 1996

Mr. Peter Lucas
10 Linmoor Terrace
Lexington, Massachusetts 02173

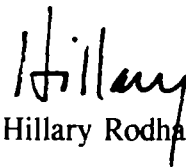
Dear Peter:

Thank you for your letter expressing your interest in the position of Ambassador to Albania. It was good to hear from you again and I hope my letter finds you well.

I appreciate your interest in serving the Administration in this capacity and have forwarded a copy of your letter and resume to the Office of Presidential Personnel for consideration.

With warm regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,



Hillary Rodham Clinton

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING Per E.O. 12958 as amended, Sec. 3.3 (c)
Initials: ADB Date 11/12/13

 Bob Nash, Presidential Personnel
Thomas P. O'Neill III

McDermott/O'Neill & Associates

February 27, 1996

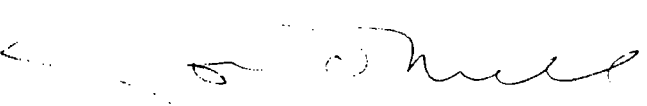
First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

Peter Lucas, an old friend of mine, would like to be considered for Ambassadorship to Albania.

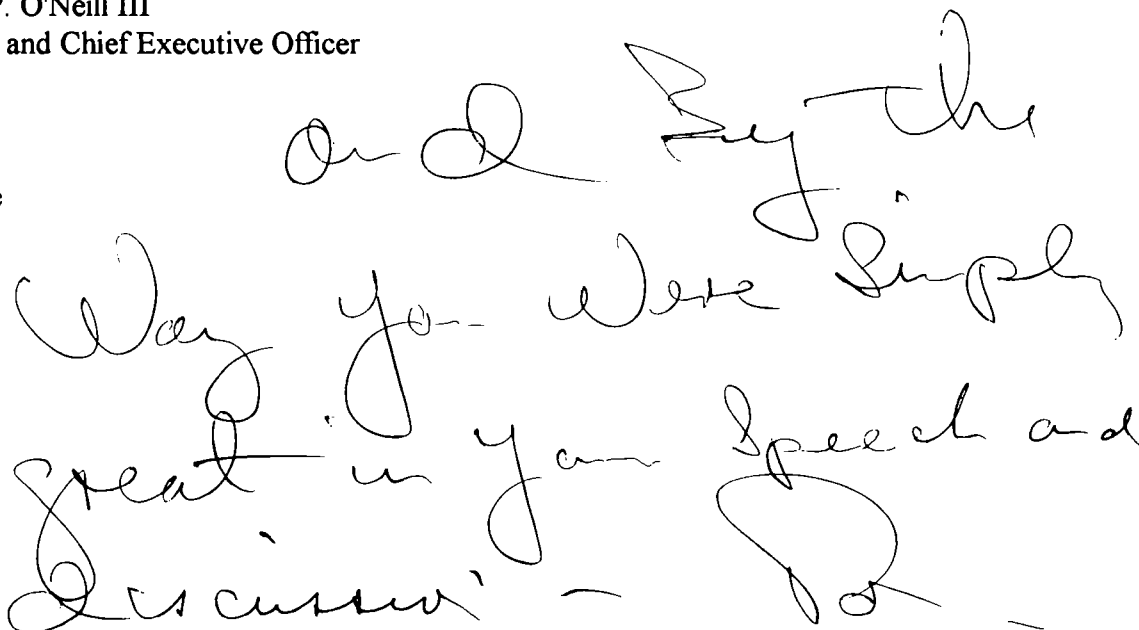
As a follow-up to our conversation last week in New Hampshire I enclose herewith his resume along with a copy of a letter he directed to your attention on February 9, 1996.

Sincerely,


Thomas P. O'Neill III
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

TPO/sck

Enclosure


on 2 by the
way you were simply
great in your speech and
discussion

Peter Lucas
10 Linmoor Terrace
Lexington, MA 02173
[H] 617-861-0433 [M] 617-222-4550
FAX 617-222-4539

SUMMARY

I have spent the past 35 years in journalism and government as a newspaper reporter, bureau chief, political columnist, author, and public affairs manager. In all my years as a newspaperman, there is hardly a public policy issue about which I have not studied, analyzed or written. I have covered the war in South Vietnam and South East Asia, the troubles in Northern Ireland, and the situations in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Panama and Cuba. I have visited Albania a dozen times and have written about it extensively and toured Greece for a series on the ethnic roots of presidential candidate Michael Dukakis. I have done countless television news shows, both as a panelist and moderator, and I have broad radio experience, including hosting my own radio news show. I have spent over nine years in government serving as a senior advisor and manager to the state's attorney general, speaker of the house, and secretary of transportation. In addition, I have been appointed to Presidential and Congressional commissions.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Political Commentary, News Reporting, and Journalism

The Boston Herald, 1979-90

Political Columnist

Covered and wrote about all major political issues in Massachusetts, Washington and across the country, including state and national presidential campaigns and state and national political developments.

The Boston Globe, 1972-75

State House Reporter and Political Columnist

Covered all aspects of state and city government as well as local, state, and national political campaigns.

Boston Herald Traveler, 1963-72

State House Bureau Chief and Political Columnist

Covered local, state, and national politics and ran a five-person bureau that operated out of the State House in Boston.

Government Affairs

Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority, 1993-present

Assistant General Manager for Public Affairs

- Manage the agency's government, media and community relations units, including a staff of 14, and serve as an advisor to the general manager and secretary of transportation.
- Develop positive press stories, formulate strategy to define the agency's role and services, and coordinate all local, state, and federal relations for the nation's oldest and sixth largest transit system.

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Peter Lucas**Massachusetts House of Representatives, 1991-93***Special Assistant to the Speaker of the House, Charles F. Flaherty*

Coordinated all media contacts for the speaker and the Democratic leadership of the Massachusetts House and advised the speaker on matters of public information and public policy.

Massachusetts Attorney General's Office, 1975-79*Chief of the Public Information Bureau*

- Served as chief spokesperson for Attorney General Francis X. Bellotti and for the Office of the Attorney General.
- Established outreach programs that dealt with community concerns over consumer protection and arson.
- Managed and edited all publications, position papers, press releases, speeches, and op-ed pieces.

Teaching**Boston University, 1978-79***Instructor in Journalism, School of Communications***OUTSIDE EXPERIENCE****United States Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Affairs, 1995-present**
Commissioner

Appointed by President Clinton to serve as one of three non-elected officials to review and recommend various domestic policy issues to the president.

The Helsinki Commission, 1991*Observer*

Chosen by Congress to observe the first free elections in Albania.

MILITARY SERVICE

United States Army, 1954-56, Korean War Veteran

BOOKS

Pols and Politics: Collected Columns of the Boston Herald's Peter Lucas

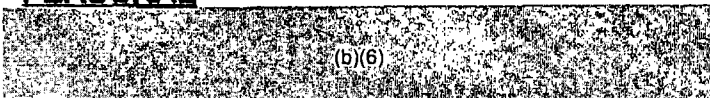
Luke on Duke: Snapshots in Time [a book about Michael S. Dukakis]

Catch Us If You Can [a book about Albania during World War II, to be published]

EDUCATION

Boston University, Boston, MA

B.A. in English Literature, 1960

PERSONAL

(b)(6)

002

Peter Lucas
10 Linmoor Terrace
Lexington, MA 02173

February 9, 1996

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

It has come to my attention that Joseph Lake, the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Albania, will soon be leaving his post. I am very interested in succeeding Mr. Lake.

As you may know, I have had a long and abiding interest in Albania. My parents were born there and were married in Korce in 1930, before immigrating to the United States permanently. [My father previously had come to the United States in 1905 as a 10-year-old boy.] It was here in the U.S., in the old West End and later Somerville, that they raised their family -- my two brothers, sister, and I -- all of whom were born in Boston or Cambridge.

Throughout the sixties, seventies, and early eighties, I tried to obtain a visa to visit Albania. Enver Hoxha and his Communist regime would not allow any American reporters into his closed country. In 1986, a year after Hoxha died, I finally did obtain a visa, becoming the first American reporter to visit that country since Harrison Salisbury of *The New York Times* in the 1950s. I did a 10-part series that ran in *The Boston Herald* and elsewhere.

Since that time I have visited the country a dozen times and have written about it extensively. I like to believe that several of my visits, made while Ramiz Alia, Hoxha's Communist successor, was still in power, had a moderating influence on him and the Communists.

In any event, I also got to know Sali Berisha, who is now president of Albania, when he cofounded the democratic party in 1989 to challenge the Communists. I had visited President Berisha and his wife Liri several times and was a guest at their home. I offered him advice about politics and the United States. In 1991 I was fortunate to be appointed to the Helsinki Commission to oversee the first free and open elections in Albania.

I was in Albania when Berisha was elected president in 1992 and I have returned several more times for book purposes. I last visited this past November, at President Berisha's invitation, to attend Flag Day ceremonies.

Throughout my relationship with President Berisha I have stressed several themes, not the least of which has been the need for Albania to be cooperative and allied with the United States and the West.

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
February 9, 1996
Page 2

I also have told him on many occasions that a democracy needed a free and open press, that his government had to stop arresting reporters, that he must return all church property, including the Monastery of Ardenica, which had partly been turned into a tourist hotel, and that he had to protect the rights of the Greek minority.

I was in Washington in September 1995 to be with President Berisha when he made his first White House visit and I coordinated the Boston part of his U.S. visit with the Secret Service. I also set up newspaper interviews for him with *The Christian Science Monitor*, *The Boston Globe*, and *The New York Times*.

Not only have I developed a good personal relationship with President Berisha, but I also know his top aides, such as Genc Pollo, members of his cabinet, leaders in Parliament, such as Speaker Peter Abnori, and the leaders of the opposition parties.

I know the language, the people, the politics, the religions and the history of the country. I have visited its most remote parts. I believe I can help President Clinton and the United States by serving as the United States Ambassador to the Republic of Albania.

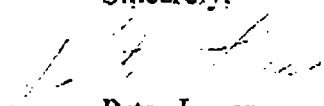
You will recall that I was an early and strong supporter of the President when he first ran for the White House. You may remember when I escorted you through the Massachusetts State House and introduced you to various political leaders early in the campaign, including the irrepressible Senate President Billy Bulger. I also helped coordinate several endorsements by prominent Massachusetts Democrats, such as former Attorney General Frank Bellotti, prior to the 1992 New Hampshire primary.

Then I brought my boyhood friend, Ralph Wright, the Speaker of the House in Vermont, on board and got him to endorse the President during the dark days just before the New Hampshire primary in February 1992. We, in turn, convinced Vermont Gov. Howard Dean to do the same, and he did. You may remember I accompanied you to the Ralph Wright fundraiser in Montpelier to make sure the endorsements came through, and they did.

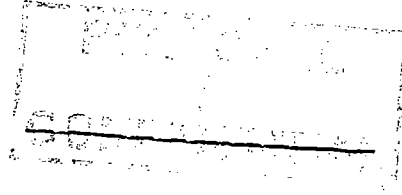
You were kind enough to invite my wife and I, and five other Massachusetts couples from the campaign, to the White House for coffee in May, 1993. It was a most memorable event.

I appreciate any support you can give me to fulfill my goal to become the next United States Ambassador to the Republic of Albania.

Sincerely,



Peter Lucas



DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: ADB DATE: 11/12/13

HWR
8/14/96

July 9, 1996
H

Dear Hillary,

I embark on this adventure with great enthusiasm, but my passion is tempered with trepidation & conflict.

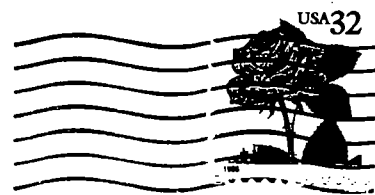
Although, - I could speak of "political implications," global issues or variations on the vision, my most
(over)

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

basic conflict comes from my admiration for you.

You are doing a fantastic, inspirational job both at home & abroad. People - especially women - speak highly of you wherever I go. So do I - & will continue to do so.

In friendship & peace -
Dottie Lamm



personal

Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
c/o Melaine Cervera
Washington D.C.

20500-2000



Dottie Lerner

5401 E. Dakota #20

Denver Co 80222

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



Office of the President
Sister Patricia Lynch, C.S.J.P.
President and Chief Executive Officer

201-833-3129

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: LSB DATE: 11/12/13

August 22, 1994

Office of the First Lady
Hillary Rodham Clinton
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Attention: Mr. David Kramer, Public Relations Department

Dear Mr. Kramer:

Thank you so much for your lovely invitation to meet with Hillary Rodham Clinton in Washington on July 20, 1994. As my secretary told you, I was in Ireland on a long vacation, from which I have just returned.

I would appreciate it if you would advise Mrs. Clinton of my sincere regret at having missed this meeting. I truly hope that you will call me again. I enjoyed meeting with her, here at Holy Name Hospital, and I look forward to another opportunity to see her.

Please give her my best wishes.

Sincerely,

Sister Patricia Lynch

Sister Patricia Lynch, CSJP
President

mf



THE WHITE HOUSE

November 27, 1996

Mr. & Mrs. Jeffrey Lurie
Philadelphia Eagles
Veterans Stadium
3501 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19148-5298

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Lurie:

Thank you for sending me my very own Eagles jersey.
It was a pleasure meeting you and your gift is a wonderful
reminder of my visit to Veterans Stadium.

With warm regards and best wishes at Thanksgiving, I
remain

Sincerely yours,

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Hillary Rodham Clinton

*Gift
unit*

Adrienne Landau

Dear Mrs. Clinton,

It was such a thrill meeting
you at the White House Breakfast
for the Nina Hyde Foundation.

We are all so proud of you
and want to wish you the
best of luck in November.

Here's just a little gift
to wrap yourself in for the next
four years.

kindest regards,
Adrienne

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: LAB DATE: 11/12/13

DOTTIE LAMM

Aug 21, 1996

Dear Hillary -

Your kind note awaited me the night we returned from our "spurned campaign" at Valley Forge.

How your message warmed my heart & lifted my spirits! Though we never made it to the "Big League" I gained a little taste of both the exhilaration & the potential devastation of a major Presidential (over)

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: ADB DATE: 11/13/13

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campaign.

I was saddened by the snide & personal attacks on you that came out of the Republican Convention & am proud that the President has promised not to return such viciousness in kind.

My warmest thoughts & wishes go with you to the Democratic Convention. As always, I know you will do us all proud!! In continued admiration & with deepest appreciation for your graciousness. Dottie Lamm

THE WHITE HOUSE

November 13, 1996

DECLASSIFIED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
PROCESSING Per E.O. 12958 as amended, Sec. 3.3 (c)

Initials: ASB Date 11/12/13

Susan Kagan Lange
24 Cornell Road
Wellesley, Massachusetts 02181

Dear Susan:

Thank you for your letter following my appearance at the Kennedy School. I regret there wasn't an opportunity to see you then and hope things have improved with your mother's health since you wrote to me. She is very lucky to have you and your sister providing the practical and emotional support she needs. I wish you all of you well and hope to see you sometime soon.

With gratitude and warm regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Hillary

Hillary Rodham Clinton

*Thanks too for all the help
with the election. Massachusetts
was Bill's best state!*

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. letter	From: Susan, To: Hillary [partial] (1 page)	10/29/96	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Pam Cicetti
OA/Box Number: 10598

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - 1996 Personal - L [1]

2014-0159-S

sb238

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

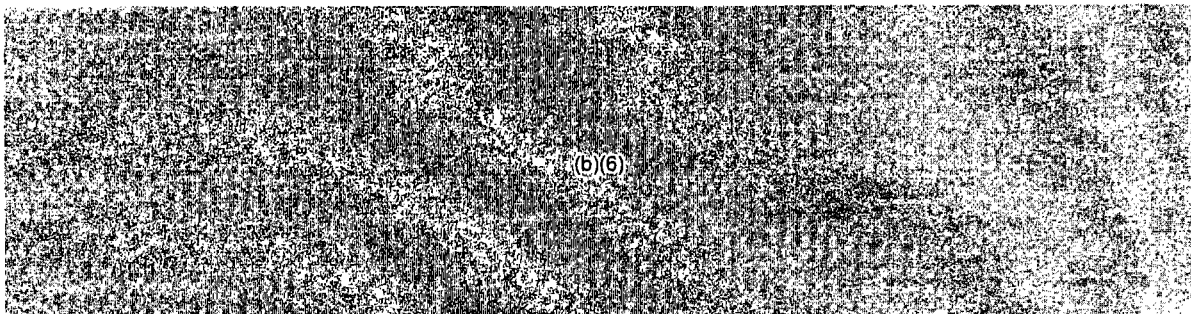
R

24 Cornell Road
Wellesley, MA 02161
October 29, 1998

Dear Hillary,

I have been meaning to write since your speech at Harvard's Kennedy School in Cambridge. I thank you for having Pam Cicetti arrange for my ticket. I saw you -- though I doubt that you saw me. I was seated in the balcony along with some students and faculty. While the audience was clearly friendly, I was glad that I could add my two cents to reinforce the positive feelings of the portion of the "voting public" who were seated around me.

I have to tell you that I fully appreciated your remarks about late night runs from Harvard to Wellesley back in the days when we were students; and I definitely share your feelings of excitement about bringing your daughter on a college tour of the Harvard campus! And, what a thrill it was to see and hear you give such an inspiring presentation on the Harvard University campus, after all that we have experienced through the years. It was a great day.



I imagine that I will not be in touch with you again before the election. I am still doing everything I can to get the pro-Clinton vote out there on election day. You and Bill have done an excellent job campaigning. I am glad that you have not answered the Dole insults with insults. I believe that the dignity of the Clinton campaign is one reason for its success.

We will be cheering for you on Election Day! The Clinton Administration deserves a second term, and the country will be better off with it.

As always,

Susan

KABAN LANGE



GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER

LOMBARDI CANCER CENTER
Research • Education • Treatment

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

RESEARCH BUILDING, SUITE E501
3970 RESERVOIR ROAD NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20007-2197
TELEPHONE: (202) 687-2110
FAX: (202) 687-6402

October 10, 1996

Ann Stock
Social Secretary
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20006

Offices in
Washington, DC
Rockville, MD
Arlington, VA

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: ASB DATE: 11/13/13

Dear Ms. Stock:

Thank you for sending the photograph of Mrs. Clinton and me taken at the breakfast in honor of the Nina Hyde Center for Breast Cancer Research. It was a very special day for all of us. I also appreciate your sending me a copy of her "Talking It Over" column. I believe it reinforces Mrs. Clinton's strong commitment to the fight against breast cancer.

As I mentioned to Mrs. Clinton, once the election is over, it would be an honor for all of us if she could find time in her schedule to visit the Lombardi Cancer Center, which is the largest breast cancer research program in the America. I believe she would enjoy the opportunity to learn firsthand about the innovative programs we have been able to develop to combat breast cancer.

Once again, I greatly appreciate receiving the photograph and the copy of the column. With warmest regards to you and Mrs. Clinton,

Sincerely yours,

Marc E. Lippman, M.D.
Director, Lombardi Cancer Center
Professor of Medicine and Pharmacology
Georgetown University Medical School



THE WHITE HOUSE

October 25, 1996

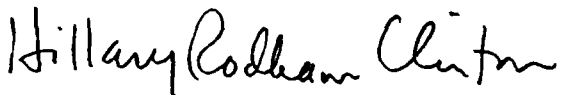
Miss Justine Lange
4221 Dresden Street
Kensington, Maryland 20895

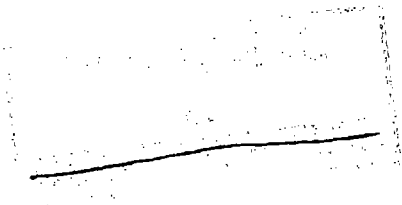
Dear Miss Lange:

Your mom wrote to me recently about our high school days in Park Ridge, Illinois. I was a Mariner Scout and have fond memories of visiting Murphy Lake with our troop. Perhaps that experience had something to do with your mom's current service as an attorney enforcing our nation's environmental laws. I appreciated her thoughtful letter and hope that your school days are as interesting and as much fun as were ours.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton



DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING Per E.O. 12958 as amended, Sec. 3.3 (c)
Initials: AB Date 11/12/13

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. letter	From: Ann Hurley, To: Mrs. Clinton [partial] (1 page)	nd	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Pam Cicetti
OA/Box Number: 10598

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - 1996 Personal - L [1]

2014-0159-S

sb238

RESTRICTION CODES

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

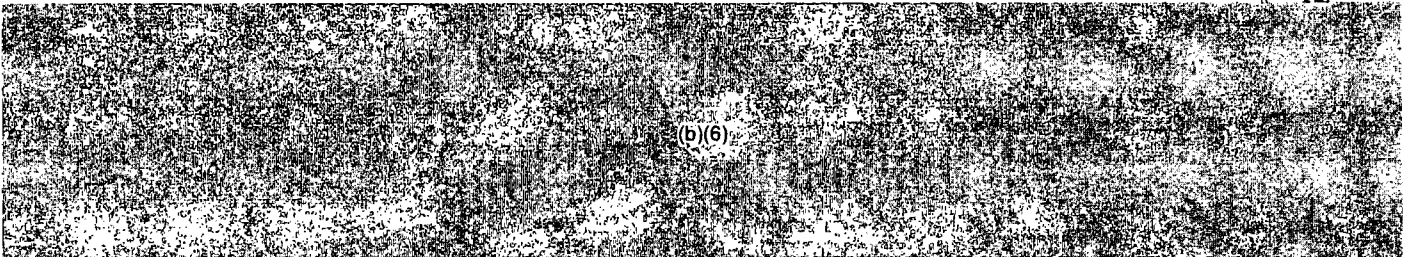
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- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

4221 Dresden Street
Kensington, MD 20895
(301) 942-2696

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Clinton:



you is that I wanted to let you know that you are a major factor in my continuing loyalty to this Administration. I have welcomed your role in trying to create a government that does not turn its back on compassion, and I am certain you will continue to have influence in this regard during the next four years. I hope that in looking at "children's issues," you will include environmental matters in your set of concerns. If we do not protect our environment, we will harm not only our own children but future generations as well. I worry that in the Administration's zeal to reinvent itself and to simplify regulatory programs, it is not assessing the impact of some of these "reforms" on environmental protection. There is much that can, and should, be changed in environmental law. However, even this Administration has not proved very adept at making sure that good science informs these changes.

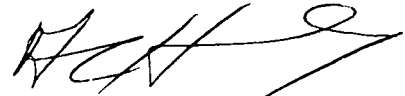
I have watched your career with particular interest, I think, because of parallels that I see between your growth from a relatively sheltered Park Ridge teenager and my own. I was in the class ahead of yours at Maine East, and it was not until my second year at Stanford University that I realized that Goldwater was probably not what this country needed.

My 14 year old daughter is also an admirer of yours (and enjoys being able to borrow my old yearbook to show her friends your high school picture). She has been pestering me for nearly four years now to either confirm or deny that you were in the same girl scout troop as I was in high school. She apparently saw an article in a Park Ridge paper that her grandmother sent her that said you were a mariner scout in high school (I can't imagine that there was more than one troop at Maine East). I said I couldn't remember whether or not you were in my scout

troop, and for some reason not knowing has really bothered her. I realize that this is a rather silly request, but if after the election you have a staff member with a little free time to write a response, it would make my life easier to be able to let my daughter know whether or not you were a girl scout who also spent a good portion of her time canoeing on Murphy Lake.

I look forward to another four years of a Clinton Administration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Ann C. Hurley', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ann C. Hurley

Enclosure (check)



September 9, 1996

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: AOB DATE: 11/12/13

Dear Mrs. Clinton, *AWC*

I am writing to thank you once again for your dedication to improving America's health care system, and to respectfully express my desire to serve as a member of the new Advisory Commission on Consumer Protection and Quality in the Health Care Industry. Your hard work laid the groundwork for recent progress, including the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill, the President's opposition to physician gag orders and "drive-through deliveries," and the creation of the new Advisory Commission.

The Women's Legal Defense Fund is committed to advancing and protecting the health of women and their families. We believe the Advisory Commission is an important step towards ensuring that all Americans have access to the high quality health care they need and deserve. We also believe that for the Advisory Commission to be truly effective, it must be informed by women's unique experiences with and perspective on the health care system.

As you know better than anyone, our nation's health care insurance and delivery systems are in the midst of a revolution. In both the private and public markets, efforts to rein in costs have led to a shift away from the traditional fee-for-service system to one in which both costs and care are "managed." Americans today are struggling to find and hang on to health care they can afford -- and to sift through limited and often confusing information about their rights, options, and services. People urgently need more effective consumer protections and quality standards to make the best health care choices for themselves and their families.

Women have an enormous amount at stake in the ultimate shape and quality of our health care system:

- Research shows that women use more health services than men, mostly because of women's need for reproductive health services and longer life spans.
- Women are generally responsible for the health care of family members as well, including children, spouses, and elderly relatives.
- Women make up the majority of health care workers and are affected as employees by changing approaches to cost-cutting, staffing, and treatment.
- More than 70% of adult Medicaid beneficiaries are women.

- The majority of Medicare beneficiaries are also women.
- Women are already the majority (55%) of managed care enrollees, according to a July 1995 survey by the Commonwealth Fund.
- The health care industry and medical establishment have a long, well-documented history of neglecting women's health concerns in both research and treatment.

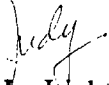
Women are our nation's primary health care consumers, and they are increasingly worried about the quality of care available to themselves and their families. Current attempts to assess, monitor, and enforce health care quality are complex, diffuse, and still in the early stages of development. Because women have so much at stake in the quality debate, WLDF recently launched a new health care initiative. We have begun a comprehensive assessment of existing quality measures and how they address women's particular health concerns. Our ultimate goal is to develop recommendations and an agenda to ensure that evolving quality standards, controls, and enforcement mechanisms adequately protect *all* health care consumers. We want every American to have access to both information and services of the highest possible quality when it comes to health care.

You and the President have done a great deal to reverse the long-standing neglect of women's health needs and concerns. Under your leadership, women's interests have finally been represented at the policy table -- playing a central role in shaping major reform proposals, not just commenting on them afterwards. Because of the recent progress in exposing the historic neglect of women's health concerns, our nation is now developing a body of medical research that takes women's health into account instead of treating it as a side issue. We urge you to continue to lead by ensuring that the Advisory Commission includes a strong and effective voice for women and their families.

WLDF is such a voice. We are widely recognized as an expert in women's health and health care reform, and we have testified before Congress on how a variety of reform measures would affect women and families. Most recently, we played an active role in shaping key provisions of the Kennedy-Kassebaum bill, including those related to pregnancy, newborns and newly adopted children, domestic violence, and genetic testing. Our analyses of significant health proposals and laws inform providers, advocates, the media, and individual women across the country.

Thank you again for your ongoing efforts on behalf of women and families. We look forward to working with the Administration and the Advisory Commission to build greater health security for American women and their families.

Yours truly,


Judith L. Lichtman
President

Hillary -
As ever we are indebted to you
for the hard work you do on behalf of
America's families. We all know
that you work to better our lives
with affection & respect
Judy

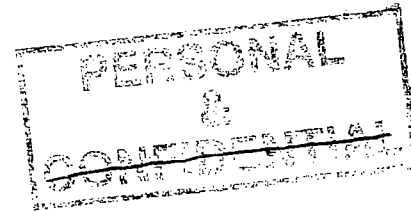
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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

A NOTE FROM

Reta J. Lewis



DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
INITIALS: ANB DATE: 11/13/13

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

7/7/96

Thank you for giving me the
opportunity to share in the
Olympic Celebrations.

We really saw many
memorable moments at the Games!
Thanks again.

Reta

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 1, 1996

DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
ACTION Per E.O. 12958 as amended, Sec. 3.3 (c)

Initials: AOB Date 11/12/13

Ms. Paulette A. Lewis, Secretary
Viejas Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
P. O. Box 908
Alpine, California 91903

Dear Ms. Lewis:

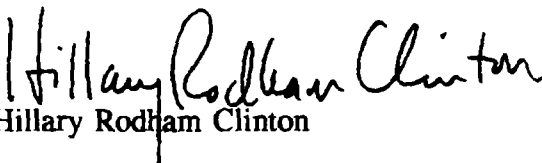
Thank you for your letter and the information packets you gave to me while I was in California. I appreciate learning about the many ways the Viejas Band has contributed housing and education resources to your tribal community, as well as the Band's efforts to support the San Diego Community and its Circle of Life program.

I also understand the difficulties you have encountered in seeking a tribal-state compact with the State of California. As you know, the Administration supports the voluntary tribal-state compact process authorized by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. To address circumstances in states that do not voluntarily participate in this process, we have published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which seeks comments on whether the Secretary of the Interior has the authority to promulgate interior-tribal gaming procedures. We appreciate the Viejas Band's participation in this process.

Thank you, too, for your kind invitation to visit the Viejas Reservation. A copy of your letter has been forwarded to my scheduling office for consideration.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,


Hillary Rodham Clinton

~~cc:~~ Patti Solis
Director of Scheduling

~~cc:~~ Mike Anderson
DOI

cc: Tom Shea

VIEJAS INDIAN RESERVATION

ANTHONY R. PICO, CHAIRMAN
KIM M. BACTAD, VICE CHAIRMAN
PAULETTE A. LEWIS, SECRETARY
ANITA R. UQUALLA, TREASURER
THOMAS J. HYDE, COUNCILMAN
AUDREY R. WALLACE, COUNCILWOMAN
SANDRA A. BARRETT, COUNCILWOMAN



P.O. BOX 908
ALPINE, CA 91903
619-445-3810
619-445-5337, FAX

September 27, 1996

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Delivered in Person

Dear Mrs. Clinton:

On behalf of the Tribal Chairman, Council, and all members of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, we are grateful for this opportunity to meet with you and Mrs. Gore. I am submitting informational packets for you and the president.

The Viejas Tribal Government owns and operates one of three tribal casinos in San Diego County. The Viejas Casino and Turf Club is located on our 1600-acre reservation, located some 30 miles east of San Diego, just off of Interstate 8.

The reason I bring this up, is that in prior communications between Viejas Tribal Chairman Anthony R. Pico and President Clinton, and now to you, we want to express our continued frustration to secure a tribal-state compact with the State of California that will allow us to continue operating--per the national Indian Gaming Regulatory Act--certain games we offer. Consistently, Governor Wilson, who, as you know, is no friend the poor, dispossessed, and immigrants, whether legal or not, has continually fought us and kept us from securing the tribal-state compact we need. The California attorney general, Dan Lungren, also has opposed us, citing concerns about the disposition of the tribal government funds.

The Viejas Tribal Government is very proud of how we are using our revenues from gaming. We have built modern homes for our people. We have an education program for tribal members of all ages. In fact, the Viejas Tribal Government provides scholarships and living allowances for any tribal member pursuing a higher education or special training. We provide comprehensive health insurance for all of our people. I am very much personally involved in the Circle of Life program, which works with the San Diego Blood Bank and its Bone Marrow Donor Center to improve Native American involvement and awareness. I also have worked to create a national Bone Marrow Registry for Native Americans. This summer, we also started a continuing program to teach our children their heritage. Part of this was to have them construct a replica of an ancient Kumeyaay Village, learn other skills, and receive valuable information from our elders. We are doing many other things as well.

By this letter, I extend to you a personal invitation for you and the president, as individuals or jointly, to come and visit the Viejas Reservation at your convenience. We will provide you with a tour and briefings that will acquaint you more fully with how our people live, work and contribute the wider community. Your visit will show acknowledgment by the Clinton-Gore Administration of the progress we have made. I hope you will visit us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Paulette Lewis". The signature is fluid and elegant, with the first name and last name clearly distinguishable.

Paulette Lewis

Tribal Secretary

Viejas Band of the Kumeyaay Nation



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, D.C. 20240

FAX TRANSMITTAL

No of Pages: 2
(Including Cover Sheet)

TO: Pam Cicetti Office of the First Lady	FROM: Michael Anderson Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs By: Daphne Berwald
LOCATION:	LOCATION: AS-IA, MS-4140
PHONE No.:	PHONE No.: (202) 208-7163
FAX No.: 456-2878	FAX No.: (202) 208-5320

Attached is interior response
to Vrejas letter. Any questions
please feel free to call.

Please hand deliver. Should there be any difficulties
with this message, please notify sending office
immediately. Thank-you!

Chairman Anthony R. Pico
Viejas Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 91903

Dear Chairman Pico:

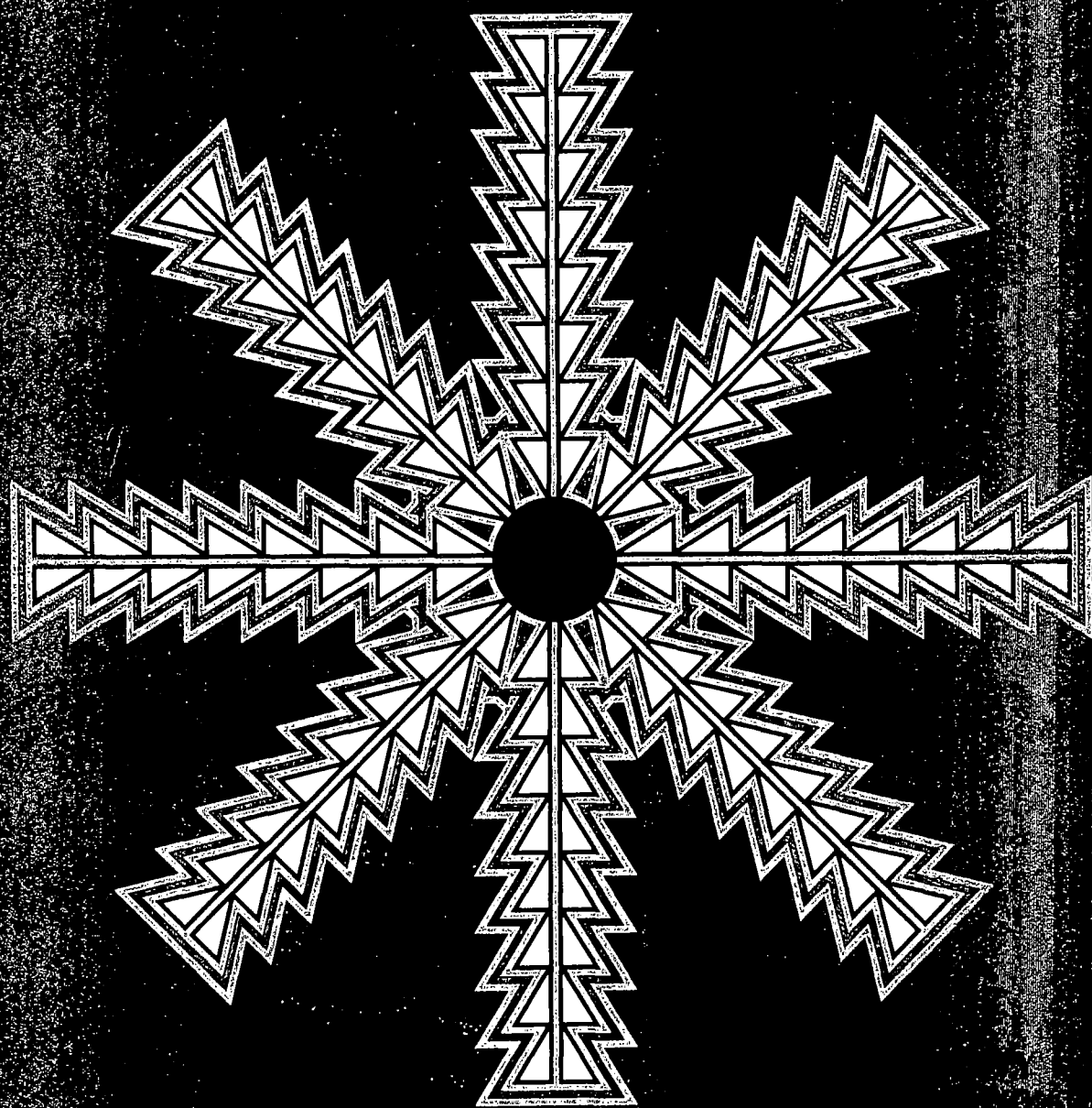
Thank you for your letter of September 27, 1996, and the information packets you delivered to me and the President. We appreciate learning about the many ways the Viejas Band has contributed housing and education resources to your tribal community, as well as the Band's efforts to support the San Diego community and its Circle of Life program.

We also understand the difficulties you have encountered in seeking a tribal-state compact with the State of California. As you know, the Administration supports the voluntary tribal-state compact process authorized by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. To address circumstances in states that do not voluntarily participate in this process, we have published an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking which seeks comments on whether the Secretary of the Interior has the authority to promulgate Interior-tribal gaming procedures. We appreciate the Viejas Band's participation in this process.

[Did not address the invitation to visit].

Sincerely,

VIEJAS



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

**VIEJAS**

Band of Kumeyaay Indians

Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

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Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

Vicjas Band of Kumeyay
Booklet [21 Pages]

**VIEJAS
BAND OF
KUMEYAAY**

VIEJAS BAND

VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay, one of approximately 12 bands of the Kumeyaay Indian Nation, numbers approximately 320 members living on their 1,600-acre reservation east of Alpine, San Diego County, California. The Viejas Band, a sovereign nation, is recognized by the United States Government, with which the Viejas Band has a government-to-government relationship.

KUMEYAAY INDIAN NATION

The Kumeyaay, once referred to as Diegueno by the Spanish, were the original native inhabitants of San Diego County. The Kumeyaay, Yuman-speaking people of Hokan stock, have lived in this region for more than 10,000 years. Historically, the Kumeyaay were horticulturists and hunters and gatherers. They were the only Yuman group in the area, and were the people who greeted the Spanish when they first sailed into San Diego harbor with the Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo expedition of 1542.

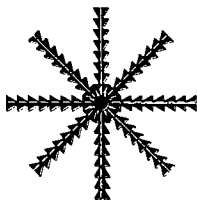
The boundaries of the Kumeyaay lands have changed with the times, but once extended from the Pacific Ocean, south to Ensenada in Baja Norte, Mexico, east to the sand dunes of the Colorado River in Imperial Valley, and north to Warner Springs Valley. North to northeast, their territory was bounded by other Indian Nations--the San Luiseno, Cupeno, and Cahuilla.

Today, Kumeyaay tribal members are divided into 12 separate bands -- the Barona, Campo, Cuyapaipe, Inaja-Cosmit, Jamul, LaPosta, Manzanita, Mesa Grande, San Pasqual, Santa Ysabel, Sycuan and Viejas. Collectively, they are one of the largest land owners in San Diego County, sharing approximately 70,556 acres, concentrated in the east county from El Cajon, Lakeside, Poway and Ramona to the desert. Of the total acreage, approximately 10,000 acres is unusable to the Kumeyaay as their legal access is either restricted or eliminated. El Capitan Reservoir, which feeds the mouth of the San Diego River east of Lakeside, is located within the Capitan Grande Indian Reservation, which is jointly patented to the Viejas and Barona Bands.

Kumeyaay men were the primary hunters of game, ranging from rabbit and quail to antelope and deer. Men crafted fish hooks, arrows, bows, axes, nets and other implements. Kumeyaay women made fine baskets in coil fashion, pottery, most of the clothing, and created shelter, which varied with the seasons and environments. The Kumeyaay practiced animal husbandry, and had a complex pattern of land ownership and division that included a network of agricultural holdings in different geographic areas that were cultivated on a seasonal basis.

The Kumeyaay engaged in total environmental management of their land and water resources. As chronicled by anthropologist Florence Shippek, "Kumeyaay erosion control systems...included complex techniques of controlled burning. These systems were combined with several methods of water management to maintain ground waters close to valley surfaces, and to keep the many springs and surface streams at usable levels for the complex Kumeyaay plant husbandry agriculture systems.... An unidentified native grain, which the Spanish

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**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

described as 'excellent pasture,' once covered the valleys and low slopes in the Kumeyaay area.... Kumeyaay plant specialists experimented with all plants, testing them for subsistence, medicinal, or technical purposes, and trying seeds, vegetative cuttings, or transplants in every location."

Jessica Maxwell in the May-June 1995 edition of *AUDUBON* adds to these observations: "When the Spanish first saw the meadows of the mountain valleys east of what we now call San Diego, they pronounced them 'excellent pasture.' They assumed them to be natural and, being European herdsmen, considered them prime grazing land.... The early invaders were, in fact, gazing upon the ancient grainfields of the indigenous Kumeyaay Indians, some of the earliest--and best--environmental managers in North America."

FORCED OFF ANCESTRAL LANDS

Beginning with the Spanish invasion of 1769, continuing through the Mexican Period of 1826 to 1848, and on through the American Period, the Kumeyaay were forced off their ancestral lands. Nearly all of the Kumeyaay lands either were taken into private ownership, or made U.S. Government holdings. Treaties negotiated with 18 California tribes in 1850 to set aside specific tribal lands were never ratified by the United States Senate as a result of opposition by the State of California.

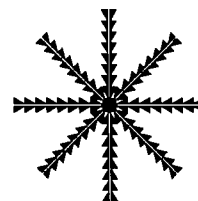
HOW THE VIEJAS CAME TO BE

In 1875, a Presidential Executive Order withdrew lands from the federal domain, setting aside a number of small reservations, including the Capitan Grande Reservation from which the Viejas Band descended. Capitan Grande, which was patented in 1891, actually included the original land of two bands, the Coapan, called Capitan Grande by the Spanish, and now known as the Barona Band, and the Guatay or Los Conejos, now known as the Viejas Band.

Over the years, as the non-Indian population grew, demand for water increased. The City of San Diego built Lake Cuyamaca, laying its flume through the El Capitan Reservation and taking most of the San Diego River water originally used by the Kumeyaay, leaving them only a small share from the city's flume. The city decided to dam the river and take all of the water by creating El Capitan Reservoir. Though the Kumeyaay protested, Congress--at the wishes of land speculators and unknown to the Indians--granted the city permission to purchase the heart of the El Capitan Reservation upon which the Kumeyaay had built their homes. From the proceeds of this forced "sale" of lands, the Coapan Band bought Barona Valley, and the Los Conejos, the Viejas Valley. After the move, the two bands were denied their water rights, and each valley became solely dependent on meager supplies of rainfall and ground water.

The Viejas Valley land, once a ranch owned by Baron Long, was purchased by 28 members of the Los Conejos Band. They changed their tribal name to reflect their new location--Viejas. Today, membership in the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay is determined by direct descent from Capitan Grande members who contributed their share of damsite purchase money to buy Viejas Valley. The Viejas continue

Beginning with the Spanish invasion of 1769, continuing through the Mexican Period of 1826 to 1848, and on through the American Period, which continues today, the Kumeyaay were forced off their ancestral lands.



**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

to share a joint-trust patent with the Barona Band for the 15,000 acres remaining as the Capitan Grande Reservation.

VIEJAS TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Currently, some 320 persons call the Viejas Reservation home. The Viejas Band system of government consists of two levels. The General Council, which includes all of the Band's 144 voting members, elects the Tribal Chairman, Tribal Council, and by law, votes on all land use decisions. Tribal Council Members and the Tribal Chairman are elected for two-year terms of office. Consisting of six members and the Tribal Chairman, the Tribal Council governs tribal activities, makes law, and serves as the "Board of Directors" for Viejas Band economic enterprises.

VIEJAS CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

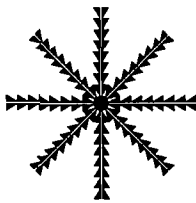
Viejas Band customs have been passed down through the generations and are maintained to the present day. Tribal members gather in times of celebration and grief -- ranging from weddings to deaths -- to sing, dance and share the company of friends. The Viejas Band observes two major annual celebrations, indicative of tribal members' reverence for their ancestors: "Clearing of the Graveyard," in which tribal members make sure their two graveyards are clean and properly tended, and "All Souls Day," a tribal gathering during which members sing and light candles for the deceased.

The heart of modern-day Kumeyaay culture rests in Bird Songs, an allegorical cycle of approximately 300 pieces passed down through the generations, and kept alive by the Kumeyaay Bird Singers. In place of a written language, the songs served to perpetuate the life-style and philosophy of the Kumeyaay. For example, through the use of animal metaphors and allegory, the songs instruct and imprint collective teachings about such practical things as food, the environment and geography, as well as history, customs, and social/moral values.

Originally, Bird Songs were only one of several specialized song cycles, such as "Wildcat," "Salt," and "Funeral" songs. Each of these would be sung and led by a specialist (Kuseyaay), and danced by those in the clan who embraced its meaning. The Kuseyaay underwent special ceremonies to prepare for their work.

Today, Bird Songs serve a utilitarian role in ceremonies and commemorations. Kumeyaay Bird Songs are a unifying, ancestral element at funerals and memorials (Takaay) and at special ceremonies (Kuruck). A funeral sequence may include 117 different songs and continue for 24 hours. Kumeyaay Bird Songs use no drums. Rhythm is supplied by gourd or tortoiseshell rattles filled with native palm seeds. For the Kumeyaay, the fact that so many songs have been lost make the ones that are left even more precious. They have found lasting wealth and a mission in perpetuating and sharing the people's history and culture through Bird Songs.

*The heart
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MODERN ROLES

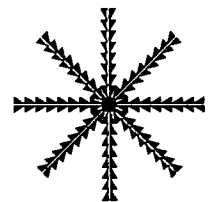
The modern roles of Viejas Band men and women reflect those of society at-large. Traditionally, women have held an equal voice in tribal decisions and government. In common with the larger culture, the Kumeyaay value freedom of religion and expression, the right of self-determination, the opportunity to live in peace, adequate housing, education for the children, and the maintenance of a healthy and safe environment, free from crime and pollution.

Only a few years ago, Viejas Reservation unemployment stood at 80 percent. Sixty percent of the housing was substandard. Today, as a result of revenues from tribal government gaming, there is no unemployment. The Band has embarked on a program to build new homes and improve older residences, expand the Tribal Government Center, and otherwise provide for the health and well-being of tribal members. In addition, the Band has embarked on a multimillion dollar series of environmental projects to restore the reservation land, watershed, streams and wetlands.

In addition to the Viejas Casino and Turf Club, the Band owns the reservation-located Ma-Tar-Awa Recreational Vehicle Park, and is awaiting regulatory approval of its purchase of majority interest in the Borrego Springs Bank. In May 1996, the Band announced a \$30 million project to expand and remodel the casino, and build a 40-unit factory outlet store complex, complete with a major restaurant, other dining facilities, a movie theatre, and entertainment area. Called Viejas Springs Village, the project, when completed in November 1997, will be a major destination attraction in east San Diego County. Other economic ventures are in various stages of planning.

The Viejas Band values educational achievement, and uses tribal government gaming revenues to finance tutoring on the computer. Children of Viejas attend schools in the Alpine Union School District, the Grossmont High School District, and some also receive supplementary math and reading guidance from the Reservation School. Other programs are offered under the auspices of the Tribal Education Committee. Tribal government gaming revenues have made it possible for every child to receive an education from the preschool through the post doctorate level through a scholarship program, which includes room and board. The Band also makes frequent financial contributions to support local schools from its tribal government gaming revenues.

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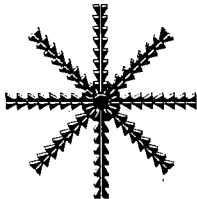
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TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING IN CALIFORNIA -- HISTORICAL VIEW

Gaming has been a part of the United States from the colonial era up through today. Lotteries were critical to funding the Revolutionary War, the colonization of America, and even helped fund the beginning of venerable institutions like Harvard and Princeton Universities. Indian gaming, originally part of tribal ceremonies or celebrations, existed long before Europeans came to America.

Historically, it is an understatement that Indians have not fared well in the State of California.

The American Period, which began in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has been replete with promises made and broken.



During the Spanish Mission Period (1769-1826), the invading Spanish conquerors, accompanied by Franciscan missionaries, who under the direction of Father Junipero Serra and others, were charged with "reducing" the Natives to Catholic Christianity. The Fathers were directed to educate the "Natives in civilized pursuits to make them working-class citizens of the Spanish Empire." Lands were confiscated for the missions and Spanish emigrants who were granted large tracts of lands by the Spanish crown. Not only did the conquerors introduce their religion, they also introduced Old World diseases which decimated local Indian populations. These Original Californians also were often captured and forced to work for the Spanish invaders.

The story was much the same during the Mexican Period (1826-1848), which brought in the destruction of the missions through a policy of secularization, which also applied to Indians. The Mexican government dismissed prior commitments made to Hispanicized Indians by the Spanish. Many Indians who lived on property turned over to Mexican nationals, became peon laborers. Essentially prisoners on their former lands, the Indians were restricted to the rancho, requiring a pass from the mayordomo to leave. Indian bands led numerous uprising and revolts against the Mexicans during this time in San Diego.

The American Period, which began in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, has been replete with promises made and broken, additional lands taken from the Indians, and denial of their rights for protection under the treaty. When the U.S. Department of the Interior was created in 1849, a special agent sent to untangle land rights of the missions, Indians, Mexican settlers and rancho grantees, instead became rich from land speculation.

While 18 Indian treaties were negotiated with the United States in 1850 with the promise of eight million acres of reservations, these treaties were opposed by California and never ratified. Instead, the Indians who have survived the Spanish invasion, the Mission Period, Mexican enslavement, and the brutal Gold Rush of the mid-1800s were scattered on meager land parcels throughout the state as waves of non-Indian immigrants moved west and continued to confiscate tribal lands. The majority of reservations and rancherias that were established exist on rural lands with little or no economic potential.

TERMINATION

The lack of preexisting services and the geographic dispersion of California's tribal communities made California tribes prime candidates for a federal postwar assimilation policy known as "termination." Beginning with Public Law 280, the Congress, without discussion with California Indians, conferred criminal and civil jurisdiction over tribal matters to the state. In addition to usurping authority for enforcing criminal activities on tribal land, PL 280 gave the state jurisdiction over areas of private rights, such as divorce, accidents, child custody, probate and other domestic issues, seriously violating the sovereignty of Indian Tribes as sovereign nations protected by the U.S. Constitution. In addition, Federal funds for Indians, save those related to land trusteeship, were given to the state, which agreed to be responsible for the welfare of the reservations. In San Diego, in 1954, as a result of PL 280, Indians here were regularly and shamefully denied health and old age care, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children. Unable to obtain care from the county hospital (accepting funds for Indian services,) the Kumeyaay opened their own health services clinic. Children were taken from Indian homes and placed with non-Indians without cause or legal proceedings. In 1950, Indians were segregated in use of school facilities and still being labeled retarded as a result of I.Q. tests that failed to register cultural differences in children. Not one Indian graduated from high school in San Diego in 1950.

In later congressional action, 42 California rancherias and reservations were terminated under the California Rancheria Act of 1958, and federal services were eliminated or greatly diminished to the remaining tribes.

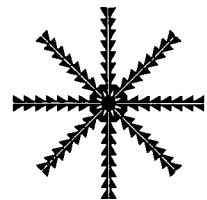
SELF DETERMINATION

In the 1970s, the federal Indian policy pendulum swung away from forced assimilation and termination toward tribal self determination, where it remains today. Of course, increasing the capabilities and responsibilities of tribal governments requires increased funding. Given their geographical fragmentation, distance from population centers, and almost total lack of an economic resource on most reservations, California Indians have received less federal funds and services than Indians in other states, as a result of continued application of Public Law 280. As the U.S. Congress moves in the mid-1990s to make dramatic cuts in the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget, all tribes, including those in California, expect to receive even less federal support.

Today, tribal government gaming is often the only viable source of employment and governmental revenues available to many tribes.

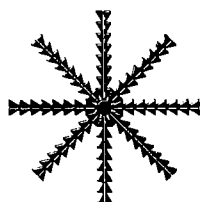
Tribes realize that the success of tribal government gaming is not an end in itself. Rather, it is a bridge to help regain what was once theirs long ago -- true self-respect, self-determination and economic self-sufficiency. Many tribes are looking beyond gaming by diversifying their economies with other businesses. The skills and resources that tribes are amassing through gaming will help assure their future and the future of their people for generations to come.

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**PHOTOCOPY
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*...the Viejas Band of
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government of
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operate
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to fund
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**PHOTOCOPY
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CALIFORNIA STATE GOVERNMENT GAMING; \$2 BILLION A YEAR BUSINESS

As state lotteries began to proliferate in the early 1980s, several Indian tribes in Florida and California began raising revenues by operating bingo games that offered prizes larger than those allowed under state law. When the states threatened to close the operations, the tribes sued in federal court.

In what has become a series of legal victories, the Indians won in the courts. A California District Court declared the state and county to be without jurisdiction to enforce their bingo and card room laws on the Indian reservations. The state and county appealed. On February 25, 1987, the U.S. Supreme Court in a 6-3 vote, affirmed an earlier federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision in *California v. Cabazon and Morongo Bands of Mission Indians*, holding that the state was not allowed enforcement of its bingo laws. Instead, the courts recognized the rights of Indian tribes to legally operate gaming on their reservations. In making this decision the court attached great weight to the federal policy of self determination, and noted that these gaming activities provide the sole source of revenues for the operation of many tribal governments.

Today, in the United States, 37 state governments receive revenues from various forms of gambling, ranging from outright casino gaming in Nevada, New York, Louisiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Indiana, Colorado and South Dakota, to lotteries, keno, and other electronic gaming, plus the popular scratch off games.

In California, voters in 1984 passed the Lottery Act, which amended the State Constitution to permit state government gaming, with the revenues going to support local schools. In the first nine years after California began its government gaming, gross revenues reached \$ 17.5 billion by the end of 1994, with a net \$6.63 billion going to fund public education.

Today, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay seeks only what the government of California does, operate government gaming to fund its own tribal government programs. The Viejas and other tribes in California and across the nation view this simply as a matter of equity following hundreds of years of broken promises and paternalism by a series of non-Indian governments and forces which have continued to deny them their sovereign and human rights.

INDIAN GAMING REGULATORY ACT

In light of the Cabazon decision, a rush followed in the U.S. Congress to restrict tribal government gaming. States and commercial gaming interests outside of California carried considerable weight in influencing the language of what was enacted in 1988 as The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA).

As originally enacted, IGRA separated gaming into three classes: Class I, traditional Indian social gaming; Class II, bingo, similar games and card games lawful in the state; and Class III, all other forms of gaming.

IGRA essentially affirmed federal jurisdiction over Indian tribes, but in a compromise strongly opposed by the tribes, gave limited jurisdiction to the states in

the case of Class III games through a treaty/compacting process involving negotiation, mediation and litigation. The states, including California, pushed for, and agreed to, this limited jurisdiction.

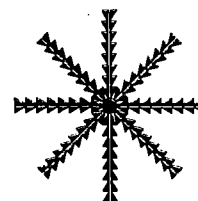
There is no question that tribal government gaming has begun to accomplish many of IGRA's objectives beneficial to gaming tribes. Unemployment has been drastically reduced or even eliminated entirely on gaming reservations, such as those in San Diego County. Tribal governments have begun to raise the revenues they have needed for decades for basic governmental services, such as police, fire, health care, education, and other programs non-Indians take for granted.

In both the Congress and California Legislature, lawmakers continue to consider a wide range of proposals that cover tribal government gaming, an issue which lies at the very heart of the right of tribes, as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, to operate as sovereign nations.

A circus atmosphere has evolved in the judicial branch as various Federal District Courts have handed down conflicting decisions regarding tribal government gaming. In California, issues relating to tribal government gaming remain embroiled before the State Supreme Court and the Federal Ninth Circuit, which continues to deliberate on the actual status of tribal government gaming, and certain games operated by the State of California, pursuant to the Lottery Act.

Until the various issues are resolved, Native American tribal governments continue to battle for their rights as sovereign nations. States in league with allies in the Washington, D.C. historically have sought to violate treaties between the U.S. and the tribes, and take other steps to deny America's original people the opportunities to pursue their goals and enjoy the freedom to advance their way of life, culturally, socially and economically. Native Americans believe the time has long passed for this paternalism and subjugation to end.

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**PHOTOCOPY
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VIEJAS BAND OF KUMEYAAY IS A SOVEREIGN GOVERNMENT

Sovereignty is relatively easy to understand in concept, but sometimes difficult to examine in practice. The State of California, for example, is sovereign to the extent that its powers are defined by the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the U.S. Congress and ultimately the U.S. Supreme Court. The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay, also is sovereign with protections afforded by the U.S. Constitution, and also subject to interpretation by the U.S. Congress, and ultimately, the U.S. Supreme Court. **Both states and recognized Native American tribes possess unique government-to-government relationships with the U.S. Government.** Government-to-government relationships between a recognized Indian tribe and the state in which it is located are subject to laws enacted by the U.S. Congress.

The states, do not, in themselves, determine the scope of any government-to-government relationship with Indian tribes, nor do federally recognized tribes come under any control by a state government and its political subdivisions (cities and counties) unless expressly authorized by the United States Congress.

Most recently, the U.S. Supreme Court, in *Seminole v. Florida*, reaffirmed the primacy of the U.S. Government over states in its relationship with Native American Tribes. Chief Justice William Rehnquist, in the majority opinion, wrote in part that the Indian Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution, to a greater degree than the Commerce Clause, transferred power from the states to the federal government. "States...have been divested of virtually all authority over Indian commerce and Indian tribes."

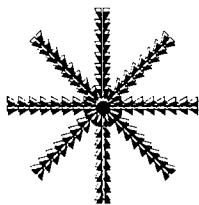
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Native American tribes, including bands of the Kumeyaay Nation, existed as sovereign governments long before Europeans came to North America. Treaties signed by Native American tribes with European nations and later the United States in exchange for land, guaranteed the continued recognition and treatment of tribes as sovereigns.

Historically, state governments -- including California -- have been hostile to the concept of recognizing and dealing with tribes as sovereign governmental entities.

Under the Constitution of the United States and numerous treaties, the federal government undertook to protect tribes from the states, who have often coveted Native American lands and assets, and sought to impose their will on Indian tribes and people. This continues today, as the State of California, primarily the Executive Branch, seeks to dilute tribal sovereignty, especially when it comes to tactics to deny tribes the opportunity to engage--as does the state with its lottery--in government gaming.

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COURTS HAVE LONG RECOGNIZED NATIVE AMERICAN TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY

The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized tribal sovereignty in court decisions for more than 160 years.

In 1831, the Supreme Court decided in *Cherokee Nation v. Georgia* that Indian Nations had the full legal right to manage their own affairs, govern themselves internally and engage in legal and political relationships with the federal government and its subdivisions.

In *California v. Cabazon* (1987), the Supreme Court upheld the right of tribes as sovereign nations to conduct gaming on Indian lands free of state control when similar gaming outside the reservation is permitted by the state for any purpose.

This sovereignty was further recognized -- while at the same time infringed upon -- by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act passed by Congress in 1988. The act affirms that tribes have the power to conduct gaming on Indian lands, but it gives the states the ability to negotiate gaming regulation and games played through the signing of tribal-state compacts.

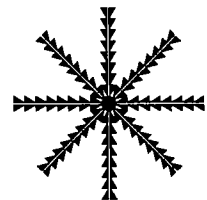
Not just any group of Indians can be recognized as a Sovereign Indian Nation. There are strict laws and lengthy processes to establish that an Indian community was and is an historic Indian Nation recognized as sovereign by the Government of the United States.

Today, tribes cannot have any formal government-to-government relationship with the United States unless they are recognized by the federal government. Most Indian Nations were recognized in the 18th and 19th centuries. A few decimated by war were overlooked by the U.S. as they clung tenaciously to remote corners of their aboriginal homelands. Recognition can happen in only two ways: the tribe is recognized by an Act of Congress, or tribes undertake the lengthy and complex Federal Recognition Process with the Department of the Interior. As a result of Acts of Congress, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay is recognized as a sovereign government having a government-to-government relationship with the U.S. Government. Accordingly, the Viejas Band is afforded Constitutional protections.

EACH TRIBE DETERMINES ITS MEMBERSHIP

By right, sovereign nations define who its citizen-members are. In the United States, Native American tribes, as sovereign nations, set their own rules for membership. In a sense, many Native Americans possess something akin to dual citizenship: They are citizens of the United States, a sovereign nation, and also members of their respective tribes, also sovereign nations. A degree of Native American blood is necessary for membership in any tribe. For the Viejas, lineage also must be from one of the people who contributed their share from the sale of their lands for the El Capitan Reservoir to purchase the current reservation.

*The State of
California,
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sovereignty.*



**PHOTOCOPY
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STATES REQUIRED TO NEGOTIATE WITH TRIBES ON GAMING

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) requires states to negotiate "in good faith" with tribes in each state seeking compacts to operate Class III gaming, which includes electronic video machines and house-banked games. A tribal-state compact is a legal agreement that outlines the gaming operation, such as the kind of game offered, the size of the facility, betting limits, regulation, security, etc. Compacts are not required for Class II gaming, such as bingo and pull tabs.

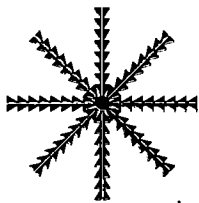
This compacting process was demanded by the states -- including California as a way for states to exercise control over tribal government gaming. Since IGRA was enacted into law in 1988, a few states -- including California -- are refusing to negotiate compacts. These states are reneging on the deal they pushed through Congress and tribes accepted, claiming they do not have enough control over Indians to protect the citizens or that the Federal Government does not have the authority to legislate tribal gaming policies in the individual states. Even though IGRA *already* diminishes tribal sovereignty by allowing state participation in the regulation of a tribal government activity, some erosion of sovereignty was a compromise made by tribes so that they could engage in tribal government gaming as a way to climb out centuries of economic depression.

This ongoing assault by a few states on IGRA stems from the faulty premise that states have a right to authorize and regulate tribal government gaming. The U.S. Supreme court has clearly said this is not true. In *California v. Cabazon and Morongo Bands of Mission Indians*, the Supreme Court ruled tribes can conduct reservation gaming free of state laws as long as the state's public policy permits the same activity outside the reservation.

While a number of states have negotiated fairly with tribes and are now reaping the economic benefits of Indian gaming, other states--such as California--have refused to negotiate compacts, thus violating federal law and ignoring the jurisdiction of the federal courts.

In 1990, Mississippi became the first state to argue that Congress does not have the constitutional authority to subject non-consenting states to the jurisdiction of the federal courts. This position apparently was settled in the states' favor by the Supreme Court in *Seminole v. Florida*. This decision, however, has left open the possibility that the tribes can go directly to the Secretary of the Interior as discussed below.

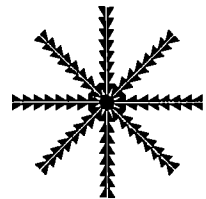
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In 1991, Arizona became the first state to argue that Congress does not have the constitutional authority to compel states to deal fairly with tribes. This defense is based on the 10th Amendment, which addresses states' rights in relation to the federal government.

The U.S. Secretary of the Interior has the power, in lieu of successful compact negotiations, to set forth conditions and procedures for tribes to offer Class III gaming. Tribes have urged the Secretary to form such regulations, thereby giving tribes immediate relief or forcing states to negotiate. Recently, the Secretary has announced the start of such a rule-making process that is expected to be completed before the end of 1996.

Tribes believe this immediate action is required because some of the states that have refused to negotiate have, at the same time, encouraged tremendous growth in non-tribal government gambling, whether operated by state governments or commercial gaming interests.



CALIFORNIANS, AMERICAN PEOPLE STRONGLY SUPPORT TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING

By an overwhelming margin, Californians and the American people support the right of Indian tribes to operate gaming for the purpose of self-sufficiency. Californians and the American people support Indian gaming as a means of providing economic benefits for America's poorest people, and as a source of legitimate entertainment.

STRONG VOTER SUPPORT IN CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY EVEN STRONGER

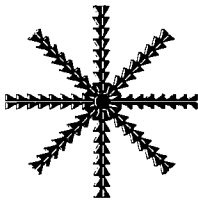
In early 1995, a survey of 1,000 California voters by J. Moore Methods, Inc. of Sacramento, found that 60 percent back Indian gaming, with support reaching a hefty 73 percent in San Diego County. The opinion poll also reveals voters do not believe tribal gaming needs further government regulation. They are opposed to Nevada casino interests operating gaming facilities in California.

Key finding of the report shows 75.9 percent of California voters support continued operation of Indian reservation casinos. That support jumped to a whopping 82 percent of voters in San Diego County, where three of the largest tribal government gaming facilities operate.

OTHER KEY FINDINGS OF VOTER SURVEY:

- 58 percent of California voters oppose Governor Pete Wilson's position not to negotiate gaming compacts with California tribes. In San Diego County, 57 percent of voters surveyed say they oppose the governor's position.
- 70 percent of voters say they "do not feel" gambling in general requires additional government regulation.
- 50.3 percent of statewide voters express opposition to legislative restrictions on Indian reservation casino gaming.
- 76 percent of California voters say they would favor new laws to allow Native Americans to continue operating casino-style gambling on their reservations.
- 65 percent of the state's voters are against legislative restrictions on the kinds of games Indians can have in their reservation casinos. Yet, 59 percent of the voters also are against extending current Indian gaming rights to for-profit commercial interests.
- By a 53 to 35 percent ratio, state voters oppose expansion of legal gaming into new communities to compete with tribal government gaming. State-wide, Californians agreed the best place for new gambling facilities is on Indian reservations. This preference far exceeded support for ex-

*79 percent of
Republican male
voters in California
agree tribal
government gaming
is good because it is
eliminating welfare
dependency among
Indians.*



panded gaming at race tracks (20.9 percent), additional card rooms (6.4 percent), and Nevada-style commercial casinos (15.1 percent).

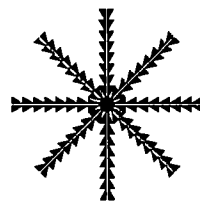
- 79 percent of Republican male voters in California agree tribal government gaming is good because it is eliminating welfare dependency among Indians.
- 85 percent of Republican women agree that Indians, not state governments, should be accountable for keeping tribal gaming free of corruption.
- 73 percent of Democratic women voters agree with the use of gaming revenue to improve life on the reservations.

POLL RESULTS ACROSS AMERICA

An October 1992 Harris Poll asked 1,205 adults living in states other than Nevada and New Jersey their feelings on casino gambling. When asked if they favored non-Indian casino gambling in their state, 51 percent said no. However, when asked whether they favored casino gambling on Indian reservations, the results were dramatically different. **More than 70 percent said Indian people should be allowed to operate casinos on Indian reservations to generate tribal government revenues and benefits for tribal members.** Similar results have been obtained from other public opinion surveys. Of those surveyed:

- In Washington State, 62 percent supported Indian gaming; only 44 percent favored off-reservation gambling. — *Media Research Program, ASU, August 1992*
- In California, more than 60 percent favored expanding various forms of gaming on reservations, while fewer than 48 percent favored expansion of gambling off the reservation. — *Field Research Corporation, January 1993*
- In Arizona, 66 percent said Indians should be allowed to have gambling on their reservations, while 35 percent said gambling should be legalized statewide. — *The Arizona Republic, May 1992*
- In Kansas, 58 percent said Indians should be allowed to operate casinos. — *Kansas City Star, October 1992*
- In New Mexico, 67 percent supported gaming on tribal lands and nearly half of those polled agreed that the state economy would benefit from casinos on reservations. — *Research & Polling, Inc., Albuquerque, N.M., 1993*
- In Nebraska, 76 percent supported the right of Indian Nations to conduct gaming. — *Nebraska/Iowa Indian Gaming Coalition, November 1993*

*73 percent of
Democratic women
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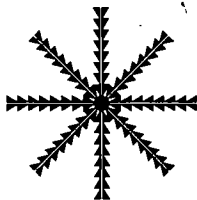
**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

FEDERAL LAW RESTRICTS WHERE GAMING PROCEEDS GO; HOW FUNDS ARE USED

Expenditures of tribal gaming revenues are limited to specific functions. As mandated by Section 11 (a)(2)(B) of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, net revenues from tribal government gaming may be used only:

1. To fund tribal government operations or programs,
2. To provide for the general welfare of the Native American tribe and its members,
3. To promote tribal economic development,
4. For charitable causes, and
5. To help fund operations of local governments.

Tribes are using gaming profits to fund social service programs, scholarships, health and dental care, new roads, new sewer and water systems, adequate housing, chemical dependency treatment programs and senior care, among others.



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

REVENUE ANALYSIS

1992 overall gaming revenues or winnings exceeded \$29.9 billion, a volume that would rank 19th in the Forbes Sales 500, ahead of American Express (\$26.96 billion). Tribal government gaming accounts for a mere 5% of the gaming revenue market share. Although tribal government gaming revenues are increasing nationally, the revenues are still a very small percentage of the total gaming revenues.

GAMING PROCEEDS ARE GOVERNMENT REVENUES

Federal, state, and local governments all operate revenue producing enterprises which supplement the myriad of taxes and fees each imposes upon the citizenry. Among these revenue-producing enterprises are parks, water and power systems, toll roads and bridges, and a whole host of other activities which would be considered businesses if placed in the private sector. State governments also supplement their budgets with gambling revenues.

For the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay, as with other Native American tribes, its casino is a government-owned and operated enterprise, of which all tribal members are shareholders. The Viejas Casino and Turf Club is both a capital and labor intensive enterprise. More than \$30 million has been invested in the Casino plant. Millions more are paid out each year in winnings to casino patrons, in pay checks to employees, and payments to suppliers and service vendors, as well as employee payroll taxes, Social Security, unemployment insurance, and health insurance.

If the casino were a private business--which it is not--what would be left would be considered profit, to be used to pay shareholders and corporate taxes. The Viejas Casino and Turf Club, like all other tribal government gaming facilities, is not a private business: It is a government-owned and operated enterprise.

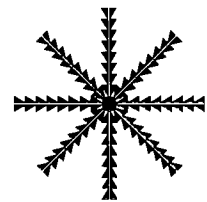
Net proceeds are not the profits of a private business; rather they are tribal government revenues--funds which are restricted in their use by the National Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to be used for similar services provided by state and local government taxpayers. The Viejas Tribal Government is a careful steward of its gaming resources. The Tribal Council engaged a "big six" accounting firm, Arthur Andersen, to independently audit both the casino and tribal government operations. For both entities, the accounting firm gave the casino and tribal government its highest rating for sound and accurate accounting practices.

Although a few of the nation's 557 tribes have benefited significantly from tribal government gaming --less than one-third--, they are still struggling to lift themselves out of a centuries-long cycle of poverty. It is a myth that tribes who have entered into gaming are "rolling in dough." Indian Nations are utilizing the profits to pay off costs incurred to go into gaming, bring their people into the economic main stream, provide educational opportunities and services available to other Americans. The tribes accomplish these goals through decisions of democratically-elected officials, just as a city council does in a municipality. Since IGRA allows only the tribal governments to enter into gaming--not individuals--tribal governments determine short- and long-range goals and plans for allocating the proceeds.

Like state governments, tribal governments use their gaming revenues as required by IGRA -- law enforcement, education, economic development, tribal courts and infrastructure improvement. Tribes are using gaming profits to fund social service programs, scholarships, health and dental care, new roads, new sewer and water systems, adequate housing, chemical dependency treatment programs and senior care, among others. To cite some local examples, The Viejas Tribal Government has used millions of dollars of its net proceeds from gaming to:

- Set up a college or advance course scholarship fund that guarantees all tribal members the opportunity to advance their education.
- Fund a major environmental management and watershed rehabilitation program for the reservation.
- Create a new multiuse park for tribal members, the first of its kind on the reservation.
- Eliminate all dependency on taxpayer-supported welfare programs.
- Fund dental and health care coverage for all tribal members.
- Construct an expanded Tribal Government Center.
- Build houses for seniors.
- Diversify into other enterprises, such as Borrego Springs Bank, and Viejas Springs Village

*The Viejas Tribal
Government is a
careful steward of
its gaming
resources.*



**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

A Question of Sovereignty

Questions and Answers regarding tribal sovereignty and American Indians

What is Sovereignty?

Sovereignty means that a governing body holds autonomous power over its own territory. Sovereignty is an inherent right of governments to secure life, liberty, and happiness for their people. Sovereignty is the right to organize and govern in a manner guided by inherent laws, values, belief and traditions of society. Indian Nations have a vested right of sovereignty that cannot be denied them by the laws of external governments and non-Indian society. As declared by Congress, the Executive, and the Supreme Court, the rights of tribes to govern their members and their remaining territories derive from a sovereignty that pre-dates European settlement of North America. That sovereignty has not been eliminated by Indian Nations' inclusion within the boundaries of the United States.

What are treaties?

Sovereign nations enter treaty relationships that recognize the power of each party to enter into a contract between nations. Treaties between Indian tribes and the U.S. government are a grant of rights from the tribes to the United States, usually the exchange of tribal land for other land or other tangible and intangible items. Treaties are the supreme law of nations and the supreme law of the land in the United States. The U.S. Constitution secures the protection of the treaty relationship between Indian Tribes and the United States. The 390 ratified Indian treaties are manifestations of government-to-government relationships between the parties.

Do treaties diminish tribal sovereignty?

Treaties are often misinterpreted as a curtailment of American Indian sovereignty. This is not the case. The United States' practice of negotiating treaties with Indian Nations was derived from the fact that tribes had been making treaties with other nations before the existence of the United States. Treaties serve to recognize that Indian Nations are sovereign nations possessing the sovereign power to negotiate with other nations. Anything, such as sovereignty, not given to the United States in treaties is left inherent and reserved by the Indian Nations.

What did the U.S. Government promise Indians in the treaties?

In return for vast Indian holdings and resources, the United States Government made certain promises to Indian Nations including:

- Protection for Indians from attacks upon their lands, including legal assistance
- Education
- Health Care
- Economic Assistance
- Sovereignty and Religious Freedom
- The Right to Self-Government
- Fishing and Hunting Rights
- Jurisdiction Over Their Own Lands

These promises were made in honor by the United States government, they were and are legally binding upon the U.S. by the 6th Article of the Constitution.

Aren't treaties just old documents that don't mean anything anymore?

No. To question the validity of treaties simply because of their age also questions the validity of the U.S. Constitution, which is older than the treaties and authorizes their negotiation and ratification.

Are Indians citizens of the U.S. or of their own tribes?

Indians have both the rights and responsibilities of U.S. citizenship and also the rights and responsibilities of tribal citizenship. The 1924 "Indian Citizenship Act" states, in part: "An act to authorize the secretary of the Interior to issue certificates of citizenship to Indians. Be it enacted . . . , That all non-citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States be, and they are hereby, declared to be citizens of the United States: Provided, that the granting of such citizenship shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of any Indian to tribal or other property."

How many American Indians are there?

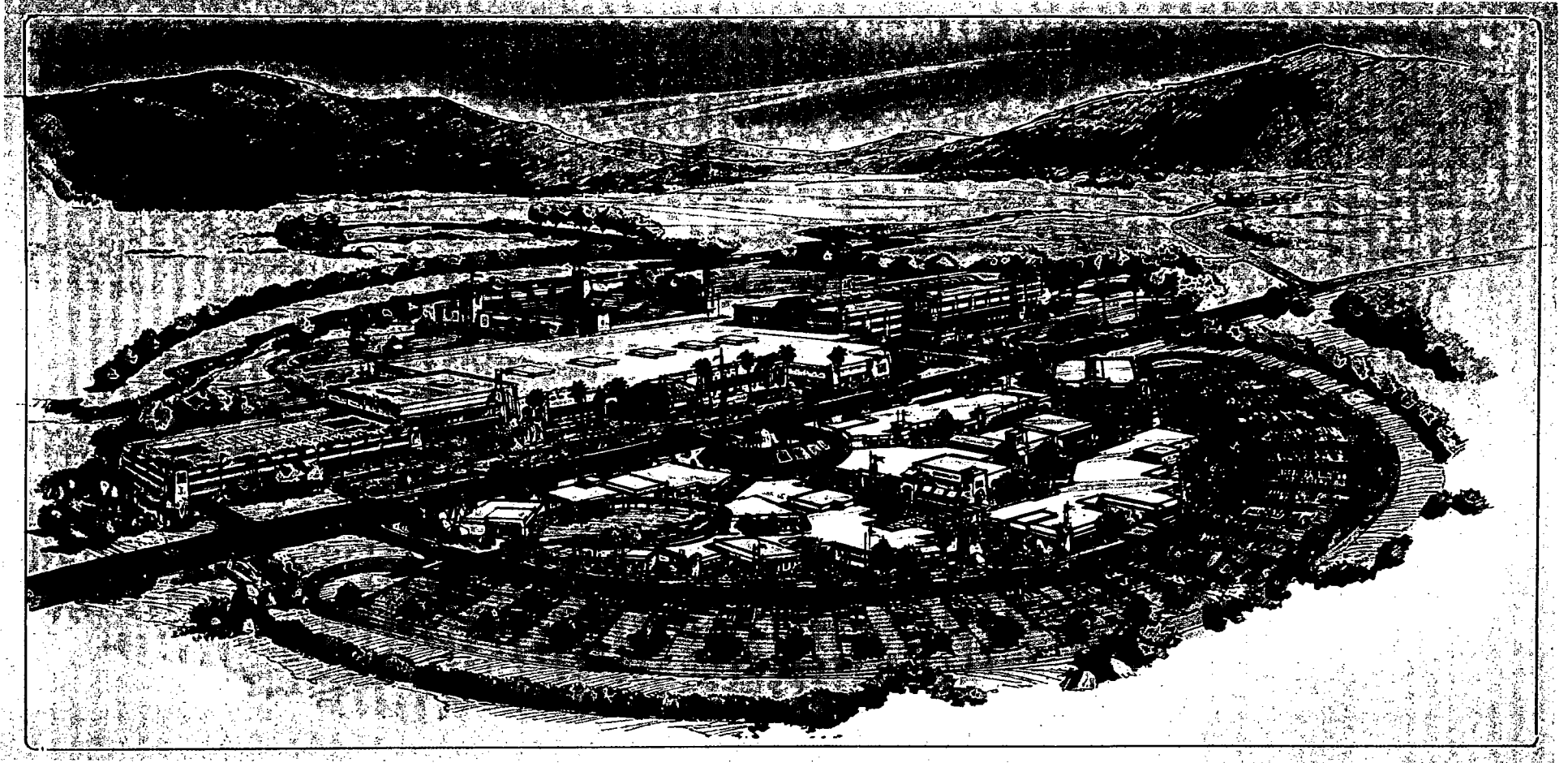
According to the 1990 census there were 1,959,234 people identified as Indians. That number includes Alaska Natives and is .8% of the total U.S. population.

How many American Indians/Alaska Natives live on reservations?

The 1990 census reported that 437,431 Indians live on legally designated reservations or trust lands. Another 200,798 Indians live in "Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Areas," which are areas in the state of Oklahoma where tribes retain jurisdiction on former reservations. The Census Bureau also counts 53,644 American Indians that live in areas which are called "Tribal Designated Statistical Areas." These are home areas defined by tribes outside of Oklahoma that do not have reservations. In addition, 47,244 Alaska Natives live in areas called by the Census Bureau "Alaska Native Village Statistical Areas."

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ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION



**AN EXERCISE
IN VIEJAS TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY**

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Viejas Tribal Members
FROM: Anthony R. Pico
DATE: April 2, 1996

The following report on legal and political events is real. They affect you. We need the General Council's help, please read.

BATTLE CONTINUES TO RAGE OVER TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING

The Viejas Tribal Government is in the middle of a major political fight at all levels of government to protect its tribal government gaming revenues. Even though the Viejas Band has expended significant human and financial resources in lobbying, community education and legal actions, the future of our gaming is uncertain.

The battle over Tribal Government Gaming strikes at the very heart of Tribal Sovereignty, and the right of the Viejas Band to continue to operate casino gaming as a governmental business as does the State of Cali-

fornia with its Scratcher, Lottery, Keno and other electronic games. **Though the Viejas Band and other Indian Nations believe they have a right to enter into casino gaming, powerful forces, ranging from private and publicly traded casino companies to state governors, and their allies continue to engage in political tactics to limit or even take away the rights of Tribal Governments to engage in gaming.**

Following are the major obstacles and related political actions mounted by opponents of Native Americans that will affect — in the immediate future — video gaming at the Viejas Casino and Turf Club.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Indian Regulatory Act Amendments — This is legislation in Congress that would change the law under which the Viejas Casino and Turf Club Operates. **We are concerned that the bill does not contain language that requires a governor to compact with us, or provide for voluntary mediation by the Secretary of the Interior who could decide on a tribal-state compact if the state is unwilling to do so.** The Congress is expected to give this bill final consideration later this year.

Fair Indian Gaming Act — This bill would completely wipe out the sovereign right of Indian tribes to

self-government in the area of gaming by giving state legislatures the power to consent to tribal gaming, and subjects tribal government gaming to the provisions of a state's constitution and all state laws relating to gaming. **If it becomes law, it could cause closure of Viejas Casino and most other Tribal Government Gaming facilities, especially in states like California where the governor continues to find new ways to avoid compacting. Even though this radical bill by our enemies has a slim chance of passage, if we fail to mount opposition, we may lose.**

Gambling Impact Study Commission — Sets up a national commission to study gaming. Does not specifically provide for Tribal Government representation on the Commission, or guarantee tribal government gaming will be fairly researched and positive aspects represented. Bill passed House of Representative and now goes to the Senate.

Taxation of Gaming Revenues — Would tax nearly all gaming revenues, including those from Tribal Government Gaming. **If made law would seriously reduce Viejas funds for tribal government purposes, and erode concept of tribes as non-taxable governments. This is a direct assault on our sovereignty.**

FEDERAL COURT CASES

U.S. v. Rincon — This is case before local District Court of Appeal that forbids Rincon from having video gaming. Judge could decide to close down all tribal gaming in San Diego County, open it to all tribes, or keep things the way they are. Final decision will probably depend on outcome of higher court decision in *Rumsey v. Wilson*. In the meantime, however, negotiations are underway at the prodding of U.S. Attorney Alan Bersin to have all tribes in San Diego County agree to a multi-Tribal Gaming Commission. The U.S. Attorney also wants the three gaming tribes, including Viejas, to increase their amount of monetary support for the intertribal Revenue Sharing Program.

Rumsey v. Wilson — Federal 9th Circuit Court of Appeal will determine if the State of California must enter into tribal-state compact for video gaming. The court is awaiting the decision in the state court that will determine if the California Lottery's video keno is considered the same kind of game as video gaming, which could pave the way for the federal court to declare video gaming legal. **A negative decision could result in removal of our video gaming machines by the U.S. Attorney.**

Seminole Tribe v. Florida — This case was decided by a 5-4 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, March 27, 1996. The Court found that Indian Tribes do not

have the Constitutional authority, pursuant to the 11th Amendment, to sue states in federal court for their failure to negotiate "in good faith" with tribes to enter into tribal-state compacts covering class III (video) gaming as provided by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA). Though this decision struck down certain provisions of IGRA, yet retained all other provisions of the law. At present, our attorneys are reviewing the Supreme Court's decision to determine if we can now bypass the state and go directly to the Secretary of the Interior, requesting him, pursuant to the remaining provisions of IGRA, to approve a compact. We are also working in the State Legislature, as well as in the U.S. Congress on legislation that would mitigate any negative effects of the Supreme Court decision. Federal gaming legislation had been placed on hold, pending the Supreme Court's decision. Now, that legislation should move forward, though we do not have any guarantee that tribal interests will be protected.

STATE LEGISLATION

Tribal Sponsored Legislation — One bill would authorize, and the other would require the governor to enter into tribal-state compact negotiations. Both bills legalize video gaming on reservations. Bills are sponsored by both a Democrat and a Republican. Outlook for passage this year is very uncertain. Compacting language, however, could become incorporated into other state legislation.

California Gambling Regulatory Legislation — Backed by Attorney General Dan Lungren, this measure would set up a California Gambling Control Board to regulate private card rooms. The bill would regulate tribal government gaming only if video machines are made legal in California under state law, and a tribal-state compact is made. The state must understand that the federal Indian gaming law (IGRA) is clear that the state does have a role in regulating gaming, but that role is concurrent and dependent upon the compacting process.

California Gambling Regulation — This is legislation originally sponsored by the California Attorney General and carried by Assemblyman Phil Isenberg. This bill would set up a state Gambling Control Appeals Board, with the California Department of Justice writing and adopting gaming regulations. The bill would authorize the governor to enter into tribal-state compacts, and provides that gaming found legal under federal law, though not legal in California, can be considered allowable within a tribal-state compact. Regulatory aspects of the bill do not apply to tribal government gaming unless it falls within an agreed to tribal-state compact.

STATE BALLOT MEASURE

Gaming Control Act of 1996 — Signatures are being gathered to place this measure on the November General Election Ballot. The measure would

legalize commercial slot machine gaming in Palm Springs. If approved, the measure would legalize commercial slot machine gaming on all reservations in California. It would also create a state gaming commission to license and regulate non-Indian gaming.

CALIFORNIA COURT CASE

Western Telcon v. California State Lottery — Before the California State Supreme Court. The case will determine if the State Lottery's Keno game is legal under California law. A positive decision will help Tribal Governments in firmly establishing they have a right under state law to have video gaming, and possibly affect *Rumsey v. Wilson* decision, as well as U.S. Attorney's resolve to close down video gaming. **A negative decision would be a legal blow to tribes' legal authority to operate video gaming. A decision is expected in the fall.**

FUTURE OF GAMING UNCERTAIN; THAT IS WHY VIEJAS TRIBAL GOVERNMENT MUST INVEST IN OTHER ECONOMIC VENTURES

To rely on Tribal Government Gaming as the primary source of revenues for the Viejas Tribal Government and our people is risky.

Either through government action or through stiff

competition if widespread commercial casino gaming becomes legal in California, the Viejas Tribal Government cannot simply rely on casino revenues as our sole source of income. We need to reduce our risk and pursue economic alternatives that can sustain the tribe if gaming revenues are lost.

The Tribal Government Gaming revenues we now have can help put the Tribe on a solid foundation if we use and invest them wisely in economic ventures that will protect our future.

If we lose the gaming war in California, which to us means that class III electronic video games, we will still be able to conduct class II — bingo, paper pull tabs and card games. Our per capita income would stop, but we would still be able to provide services and jobs for our people. To protect ourselves and create the opportunity to expand our class II games, we need economic development. In the next few days, you will receive information on the proposed Viejas Springs Village and the Casino expansion. There will be four public hearings. You will be advised of the dates in the near future.

**The following is
an economic proposal
to preserve and
strengthen
Viejas Sovereignty
for ourselves and
future generations.**

LOOKING AHEAD TO SECURE AND PROTECT FUTURE TRIBAL REVENUES

PHASE ONE: PROPOSED ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

The General Council is being asked to vote on proposed economic developments to supplement future income for the Viejas Band. It is especially critical to begin immediately to provide for other sources of additional revenues.

The political and legal challenges to Indian Gaming make it even more urgent. To assume that we will prevail and be allowed to continue to operate our largest money generators — the electronic video games — is risky. Prudence and our future requires that we take measures to diversify and invest in other income generating businesses, while we can afford to do so.

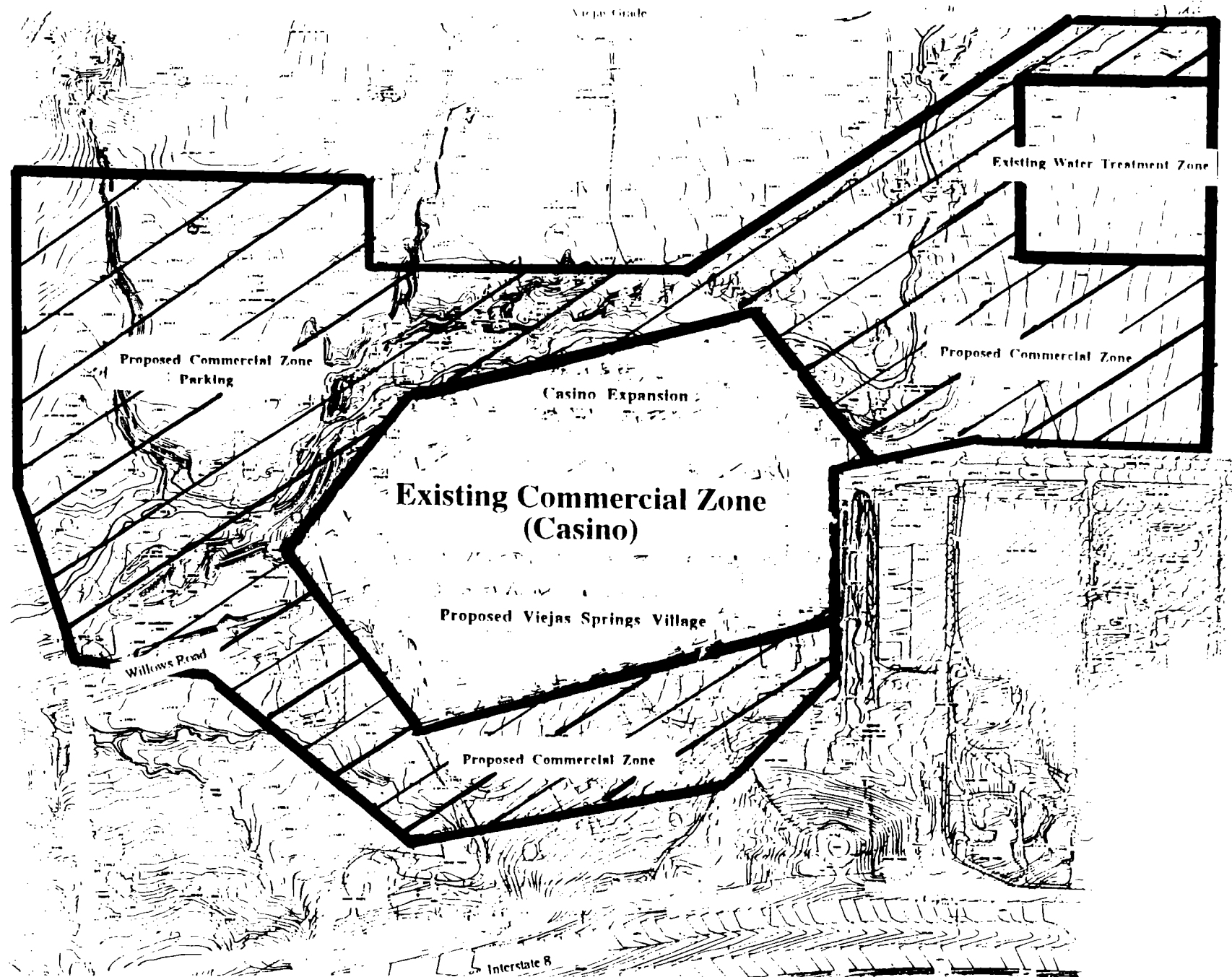
We must think of our future and practice, as do some Indian communities, planning for the Seventh Generation.

ACTION TO BE CONSIDERED

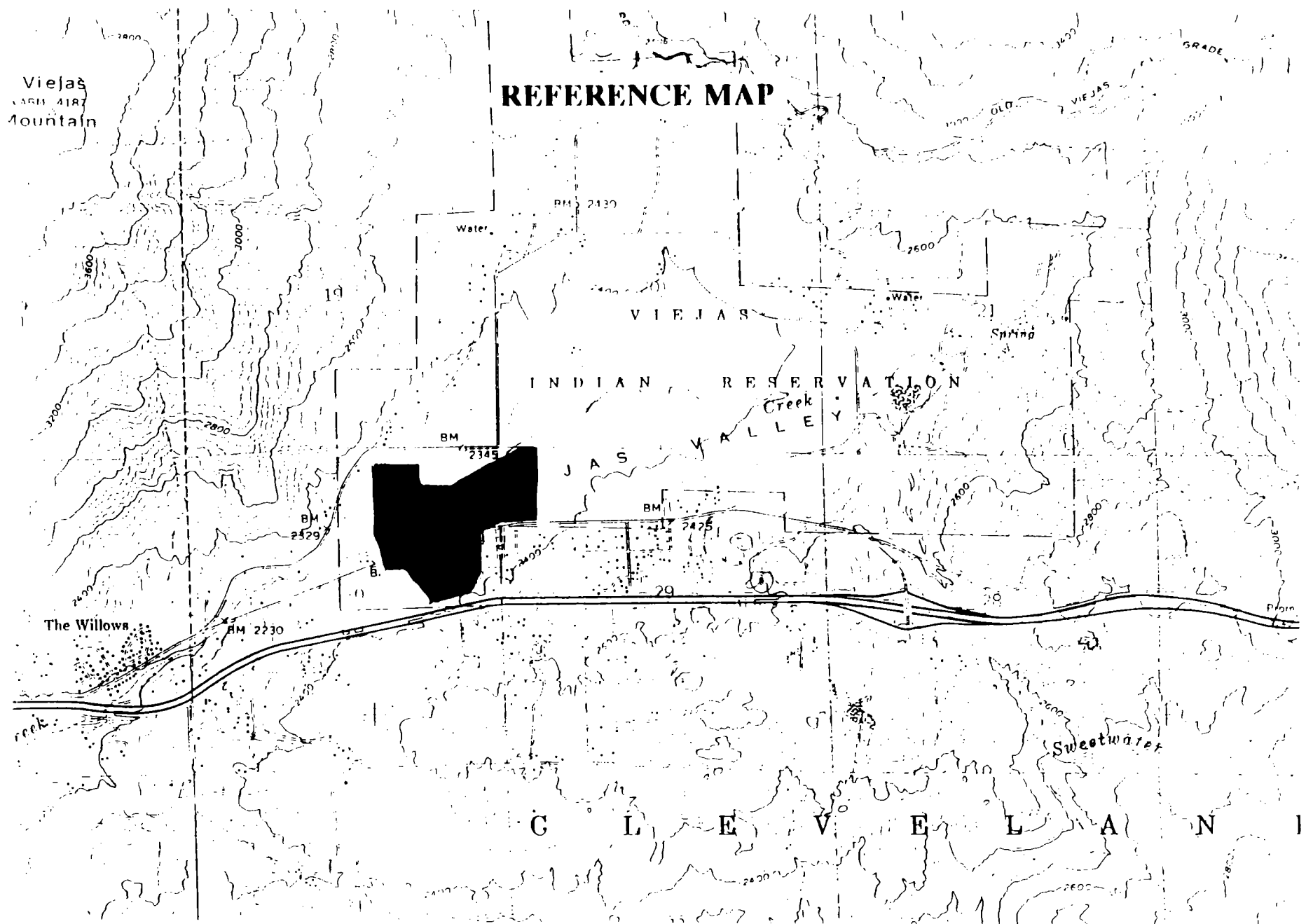
Tribal approval of a zoning permit to develop new businesses and sources of income on 95 acres surrounding the casino (*See Maps 1 and 2.*). Identified projects are described on the following pages with cost and revenue estimates.

FINANCIAL IMPACT

No reduction of allotments or per capita distributions will occur as a result of this program. **Studies indicate the proposed Viejas Springs Village project will increase Tribal revenues by approximately \$12 million a year, and coupled with the previously approved expansion of the Casino, total revenues are projected to be increased by approximately \$18-20 million per year.** This equates to a return on investment, based on the current scope of gaming of more than 20 percent annually. The projects presented for your review require a funding commitment of approximately \$30 million a year for two years. Financing will come from Casino operations and is currently contained in the working budget.



MAP 1



MAP 2

VIEJAS SPRINGS VILLAGE

PROJECT FOR TRIBAL CONSIDERATION

Viejas Springs Village will be a commercial and entertainment center that will attract consumers to retail, food and entertainment outlets, and serve as a source of tribal income not dependent upon gaming operations (*See Cover Illustration 1 and Illustration 2.*). The Viejas Casino and Turf Club will benefit from consumers drawn to the shopping center.

Viejas Springs Village will serve and draw business from the previously untapped tourist industry, San Diego and surrounding counties, neighboring communities, present customers, and Casino employees. Viejas Springs Village will contain approximately 40 factory outlet stores, several authentic Native American merchandising and clothing stores, a food court with a variety of take out and specialty restaurants, a Borrego Bank branch, a full-service restaurant, and areas for special events and nightly entertainment. The outlet center will be owned by the Tribe, but managed by a professional retail management company, experienced in development and operations of malls nationwide.

The architecture will be uniquely Viejas, a tribute to Native American know-how and self-sufficiency (*See Illustrations 3 and 4.*).

ELEMENTS OF VIEJAS SPRINGS VILLAGE

- ➔ 150,000 square feet of factory outlet shopping (approximately 40 different stores)
- ➔ Several shops featuring authentic Native American clothing and merchandise
- ➔ Variety of food and beverage outlets
- ➔ Large theme restaurant
- ➔ Borrego Bank Branch
- ➔ Retail center management offices
- ➔ Arts and crafts, special events and entertainment areas
- ➔ Southwestern architecture featuring unique Kumeyaay artistic statements
- ➔ Semicircular layout, using lush landscaped walkways, water features: cascading falls, streams and ponds flowing into the center of the semicircle construction
- ➔ Major architectural elements and interactive water fountain in the courtyard, featuring a nightly show spectacular
- ➔ Entertainment areas designed for special events, dramatic light, music and water shows throughout the day

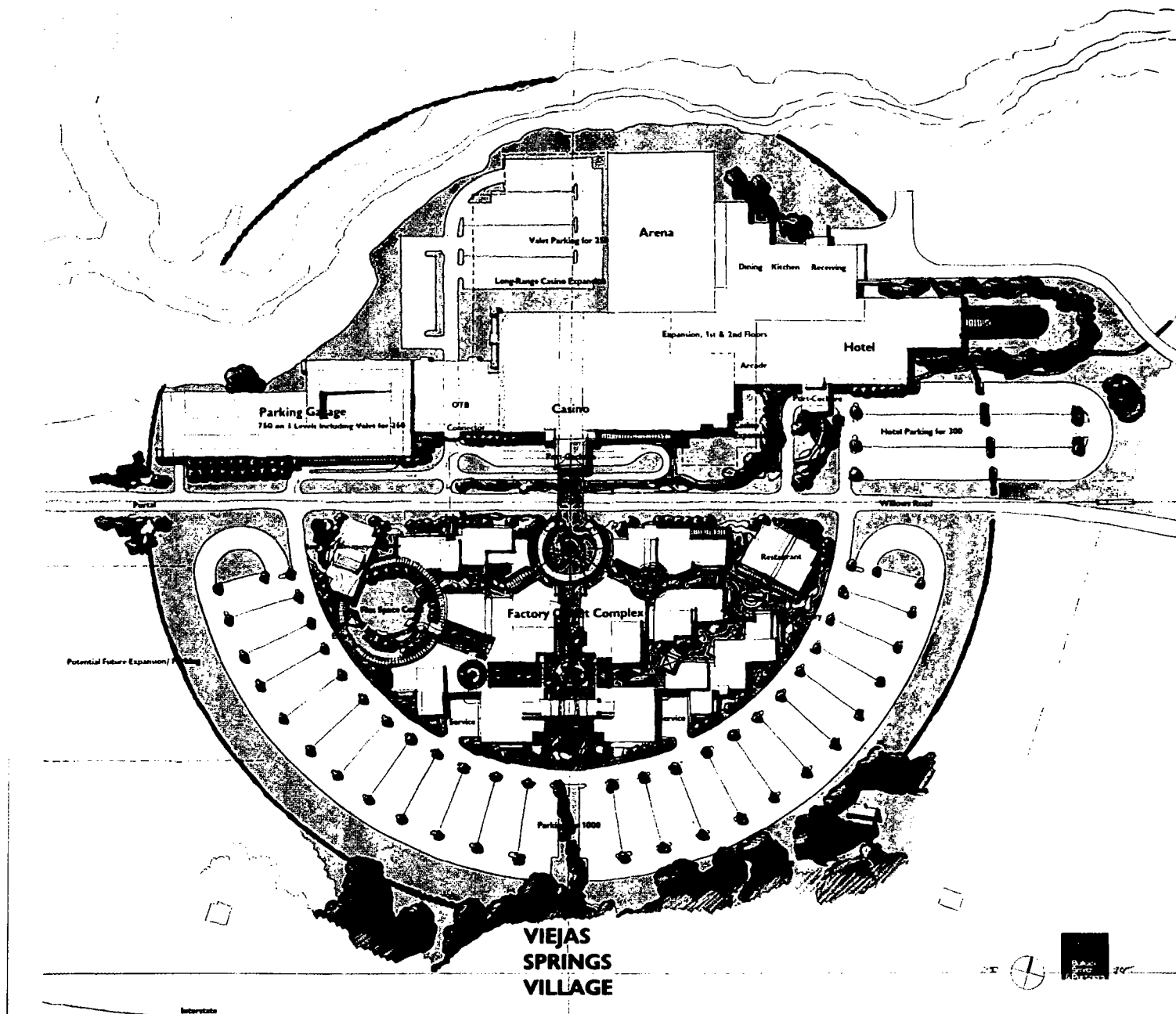


ILLUSTRATION 2

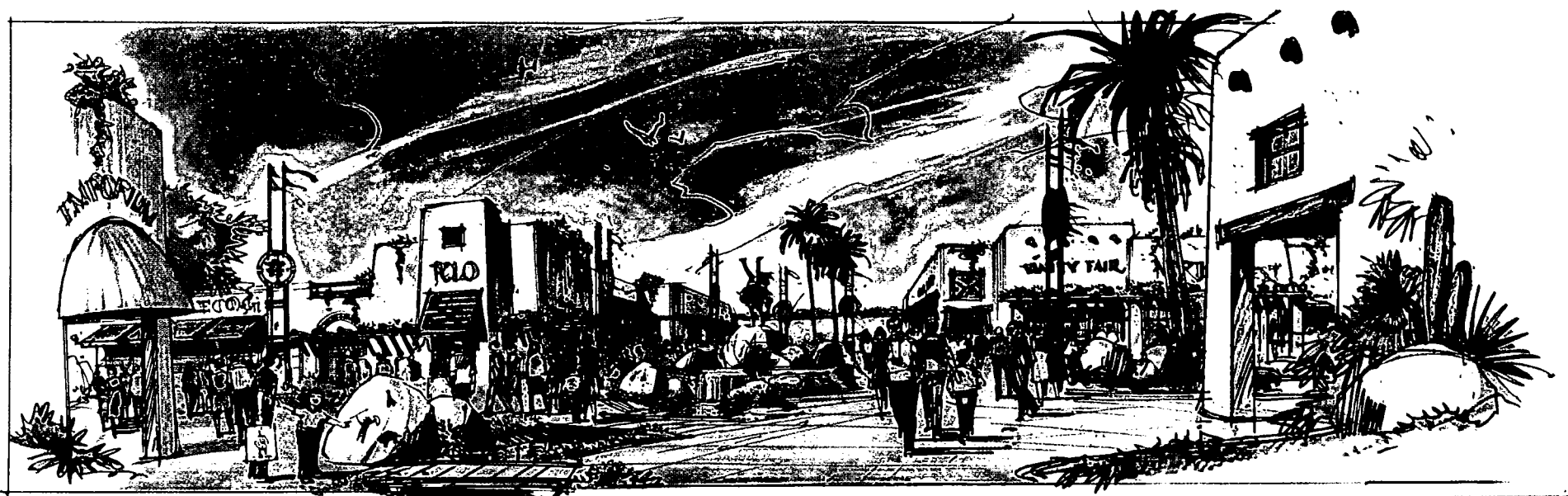


ILLUSTRATION 3



ILLUSTRATION 4

INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

Infrastructure improvements for the entire site (new commercial zone) will be required and will include drainage, water, sewer, electrical sourcing and distribution, phone lines, water quality assurance and conservation, as well as environmental mitigation.

VIEJAS CASINO AND TURF CLUB EXPANSION

NOTE:

The Casino expansion and required infrastructure were previously approved by the General Council. This information is provided to inform the people of the development now under way.

The Casino expansion and remodel (*See Illustration 5.*) positions the Tribe to expand gaming customers and revenues, way ahead of our competition, which will allow us to pursue more class II games and customers who play them. Casino expansion provides us flexibility to adjust to whatever the outcome of the current legal threats. We can protect and increase our future revenues from gaming, regardless of the course the courts and legislators take.

The Casino expansion also will generate more profits and more customers by giving us the ability to increase gaming activities, plus added attractions that will bring more consum-

ers here (a variety of foods, entertainment, service, and parking). The expansion plan also incorporates a number of Reservation and wetland rehabilitation projects. This allows us to meet our goals to preserve and restore the Viejas Creek and wetlands, at the same time we are pursuing our goals of economic diversification.

ELEMENTS OF THE CASINO EXPANSION PLAN

125,000 SQUARE FEET OF NEW SPACE, INCLUDING:

- ➔ New 28,000 square foot bingo hall to relieve the current overcrowding and increase class II gaming profits (The existing hall will be converted into card room to accommodate more class II card playing customers.)
- ➔ New OTB facility to handle increased business. This will also facilitate replacement of the trailers and allow for completion of the front of the Casino
- ➔ Expanding the limited kitchen and overcrowded dining facilities, adding a sit-down restaurant and buffet.
- ➔ Additional merchandising space to sell more Viejas Casino products
- ➔ Cocktail lounge on west side of the Casino, and enhancement of the lobby area
- ➔ Exterior improvements, landscape, water features and signage



ILL USTRATION 5

- ➔ Employee facility for breaks, meals, care and storage of uniforms, to increase productivity by raising morale and productivity
- ➔ Central receiving area to efficiently handle pick up and deliveries
- ➔ Expansion of maintenance and administration offices to improve operations and eliminate unsightly trailers and temporary office space from the Casino site

INFRASTRUCTURE

To build and support the Casino expansion and construct Viejas Springs Village, infrastructure improvements will be required. These have been designed to allow us to improve the creek and wetlands, while constructing the business ventures. The combined work on the infrastructure and creek rehabilitation will allow for the Casino expansion, parking, possible future hotel site and, at the same time, will stabilize the wetlands and make improvements needed as part of our General Plan for the Reservation. The items with an asterisk (*) were previously approved, and are included for informational purposes only.

***CONSTRUCTION PAD FOR CASINO EXPANSION**

Construction of the new card room, bingo hall, OTB, kitchen, restaurant, buffet and administration space will require completion of the grading and creek stabilization previously begun. Work on the immediate surrounding area will allow space to build an access road to service central receiving maintenance and parking.

ELEMENTS OF PAD CONSTRUCTION

- ➔ Tapering the existing North side of the creek bed, which will make it look more natural and prevent further erosion
- ➔ Adding and compacting material to allow for the Casino expansion
- ➔ Installing weirs on the creek bed to stabilize flows and create soil deposits
- ➔ Removal and re-compacting of existing leach fields in the construction path
- ➔ Hydro-seeding and landscaping creek bed

***STRAIGHTENING CREEK PATH AND PARKING/WEST**

Casino expansion creates the need for more parking (Parking is already inadequate on weekends, holidays and during special events.). The proposed plan creates an additional 1,000 plus parking spaces which will satisfy both current needs and the needs of additional customers the expansion will draw.

ELEMENTS OF NEW PARKING SITE

- ➔ Routing the creek to the north and straightening where erosion is greatest, reclaiming 6.5 acres of usable land, combined with existing space to create 10 acres needed for additional surface parking
- ➔ Keeping the parking lot grade consistent with the environment and natural terrain, and tree preservation
- ➔ Construction of curbs, gutters, landscape and fencing to provide natural buffers and barriers
- ➔ Grading the parking lot to facilitate proper drainage with culverts and drain lines
- ➔ Cutting the new creek bed at natural levels, hydro seeding and light landscaping
- ➔ The addition of rip/rap and other materials to stabilize the creek in strategic areas

In the event that any existing trees need to be removed, 12 new trees will be planted for each tree removed.

FILL EXCAVATION/BROWN'S ROAD INTERSECTION

Decomposed granite needed for fill to prepare the site for Casino expansion and the West Parking Lot will be excavated from the "Woodall Property," greatly reducing the cost to import fill materials from off site. The expanded portion of the property will be graded for future expansion. As a benefit from building a temporary road to haul fill dirt, a new and permanent intersection and road will be built east of the present Brown's Road intersection.

ELEMENTS OF THE EXCAVATION/BROWN'S ROAD

- ➔ Excavation of borrow pit on unusable peak located on Woodall Property to provide fill material for the present area between the Casino and creek for Casino expansion and west parking lot
- ➔ Permanent construction of a new intersection and road east of Brown's Road intersection to allow easier and safer access from the east
- ➔ Construction of a haul road along the creek for excavation west of the casino to permit hauling of fill material with minimal disruption of Casino traffic on Willows and Brown's Road.

CREEK REHABILITATION/SITE PREPARATION/EAST

The project's goal is to stop creek erosion on the southern turn, near Willows Road, and restore the wetlands by raising the creek elevation above the water table. The process of accomplishing this allows for recapturing nine (9) usable, buildable acres for Phase II, the Viejas Springs Hotel.

ELEMENTS OF EAST CREEK REHAB AND HOTEL SITE

- ➔ Cutting a new creek bed to stop the erosion in the southern turn nearest Willows road, by returning the creek bed to the north, and rebuild to its original position and level
- ➔ Filling and compacting the eroded creek bed to restore nine acres of land for the Phase II, Viejas Springs Hotel Site and parking
- ➔ Landscaping

EMPLOYEE PARKING

When construction begins on Viejas Springs Village, employee parking on the east side of the Casino will interfere with guests parking. The gravel lot farthest east of the Casino is not practical for employees. The proposed plan creates an employee parking lot on the north side of Viejas Creek that would provide 500-600 spaces.

ELEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYEE PARKING LOT

- ➔ Construction of a bridge across the creek for cart shuttling and pedestrian travel between the Casino and parking lot
- ➔ An access road to the employee lot off Viejas Grade, west of existing residential housing
- ➔ Asphalt construction, safety lighting and security
- ➔ Tree planting on south side of the lot to camouflage its usage

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

Viejas Tribal Office
P.O. Box 908 · Alpine, CA · 92101
Tel. 619-445-3810 · Fax 619-445-5331

Viejas Casino and Turf Club
5000 Willows Road · Alpine, CA · 92101
Tel. 619-445-5400 · Fax 619-445-9187 · Toll Free 800-84-POKE

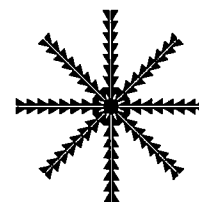
Ma-Tar-Awa Recreational Vehicle Park
25 Browns Road · Alpine, CA · 92101
Tel. 619-445-3275 · Fax 619-445-1871

*Authentic tribal motifs and basket from the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians
were used in the creation of this piece by Steven Morris Design*

1995, '96 VIEJAS CASINO AND TURF CLUB ECONOMIC IMPACT

	1995	1996 (Est.)
Number of San Diego County jobs created by Viejas Casino and Turf Club	1,365	1,600
*Total payroll:	\$18,100,000	\$25,000,000
Payroll taxes generated:	\$1,800,000	\$2,500,000
Unemployment insurance paid:	\$400,000	\$500,000
Employee benefits, health, etc.	\$1,900,000	\$2,500,000
**Number of casino security/surveillance personnel:	114	130
Total investment in casino:	\$29,100,000	\$45,000,000
Annual casino debt service payments:	\$1.9 million	\$0
Total investment in casino surveillance systems:	\$500,000	
***Volume goods and services purchased:	\$19,600,000	\$26,000,000
****Total gaming operation payouts:	\$160,700,000	\$190,000,000
Total number of vendors:	1,700	1,800
Revenue spent on tribal government, community projects: roads, education, housing, health care, etc.:	\$9,313,000	Awaiting Approval
Revenue spent on community, charitable contributions, sponsorships, etc.:	\$500,000	\$600,000
Annual Share of Intertribal Revenue Sharing Program:	\$2,000,000	
Employee force comprised of the tribal members:	1%	
Employee force that is non-tribal:	99%	
Number of Viejas Tribal Members:	281	
Unemployment among Viejas Tribal Members	0%	

Coordinating with the U.S. Department of Justice, appropriate Viejas Casino and Turf Club management meets monthly with Federal Bureau of Investigation officials to review casino personnel, security, and operational practices and policies.



*According to the U.S. Department of Commerce Research, it is estimated that 42 jobs are created for every million spent on goods and services.

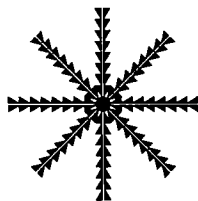
**Coordinating with the U.S. Department of Justice, appropriate Viejas Casino and Turf Club management meets monthly with Federal Bureau of Investigation officials to review casino personnel, security, and operational practices and policies.

***The Viejas Tribal Government has adopted a policy of purchasing goods and services from San Diego County vendors.

****The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians has engaged Arthur Andersen to provide independent audits of casino operations for review by the Tribal Government, a function similar to that provided to the U.S. Government by the General Accounting Office, and California Government, by the State Controller. A separate accounting firm provides independent audits of the Viejas Tribal Government.

**PHOTOCOPY
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*The casino
provides the Viejas
Tribal Government
with a source of
revenue, just as the
California Lottery
does for
state government.*



**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING FACILITIES

As sovereign nations with independent governments, federally recognized Indian tribes may engage in commercial enterprises on reservation trust land in accordance with federal law and regulation. For the Viejas Band, its tribal government owned and operated casino provides the major source of economic development for the tribe. Expenditures of earnings from tribal government operated gaming are mandated by federal law--the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act--for governmental purposes that serve the collective welfare of the tribe, just as state and local taxpayer revenues and the State Lottery revenues can only be used for public purposes and programs. The Viejas Band has eliminated dependency on tax-supported welfare for its people, built new and modern homes, and has initiated health, social and educational programs for tribal members. The Viejas Band, acting as a good neighbor, has made upwards of \$600,000 this year in philanthropic contributions, ranging from support of public school programs and youth athletic programs, to other non-Indian community activities, such as the annual Holiday Food Drive benefitting the San Diego Food Bank and feeding more than 72,000 people.

VIEJAS CASINO AND TURF CLUB

The Viejas Casino and Turf Club put the finishing touches on an \$8 million expansion and remodel program in 1995, with improvements continuing through 1996. Throughout the interior, the once lost art of the Kumeyaay People comes alive. The interior architecture and design acknowledge that the casino has its origins in Native American soil and takes inspiration from the traditional Kumeyaay culture and art.

The gaming facility has grown from modest beginnings in 1990, of 10,000 square feet and 80 employees, to its current 120,000 square foot size, positioning it as one of east San Diego County's largest employers with the number of jobs expected to reach 1,600 by the end of 1996.

The popular gaming casino is located 35 minutes from downtown San Diego, east of Alpine on Interstate 8. Open 24 hours a day, the Viejas Casino and Turf Club has a 50-member police force, and boasts security and surveillance programs to prevent fraud and cheating comparable to, and usually exceeding commercial casinos in Nevada and Atlantic City, New Jersey.

There are 1,130 electronic video games, and 58 card tables for poker, PaiGow, Indian Black Jack, Super Pan 9, and Viejas Stud. In addition to a satellite off-track wagering facility, the bingo hall seats 1,200 people, with both smoking and non smoking gaming areas. The casino offers major food and drink concessions: a restaurant, deli, four mini-bars, poker restaurant and bar, bingo snack bar, and Off-Track Betting cocktail and snack bar, and the newly opened China Camp Express oriental food service. The DreamCatcher Show Room, featuring a stage, dance floor, and Las Vegas-style seating with sound and lighting technology comparable to any in the region, offers live entertainment six nights a week, and is available for rental by community organizations.

VIEJAS TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

The Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, is recognized as a sovereign entity by, and has a government-to-government relationship with the United States Government.

The Viejas Band system of government consists of two levels. The General Council, which includes all of the Band's 144 voting members, elects the Tribal Council and Tribal Chairman, and by law must vote on all land use decisions. Tribal Council Members and the Tribal Chairman are elected for two-year terms of office. Consisting of six members and the Tribal Chairman, the Tribal Council governs tribal activities, makes law, and serves as the "Board of Directors" for Viejas Band economic enterprises, and the General Council as the "shareholders."

VIEJAS TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS:

ANTHONY R. PICO, TRIBAL CHAIRMAN

Anthony R. Pico, Chairman of the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians, is nationally recognized among Native Americans for his spiritual, governmental and business leadership. Under his tutelage as Tribal Chairman for 11 years, the Viejas Band has become one of the most respected gaming tribes, not only for its entrepreneurial success and political advocacy of economic sovereignty, but for the example it has set for tribal government businesses for other tribes in California and throughout the nation. Pico has been re-elected chairman five times and was tribal secretary prior to being elected chairman.

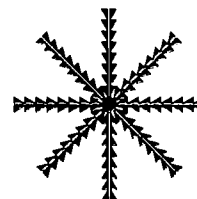


As chairman, Pico worked without an income for eight years, single-handedly running the Tribal Office and pursuing potential economic opportunities for the Viejas Band to rebuild its economic foundation and self-determination.

A 1963 graduate of El Capitan High School in Lakeside, Pico is a U.S. Veteran, having served in Vietnam as an Army paratrooper, where he earned distinguished service medals. Former chairman of the California-Nevada Indian Gaming Association, and active member of the National Indian Gaming Association's executive committee, he is frequently called to Washington D.C. or Sacramento to testify as an expert on, and spokesperson for, tribal government gaming.

Chairman Pico has received many honors in the community. He was the first Native American ever named as one of San Diego's upcoming leaders in *San Diego Magazine's 1994 and 1995 People to Watch Awards*. *Casino Executive* magazine named Pico as one of 15 gaming "Executives to Watch" in 1996. He has been chosen as a "Community Hero" by the U.S. Olympic Committee and carried the Olympic Torch for part of its journey across the U.S. for the Summer Olympics in Atlanta, Georgia. A writer, and requested speaker on the topics of tribal government gaming and Native American issues of economic develop-

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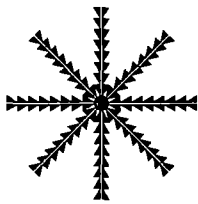


**PHOTOCOPY
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ment, Pico regularly contributes to such national business and gaming publications as the *Grogan Investment Report*, *Casino Executive*, and *Indian Gaming Magazine*. Locally, he has been published in the *San Diego Daily Transcript*, and also writes a monthly column carried by three local newspapers.

Much sought out as guest speaker and lecturer, Chairman Pico gave the 1995 Insights San Diego luncheon address for this, the San Diego Greater Chamber of Commerce's premier event. Recently spotlighted by the Chamber as CEO of the Month, he has also addressed LEAD San Diego, local Kiwanis and other civic and social groups. Recently, he was named to the Chamber's board and executive committee.

A consummate volunteer, Chairman Pico and his wife of 21 years, Jeanine, have been involved in children's religious education programs on the reservation and recently have undertaken promotion of a national bone marrow drive among Native Americans. As a young man, Chairman Pico became an apprentice Kumeyaay Bird Singer, and was instrumental in resurrecting the traditional ritual and songs among the Viejas Band.



KIM BACTAD, VICE CHAIRMAN

Kim Bactad, vice chairman of the Viejas Tribal Council, is serving his second, two-year term of office. During Bactad's tenure on the Council, he has been instrumental in the success of the Viejas Band's aggressive economic development and marketing programs. Bactad has been the motivating force behind many of the new programs benefiting tribal members from health insurance to housing programs. Bactad's experience and previous employment as a bingo manager, casino manager, and consultant to start-up bingo operations for new casinos, afforded a valuable background in both gaming and entrepreneurship.



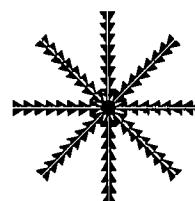
In addition to serving as chairman of the California-Nevada Indian Gaming Association's Public Relations Task Force for two years, Bactad has earned recognition as a dedicated and successful tribal advocate in both the California State Capitol and the Nation's Capitol. A former high school athlete, Bactad enjoys a good golf game, especially when it gives him the opportunity to network and educate the business and legislative communities about tribal government gaming. His tribal teams have made an impression even on California legislators, winning the recent State Assembly Republican Caucus Victory Fund Golf Tournament in Palm Springs, CA.

PAULETTE LEWIS, SECRETARY

Paulette Lewis has been reelected as Tribal Council Secretary for at least four terms of office. Involved in tribal decision-making, as are all council members, Lewis has the responsibility for tribal leadership if the chairman and vice chairman are not available.

In the building industry, Lewis served as a journeyman fire sprinkler fitter, accumulating knowledge which served her well in overseeing the construction of 10 new homes on the Viejas Reservation.

Lewis spearheaded other projects to provide fire and ambulance services on the Reservation and, along with Vice Chairman Bactad, worked to provide health insurance for tribal members. She has become expert in the ways of government, often participating in tribal delegations to the Nation's Capital and Sacramento as an advocate of her people to lawmakers.



ANITA UQUALLA, TREASURER

Since February 1995, Anita Uqualla has served as Tribal Council Treasurer, overseeing tribal finances and coordinating tribal business and government budgets, income and expenses. Uqualla's minor in college was business finance. At Central Arizona College, she majored in Early Childhood Education, receiving her certification 10 years ago.

Prior to Uqualla's election to the Tribal council, she owned and operated a day care center in her home. She directed the Head Start Program at the Havasupai Indian Reservation from 1984--89 (Her husband is a member of that tribe.). She also served the Havasupai Tribe as both teacher and parent as PTA president. In San Diego County in the late 1970s, Uqualla organized Native American cultural demonstrations involving her mother, who now lives with her, and her father, the late Adolpf Brown.

SANDRA BARRETT, COUNCIL MEMBER

Sandra Barrett is serving her first two-year term on the Viejas Tribal Council, and is chair of the Tribal Education Committee, which creates and implements policy, programs and classes, such as those for financial education of tribal members.

Barrett is active in several tribal projects, many of which are helping to protect, preserve and improve the land. She is working to transform a dirt field into a new 13-acre park, the first of its kind on the Viejas Reservation. Specifically, Barrett has directed the



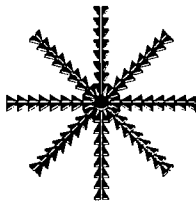
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master plan layout and design of the multiuse park, which will surround a new ball field, and is overseeing first-phase construction which began in June 1996. There will be a playground, picnic areas, rings for Peon, a traditional Kumeyaay gambling game, plus environmental enhancements.

THOMAS J. HYDE, COUNCIL MEMBER

Viejas Tribal Council Member Thomas J. Hyde has served on the Tribal Council since 1949, holding various positions, including tribal chairman, vice-chairman and member. He was born in 1927 on the Capitan Grande Reservation, one of the early land trusts granted the Kumeyaay Indians by Executive Order of the President. When he was seven years old, he watched his home burned by the City of San Diego, and his parents forced to move from their village on the site that is now the El Capitan Reservoir. Elder Hyde was there when, in 1934, some tribal families pooled their small compensation from the City of San Diego to purchase, as the new reservation, the Baron Long Horse Ranch, in the Viejas Valley, near Alpine.

Hard working and fiercely independent all his life, Elder Hyde attended Sherman Indian School, served in the U.S. Navy, and worked at many jobs including construction and as a trucking contractor. Today, Elder Hyde continues to teach and mentor the young, and also serves on the Tribal Gaming Commission, and as General Manager of the Reservation's Ma-Tar-Awa Recreational Vehicle Park, a job he has had since 1976.



AUDREY R. WALLACE, COUNCIL MEMBER

Tribal Council Member Audrey R. Wallace first served on the Tribal Council in the early 1960s, and is now back in office, serving her fourth term. She has lived on the Viejas Reservation since she was three years old, and was first encouraged to serve on the Council by Elder Thomas Hyde. That was a time when tribal government activities were much less complicated than today. Without funds, the Tribal Government could do little more than only talk of what it wanted to do for the people. She saw those days, and was on the Council when the Viejas Casino and Turf Club was conceived. The idea grew into the premier tribal government gaming facility it is today.

As a very active member of the Tribal Council, Wallace is involved in decision-making and oversight of all Tribal Government activities and programs, ranging from economic development, education, to health and Reservation environmental programs. Wallace owned and operated a small business in Santee for 8 years.

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ECONOMICS VIEJAS STYLE -- A NATIVE AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE

Much as it did in pre-Columbus times, the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians realizes the importance of establishing a solid economic base, and recognizes the inextricable relationship between economic strength and the survival of Indian people and their culture.

For California Indians, as with Indians nationwide, the immigration and eventual rule of Europeans brought changes that were catastrophic to local tribal social and economic structures. Stripped of their economic resources, sources of food, and driven by disease and warfare to the brink of extinction, the California Native American population dwindled from 300,000 to only 30,000 persons by 1865. The dimension of the tribal demise, which forced Native Americans into a new world that had no place for them, was staggering. Many tribes simply died out, villages ceased to exist, and clans with only a few survivors were forced to join others less affected.

Today, for the Kumeyaay Nation -- and specifically the people of the Viejas Reservation -- patterns of population growth and creeping urbanization have renewed the demand and modern uses for Indian land. This has brought new opportunity, but has reopened ancient conflicts.

It has taken centuries for the cycle of market demand to revisit Indians, offering them the opportunity to participate profitably in the business/commercial marketplace alongside their European conquerors. Time and resources have shifted in favor of reservations located in urban growth corridors like the Viejas Reservation, located along Interstate 8 in eastern San Diego County. Determined to fare better in this second wave of negotiations for self-preservation and use of their land, many Native American tribes have been patiently nurturing their priceless assets and sharpening their entrepreneurial skills.

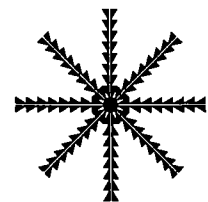
For 10,000 years, the Kumeyaay called most of what is known as east San Diego County, part of Imperial County and Mexico home. Relegated by treaty to reservations in the farthest, least commercially attractive areas of San Diego County, the Kumeyaay now find themselves and their land holdings coming to the forefront in the face of the relentless expansionary forces of supply and demand. Albeit humble by comparison to the lands they once inhabited, the 70,000-plus acres left to them (1,600 acres on the Viejas Reservation) gives them a link to the past and space to protect their dreams, even if it could not give them the necessary means to prosper in the traditional communal life of the past. Until today.

HIGH STAKES

Recognizing that constant population growth and pressures for expanding urbanization implied economic opportunity, the Viejas Band Tribal Council has been exploring the world of free enterprise for the past 20 years. The stakes are high because the fate of the tribe's entire collective future, not just for today, but for generations to come, is tied to the judicious allocation and protection of the precious remaining acres of Indian land. Native Americans have learned that business is by nature risky, but no less treacherous than existing by subsidy and government fiat.

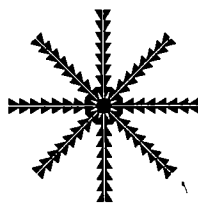
"I know what the misfortune of the tribes is. Their misfortune is not... that they are a dwindling race; not that they are a weak race. Their misfortune is that they hold great bodies of rich lands."

-- Senator Eugene Casserly, 1871 Senate debate on an appropriations bill that would end treaty making between the United States and the Indian Nations.



**PHOTOCOPY
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*Historically, when
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Economics aside, the concept of land continues to exist as the center of the cultural and spiritual American Indian experience, and as the most distinctive and definitive difference between the two cultures. Finding a balance between a modern utilization of the land for economic independence and conservation for self survival -- tribal and cultural consciousness -- is the goal of the Viejas Band Tribal Council.

As private land holdings dwindle (prime lands first inhabited by Indians), interest and pressure escalates for the scraps and remnants allotted to Indians to be utilized for land-banking, recreation, open space, residential and commercial uses.

For the Viejas Band, the ultimate objective involved creating an economic development and formal land use plan for the Reservation that recognizes the tribe's responsibility to future generations, the land, and tribal heritage. The Viejas plan anticipates short- and long-term market potential and profit margins that serve and benefit the neighboring regions in the most practical, yet commercially advantageous way. The bottom line is the Band's right to collectively and consensually decide upon and control the future use of its land, in accordance with its guaranteed rights as a sovereign, independent nation.

HISTORICAL GLANCE

Once the fur trade was exhausted, land was the only commodity card the Indians had to play in America's emerging economics. The deck was stacked against Native Americans. Not only were the numbers of immigrants limitless, but the agrarian/industrial society invading the country had an appetite for land ownership beyond the understanding for its original inhabitants.

Deprived of the bounty of nature and prime land as a source of commerce, power and survival, the economic alternatives available to the conquered Indian nations were federal assistance or competing in the urban/industrial economy. Without capital, collateral, education and cultural support for individual ownership and personal material aggrandizement, the free enterprise system was closed to the Native American.

Assimilation into mainstream society by an individual or family was wrought with difficulties, because what set Indians apart from the European and American conquerors was a society oriented and maintained to serve the total social unit rather than the individual.

Reservation Indians, such as the Viejas Band, still believe their future remains a collective tribal enterprise, to be lived and shared by the members in perpetuity. This contrasts with the "free wheeling, get-it-quick, what's-in-it-for number-one" attitude often prevalent in the American marketplace. As wards of the federal government, for Native Americans, survival was reduced to dependence on the dominant culture's complicated governmental and legal systems created to govern and "protect" reservation tribal members. Not only were the values and assumptions supporting these systems removed from the Indian's socioeconomic context, but were more often honored in the breach than practice. Historically, when questions of tribal sovereignty clashed with interests of the expanding immigrant population -- the Original Americans lost -- a lesson, however, not lost in tribal memory.

For the past century, most reservation tribes have existed as colonies, but without the benefit of an export to justify their survival and commercial usefulness. The right of self-rule over reservation lands as independent nations guaranteed by U.S. Constitution and treaties, with a few notable court cases, has continued to be defined or upheld in direct relation to their compatibility with the politics and economic agendas of non-Indians.

Today, Kumeyaay land and the Viejas Reservation loom as some of the most important of all privately held parcels in Southern California for a number of reasons: immediate proximity to a major east-west interstate, an urbanizing sector of a rapidly growing metropolitan area, accessibility from the San Diego and Imperial Railway and Mexican Border, and by nature of its size.

The urbanized Southern California region with 17 million persons is by far, the fastest growing region in the nation. As the suburbs continue to expand, relentlessly devouring their rural neighbors and pushing the urban limits east and north, reservation land -- no longer considered useless, or too far from population centers -- grows in value. In the rural eastern sector, for example, of the undeveloped land, 73.5 percent, or 1.1 million acres is government-owned, 5.8 percent, or 70,000 acres is reservation land, and 20.7 percent, or 325,000 acres (only one in five acres) is privately owned.

The Viejas Band, finding its reservation strategically located off of Interstate 8 (originally a trail connecting Kumeyaay villages) and facing a new migration of urban dwellers, perceived a number of advantages in dedicating parts of its land for recreational/commercial uses.

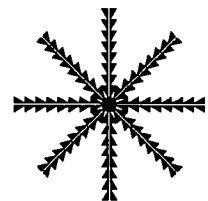
VIEJAS ENTER MARKETPLACE

The Viejas Band also saw some unpleasant potential for demands on its lands, and recognized that survival and freedom meant business development. In 1975, after much scrutiny and debate, the Viejas Band embarked on the first of two ventures. Opening the Ma-Tar-Awa (wide open space) Recreation Vehicle Park, the Band cautiously entered the free enterprise system. This was followed by the Viejas Casino and Turf Club, a venture that has strengthened the tribal government and services to the Band, but also has helped the Viejas Band develop resources and confidence to pursue bigger and bolder investments. The RV park and gaming operations employ approximately 25 percent of the Viejas Band population. There is no unemployment on the Viejas Reservation as a result of these two economic ventures.

The history of American Indian relations of broken promises and treaties, greed, and genocide of an entire race, is deemed one of the nation's most shameful historic episodes. Yet, most reservation Indians believe little has changed except a plethora of conflicting levels of government demanding and often commanding the right to intercede in the destiny of local tribes and decisions regarding the utilization of reservation land. Today's list includes the Federal Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, federal and state legislators, municipal and county governments, state and local law enforcement, neighboring communities and private special interests.

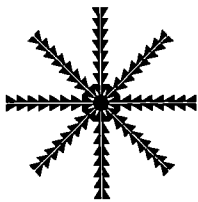
This time, many Indians, wiser to the ways of the free marketplace and the legal system, are poised and ready to exercise their options and negotiate on their own terms. However, as Americans once again turn covetous eyes to Indian lands, old frontier challenges (same story, new players) are bound to resurface. As in the

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past, many non-Indians who speak for the use of Indian land, do so with the seemingly best intentions. Yesterday, it was to protect the Indians, viewed as innocent pagans, for their own good. Today, honorably-intended environmentalists, or reservation neighbors, in the name of ecology, demand primitive, passive uses of the land over the desires of tribes.

The sad irony in this new form of Native American humanitarianism and naturalism is that it is rightly viewed by Indians as yet another manifestation of the American habit of changing the rules and elevating expediency over previously cherished values and laws. Twentieth Century Native Americans seeking to regain control of their own destinies contend with a new cast of characters and issues. Neighbors who move in next door, or onto reservation land illegally and legally, demanding a right in all decisions by nature of their proximity are not new, but organized, heavily-financed opposition to reservation gaming by the Nevada gaming lobby and state lotteries to protect their monopolies, is.

The Viejas Band, privy by direct experience to the old American platitude: "He who hesitates is lost," has charted its own course and opportunities. Currently, another venture -- this time off the Viejas Reservation -- is awaiting regulatory approval. This is the purchase of majority interest of the Borrego Springs Bank. If approved, the bank purchase will provide the Band with yet another cornerstone in its foundation to provide lasting economic and political freedom for its members. The creation of Viejas Springs Village, once it becomes a reality, will place the Viejas Band in a more solid economic position, not just for today, but for the seven generations to come that Native Americans traditionally take into consideration as they plan for the future.

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PRESERVATION**

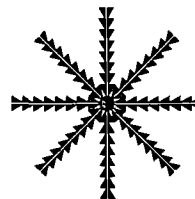
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING: MYTHS AND FACTS

MYTH: THE INDIAN GAMING REGULATORY ACT (IGRA) CREATED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING.

FACT: GAMING IS A RIGHT OF INDIAN NATIONS.

Gaming is one of the oldest forms of recreation: Not only did Europeans bring new games to the New World, but Native Americans had traditional games still played today, such as the Kumeyaay game of Peon. In fact, Indian gaming existed long before Europeans settled in America. Large-scale tribal government gaming, mainly in the form of bingo, predated the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) by about 10 years. The U.S. Supreme court in 1987 recognized the right of Native American tribes to operate tribal government gaming, when it ruled that states had no constitutional authority to regulate gaming on Indian land if such gaming is permitted outside the reservation for any other purpose (*California v. Cabazon*). Congress established the statutory basis for this constitutional right when it passed IGRA in 1988.

*Indian
gaming existed long
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settled in America.*



MYTH: INDIAN GAMING IS COMMERCIAL, FOR-PROFIT GAMING.

FACT: GAMING ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS IS OPERATED BY TRIBES TO FUND GOVERNMENTAL PROGRAMS.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act requires all revenues from tribal gaming operations be used solely for governmental or charitable purposes. Much like state governments and the use of funds from 37 state lotteries, tribal governments determine how gaming proceeds are to be spent as determined by IGRA. In direct contrast to the opulent expenditures on yachts and jets by commercial casino operators, such as Donald Trump, Indian tribes are using gaming revenues to build houses, schools, roads and sewer and water systems; to fund the health care and education of their people; and to develop a strong, diverse economic base for future generations.

MYTH: TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING IS AN UNREGULATED MAGNET FOR ORGANIZED CRIME.

FACT: TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING IS MORE HEAVILY REGULATED AND MORE SECURE THAN COMMERCIAL CASINO GAMING.

The tribes, as governments, are the first to be vigilant in protecting the integrity of projects upon which they depend to feed, clothe, educate and employ their people. Even before the National Indian Gaming Regulatory Act created a fed-

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

MYTH: IGRA HAS NOT WORKED AND CANNOT WORK.

FACT: TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING IS PROVIDING SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS IN STATES WHERE IGRA HAS BEEN GIVEN A CHANCE TO WORK.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) is working to the benefit of Native Americans and non-Native Americans in several states, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and Connecticut. Reservations are slowly recovering from decades of failed government programs and building new houses, community centers, roads and much more. Indians and non-Indians are proudly leaving welfare rolls and getting on payrolls. On the Viejas Reservation, there is no unemployment, and the casino provides employment for approximately 25 percent of tribal members, as well as 1,600 jobs for non-Indians who live in San Diego County. They are taxpayers instead of tax users. Local and state governments are enjoying increased tax revenues. Only where states -- such as California -- have failed to negotiate compacts in "good faith" in violation of IGRA, has the process not worked to the fullest extent possible.

MYTH: IGRA IS AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL INFRINGEMENT UPON STATES RIGHTS.

FACT: STATES HAVE RENEGED ON THE DEAL THEY PROPOSED AND ACCEPTED.

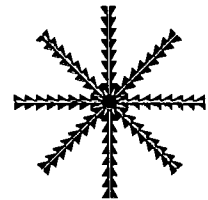
The states' ongoing assault on IGRA -- including that of the California governor and attorney general -- starts from the faulty premise that they have some inherent long-standing right to regulate or curtail tribal gaming. States -- including California -- are now trying to renege on a deal they proposed and accepted when Congress passed IGRA in 1988. The Supreme Court's Cabazon decision of 1987 was a clear recognition of the right of Indian tribes to regulate gaming on their lands free of state laws if the state permitted those activities outside the reservation.

MYTH: TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING DRAINS RESOURCES AND TAX DOLLARS FROM SURROUNDING NON-INDIAN GOVERNMENTS AND COMMUNITIES.

FACT: TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING CREATES ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND TAX DOLLARS FOR SURROUNDING NON-INDIAN GOVERNMENTS AND COMMUNITIES.

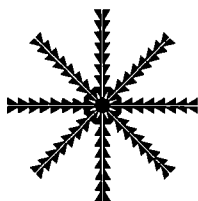
Tribal Government gaming is now a 5 billion dollar industry according to *Gaming & Wagering Magazine*. Indian gaming creates jobs, increases economic activity and generates tax revenue both on and off the reservation. Consider the following: in San Diego County alone, tribal government gaming has been responsible for the creation of more than 4,000 well-paying jobs, with a

...in San Diego County alone, tribal government gaming has been responsible for the creation of more than 4,000 well-paying jobs...



**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

*All Native
Americans pay
federal income,
FICA and social
security taxes. Most
Indians also pay
state income and
property taxes....
and most sales
taxes.*



**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

eral framework for regulating certain forms of tribal government gaming, tribes regulated reservation gaming activities by exercising their inherent police powers and, when necessary, taking violators to court. Many tribes have had existing Law Enforcement and Court Systems for years. In compacts negotiated between state governments and tribal governments (California's governor refuses to enter into gaming compacts with tribal governments.), such issues as law enforcement and security measures are considered. States like Arizona, for example, have reached agreements with tribes to coordinate background checks and other security measures. While many of the opponents of tribal government gaming challenge its security, they have no evidence to support their claims. In fact, at an October 1993 House of Representatives hearing, Jim Moody, FBI section chief for organized crime, testified there is "no information to support claims" that organized crime has infiltrated Indian Gaming. "We've heard more rumor and innuendoes than we've been able to prove," Moody told lawmakers. The Law (IGRA) established the National Indian Gaming Commission, which became operable in February 1993 to regulate Indian Gaming. At Viejas, the Tribal Government operates an independent Tribal Gaming Commission, which licenses all employees who work in the casino, whether they wash dishes, manage casino operations, or count money. And, casino security personnel work closely with San Diego County law enforcement agencies and meets monthly with the FBI on security matters. The tribes along with the U.S. Department of Justice, FBI and Bureau of Indian Affairs provide oversight on gaming crimes.

MYTH: NATIVE AMERICANS DO NOT PAY TAXES.

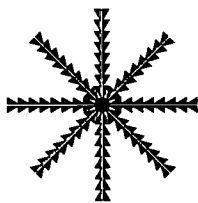
**FACT: NATIVE AMERICANS PAY ALL TAXES
REQUIRED BY STATE AND FEDERAL LAW.**

All Native Americans pay federal income, FICA and social security taxes. Most Indians also pay state income and property taxes. Only the small percentage of Indians who live and work on federally recognized reservations -- not unlike soldiers and their families living on military reservations -- are exempt from paying state income and property taxes. However, Native Americans still pay the Federal Income Tax and most sales taxes.

Indian tribes are governments with responsibilities to their citizens, but tribes are not allowed to collect taxes and lack an economic base to fund the needs of their people. Some tribes have found in gaming a means to provide jobs and economic activity on their reservations, and a source of badly needed government revenue. As sovereign governments, tribes do not--as do states and municipalities--have to pay taxes on their revenues to any other governments. Yet there are continuing attempts by misguided federal lawmakers to impose taxes upon tribal government gaming revenues, a practice that probably would be declared unconstitutional.

payroll of upwards of \$50 million per year (and the associated payroll taxes and employee income taxes). In Minnesota, tribal government gaming has become the state's seventh largest employer, having created more than 12,000 new jobs -- three-fourths of which are held by non-Indians. And in Connecticut, a single tribal government gaming facility will provide more revenues to the state than its largest taxpayer, which is one of the country's largest federal tax supported Defense Department contractors -- direct jobs created nationally, with the majority of employees being non-Indian. Tribes have spent millions of dollars for construction. In addition, they spend many more millions per year for goods and services -- almost all locally. The Viejas Band, for example, has a policy of first looking to San Diego County businesses to supply its needs, including construction of an \$8 million expansion of the Viejas Casino and Turf Club.

A 1995 survey of California voters showed that by a 75.9 percent margin, they support continued operation of Indian reservation casinos, and 82 percent of San Diego County voters agree....



MYTH: BETTER ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES TO GAMING ARE AVAILABLE TO TRIBES.

FACT: TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING IS THE FIRST -- AND ONLY -- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOL THAT HAS EVER WORKED ON RESERVATIONS.

Many reservations are in remote, inconvenient locations on land that nobody else wanted. Before tribal gaming, there had been little successful public or private sector economic development on reservations. The Federal government/bureau of Indian Affairs has not been successful in economic development on reservations. The states have not proposed any specific or credible alternatives to Indian gaming as a meaningful source of tribal revenues and jobs. However, tribal governments are using the gaming proceeds to diversify and conduct other economic enterprises.

MYTH: TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING HAS LITTLE PUBLIC SUPPORT AMONG NON-INDIANS.

FACT: CALIFORNIANS, AND SAN DIEGANS BY OVERWHELMING MARGINS, AND A MAJORITY OF AMERICANS SUPPORT TRIBAL GOVERNMENT GAMING.

Public opinion surveys, both nationally and within various states, conclusively demonstrate that the public strongly supports expanded gaming on Indian reservations. A 1995 survey of California voters showed that by a 75.9 percent margin, they support continued operation of Indian reservation casinos, and 82 percent of San Diego County voters agree in a county where three of the largest tribal government gaming facilities operate. In addition, 58 percent of California voters oppose Governor Pete Wilson's position not to negotiate gaming compacts with California tribes.

INDIAN GAMING REGULATORY ACT (IGRA)

HISTORY AND FACTS

STATES URGE PASSAGE

In 1988, Congress passed the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) to regulate the flourishing tribal government gaming industry.

IGRA DID NOT GIVE INDIANS THE RIGHT TO GAMING

Indian Nations have always had the right as sovereign governments to conduct all governmental activities, including gaming. Ironically, most states were opposed to IGRA when it was initially introduced. Large-scale tribal government gaming operations predated IGRA by about 10 years. States believed it was already within their rights to assert regulatory control over these operations; tribes disagreed. To protect themselves from the states' efforts to stop tribal government gaming, tribes agreed to IGRA.

U.S. SUPREME COURT AND CONGRESS UPHOLD TRIBAL RIGHTS/SOVEREIGNTY

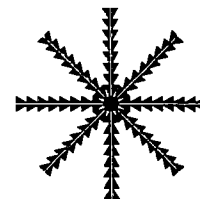
The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1987 that states had no regulatory control over gaming conducted on Indian land (*California v. Cabazon*). Following that decision, several states, led by Las Vegas commercial gaming interests reversed their opposition to IGRA and urged its passage as a way to have some control. Congress consented in 1988 and IGRA became law after being amended to give states more regulatory control through compact negotiations, a privilege the U.S. Supreme Court has determined (*Seminole v. Florida*) goes beyond what the Constitution provides.

IGRA recognized the right of tribes to conduct similar gaming on tribal land in states where such gaming is permitted outside the reservation for another purpose. IGRA also emphasizes the dire economic need of tribes and gaming as one of the few revenue-producing ventures that have generated income for tribal governments.

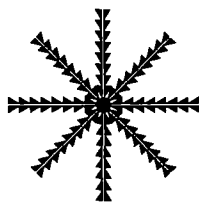
STATES AND TRIBES MUST COOPERATE

Under IGRA, a state is obligated to negotiate with tribes to create compacts that lay out the conditions, regulations and limitations for Class III gaming operations. As a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling in *Seminole v. Florida*, tribes no longer can sue a state over its failure to negotiate a compact in good faith, and in successful cases thereby force a state to enter into me-

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including gaming.*



*Tribal
government
gaming is a right of
Indian Nations,
derived from
sovereignty
recognized by the
Supreme Court and
Congress.*



diation under the auspices of the Secretary of the Interior. That decision is under review by the U.S. Department of the Interior and tribes, to determine if the tribes can bypass the state and enter into compact negotiations directly with the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary has started a process to determine if a rule-making procedure eventually would serve that end.

STATES ATTACK THE LAW THEY LOBBIED TO PASS

Faced with mounting losses in lawsuits charging bad-faith negotiations, states now want to change IGRA -- the same law they pushed so hard to see passed. States want more control to tax, regulate and police gaming operations. States claim it's a violation of their sovereignty for Congress to subject them to the jurisdiction of the federal courts for failing to negotiate a compact. The states further contend it's an unconstitutional intrusion of federal power to force them to regulate Class III operations that they don't want operating within their borders.

Despite their misgivings, tribes reluctantly accepted IGRA and have played by the rules in order to protect their most promising key to the future -- even though it has meant an unprecedented infringement on their sovereignty. The tribes contend that the states should either play by the rules they helped set or Congress should exclude the states from that process and return to the historical tribal/federal relationship.

Courts have ruled on both sides of the issue; several more cases are pending.

Tribal government gaming is a right of Indian Nations, derived from sovereignty recognized by the Supreme Court and Congress. It is the only economic development tool that has ever worked on reservations, bringing increased economic benefits to Indians and non-Indians. Several tribes and states have demonstrated by example that, when given a chance, IGRA can work well to the benefit of all.

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

TRIBES LEAD IN THE STRINGENT REGULATION OF INDIAN GAMING

Indian Nations are the frontline regulators of Indian gaming. They have placed the highest priority on the security of the industry.

No one has a greater interest in protecting the integrity of tribal government gaming than the tribes. This is the most precious economic resource they've had since the before the colonists arrived. Tribes have agreed to allow the federal government to play a role in overseeing tribal government gaming, but they do not rely on the federal government, or a state government, for that matter, to be the primary guardian of their assets, credibility, or their consumers.

Tribal government gaming already is subject to more stringent regulation and security controls than any other type of gaming in the United States.

Tribal gaming operations are regulated at four distinct levels -- tribal government, state government where there is a compact, which there is not in California, the National Indian Gaming Commission, and federal government agencies, the U.S. Justice Department, the FBI, the IRS and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Indian Nations, like the Viejas Band of Kumeyaay, have established their own gaming commissions and developed tribal police forces, security and surveillance departments, and in some instances, court systems to combat crime. The Viejas Band, as have many tribes, has invested heavily in high-tech surveillance equipment and professional personnel to operate them. Because Class III casino-type gaming is a new and emerging industry, only new "state-of-the-art" electronic equipment and machines are in use. At the Viejas Casino and Turf Club, the surveillance system is on par with any other in the world, and exceeds standards employed by many commercial gaming operations.

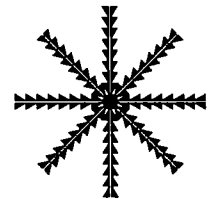
SELF-REGULATION

Indian Nations have established industry standards and internal controls. The California-Nevada Indian Gaming Association, of which the Viejas Band is a member, has established comprehensive "California Indian Gaming Internal Control Guidelines," covering the whole range of casino activities ranging from the integrity of the games themselves, to related operations and personnel.

The genesis of these regulations was the work of the Viejas Band to create a tribally governed regulatory framework that met or exceeded standards adopted by states such as Nevada and New York.

Tribal governments, by far, have more personnel regulating tribal casinos than do casinos in Nevada.

Tribal government gaming already is subject to more stringent regulation and security controls than any other type of gaming in the United States.

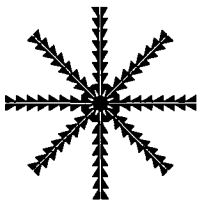


IGRA ESTABLISHES REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act creates three classes of tribal gaming:

- Class I social games solely for prizes of minimal value or traditional forms of Indian gaming as part of tribal ceremonies or celebrations;
- Class II bingo and related games, including pulltabs, lotto, punch boards, tip jars, instant bingo and some card games, excluding house banked card games such as blackjack and baccarat.
- Class III all forms of gaming that are not Class I or Class II, including slot machines and blackjack.

*At the Viejas
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The National Indian Gaming Commission has extensive regulatory requirements for tribal gaming operations and must give final approval to all tribal casino management contracts.

Class I gaming is regulated solely by tribes.

Class II gaming is regulated solely by tribes if they meet conditions set forth in IGRA.

Regulation of Class III gaming is governed by tribal-state compact.

While gaming holds hope for reducing Native American poverty, it is not a panacea. Less than 1.3 of all Indian Nations have gaming operations. More states have lotteries (37) than have tribal government gaming (21). Second, even where tribes have built thriving gaming businesses, these limited and perhaps temporary successes cannot quickly reverse centuries of failed economics imposed upon them by the larger culture.

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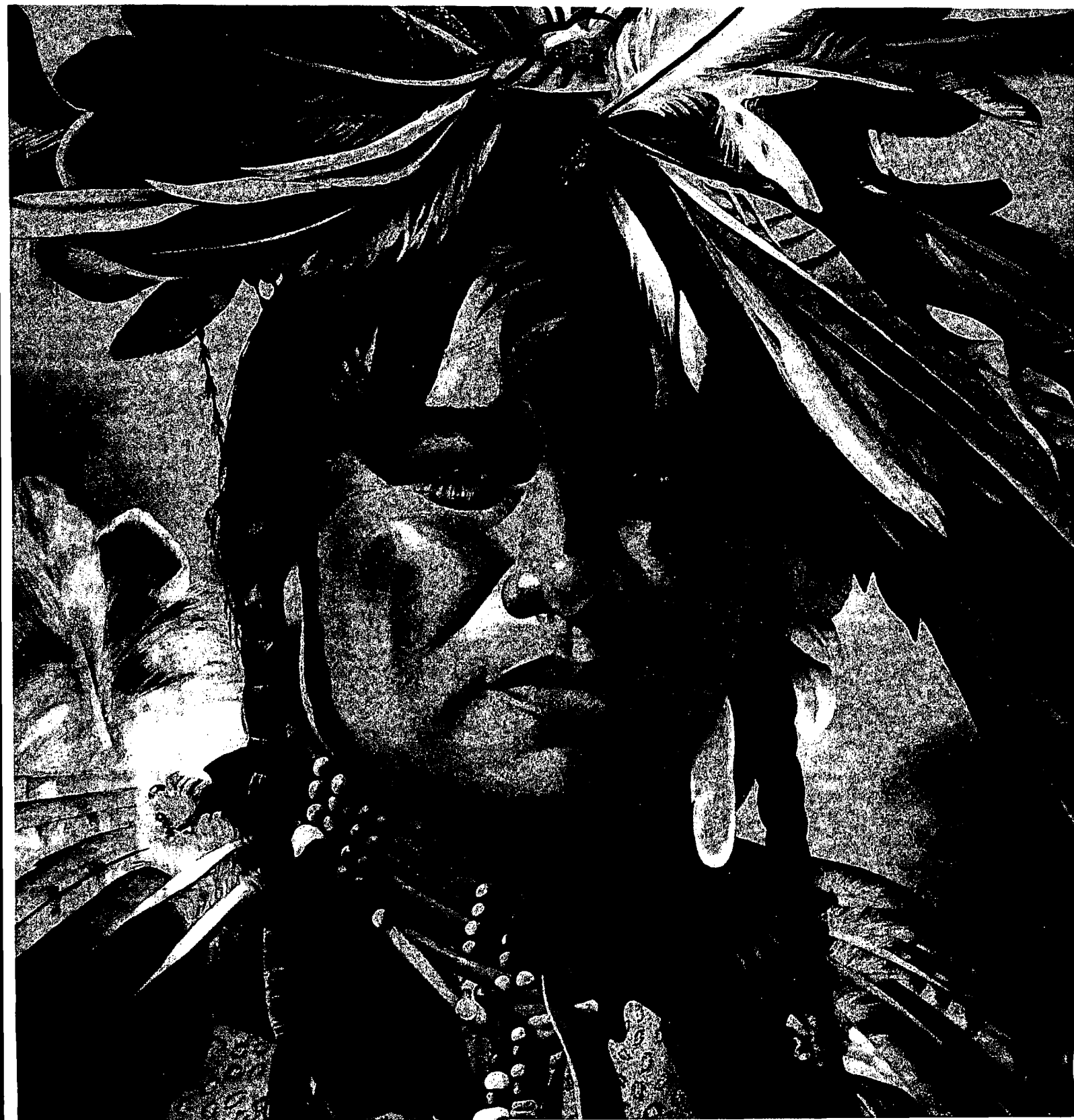
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DECEMBER 1994

INDIAN GAMING

The National Magazine of the Indian Gaming Industry



A Torchbearer's Song

Anthony R. Pico, Chairman of the Viejas Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, bridged the past of two cultures as he carried the Olympic Torch and Flame on its cross-continental journey to Atlanta for the Centennial Summer Games. For a brief moment, he relived the proud spirit of the ancient Greek Olympians, and a Kumeyaay runner carrying a message from band to band as his ancestors had once done.

Pico was the sole Native American from California, and one of the 171 co-heroes selected as torchbearers, to relay the ancient symbol of peace, personal sacrifice and athletic achievement from Los Angeles to the Arizona State border.

"This was one of the most exciting moments of my life," said Pico. "I was honored to be carrying that great symbol of victory on behalf of some very important people: my sons, John Elliott and Tommy; wife, Jeanine; the Viejas Tribe; all the Native American children on reservations; our neighbors, the people of Alpine; veterans and homeless children."

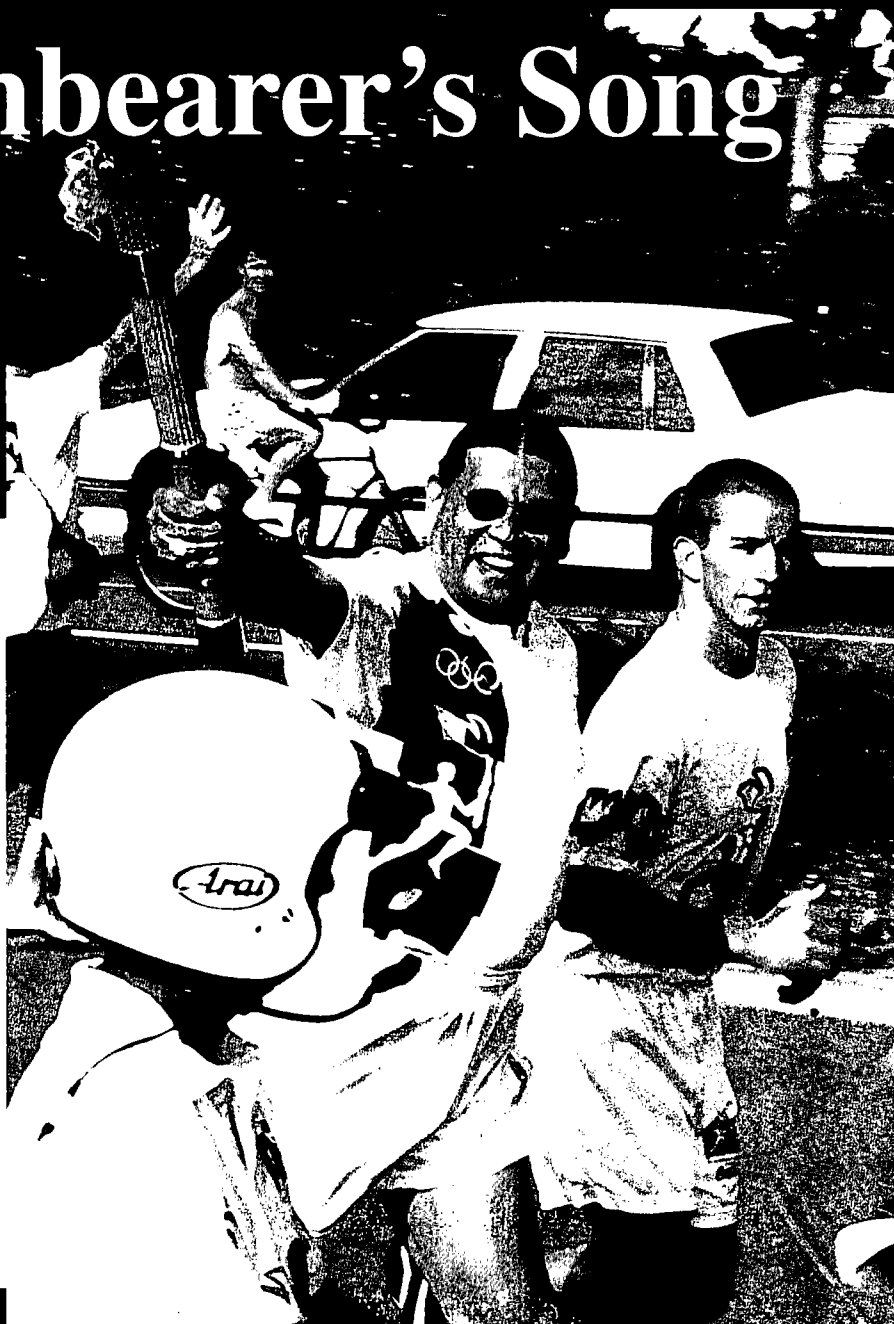
Accompanied by the Olympic entourage and cheered on by tribal members and friends, Pico ran the torch approximately one-half mile on the northerly route through San Diego County, on April 28, at 4:30 p.m. The Olympic flame will be transferred from torch to torch by approximately 10,000 Americans and 5,500 Community Heroes until it arrives in Atlanta. Pico's torch will be displayed in the Viejas Tribal Government Center.

Pico was honored as Community Hero and selected by the Atlantic Committee of the Olympic Games panel because, according to RADM Fran Holian, Local Community Hero Judging Panel Chairman, "He is a wonderful example of the greater good of San Diego and Imperial Counties. Thanks to their (Community Heroes') service and kindness toward others, our community is truly a brighter place to live. It is an honor to recognize their heroic efforts with the opportunity to represent our region as Olympic torchbearers."

Pico noted that feats of Greek runners from the Olympic Games to the messenger of the Battle of Marathon, after whom the 26-mile race is named, continue to thrill and inspire.

"However," Pico pointed out, "Native American runners also have an old and amazing history.

"For example, California history records that during the Fort Yuma Indian uprising, Kumeyaay runners delivered the news from Yuma, Arizona, to Kumeyaay villages on the Pacific Coast,



Anthony R. Pico, Chairman of the Viejas Band of the Kumeyaay Nation, proudly displays the Olympic Torch on its journey through San Diego County to Atlanta for the Centennial Summer Games. The only Native American to carry the Torch during its relay from California to Arizona, Pico was selected to carry the historic flame by the Atlantic Committee of the Olympic Games as one of San Diego County's Community Heroes.

in only 12 hours.

"Kumeyaay band chiefs, or Kwaapaay, each had teams of runners used to communicate news to neighboring bands. When the news needed to go national, each band's runners formed a network to relay the news to every band in the approximately 9,000-square mile area the Kumeyaay inhabited.

"Kumeyaay runners were known to run 20-50 miles at a time, criss-crossing dry, hot deserts, and steep, snow-clad mountains," he explained.

Pico has been Chairman of the Viejas Band for 11 years, and instrumental in the band's economic development and diversification programs, beginning with the extremely successful Viejas Casino and Turf Club.

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INDIAN CASINO REPORT

**VOL. 4 NO. 7
July 95**

The Authoritative Source For Casino Gaming



INDIAN GAMING: PROUD, MAY IT WAVE page 9

Carano Opens Silver Legacy page 26

Sodak's Recurring Strategy page 15

Northern Exposures: Canadian Update page 37

ALSO INSIDE: *Harrah's Tolosa*

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ANTHONY PICO

Chairman, Viejas Band, Kumeyaay Indians, Alpine, California; CEO, Viejas Casino & Turf Club

Anthony Pico is one of the few forward-looking Native American gaming execs who truly understands the benefits of sharing the wealth with non-tribal communities surrounding their new White Buffalo. Naturally, casino profits have brought economic revitalization to the Viejas in the form of jobs, housing, loans, scholarships, venture capital, etc. But in greater San Diego, the Viejas (in collaboration with the Barona and Sycuan tribes, which also own casinos) are wracking up kudos for their support of various non-Indian cultural, artistic and charitable organizations. Collectively, the tribes have contributed \$200,000 to the San Diego Symphony Summer Pops program; \$25,000 to the San Diego Chamber of Commerce; more than \$300,000 to golf tournaments benefitting such diverse organizations as Crime Stoppers and the Make-A-Wish Foundation; were instrumental in bringing a professional basketball team to San Diego; and donated money to refugees in Rwanda and victims of the Oklahoma City bombing. "In our culture, we believe that when you have a buffalo, it is wrong to keep it all to yourself," says Pico. Judging from the tremendous support the Viejas have garnered from the local business community and media (public approval for gambling in San Diego hovers around 90 percent) sharing also makes extraordinarily good business sense.

SAN DIEGO[®]

MAGAZINE

35 PEOPLE TO WATCH IN '95

Who's News This Year

SAVVY DINING

20 Places for \$20

AMERICA'S CUP

How To Follow
the Action

Inside the HOLIDAY BOWL

One of our 35
to watch:

Kim Caldwell,
a woman of courage



1995

THE PEOPLE TO WATCH

They're energetic, they're high profile, they're changing San Diego. They're the people to keep an eye on this year.

SELECTED BY THE EDITORS OF
SAN DIEGO MAGAZINE

PRODUCED BY VIRGINIA BUTTERFIELD

WRITTEN BY VIRGINIA BUTTERFIELD,
CLEA HANTMAN, BILL OWENS AND
WINKE SELF

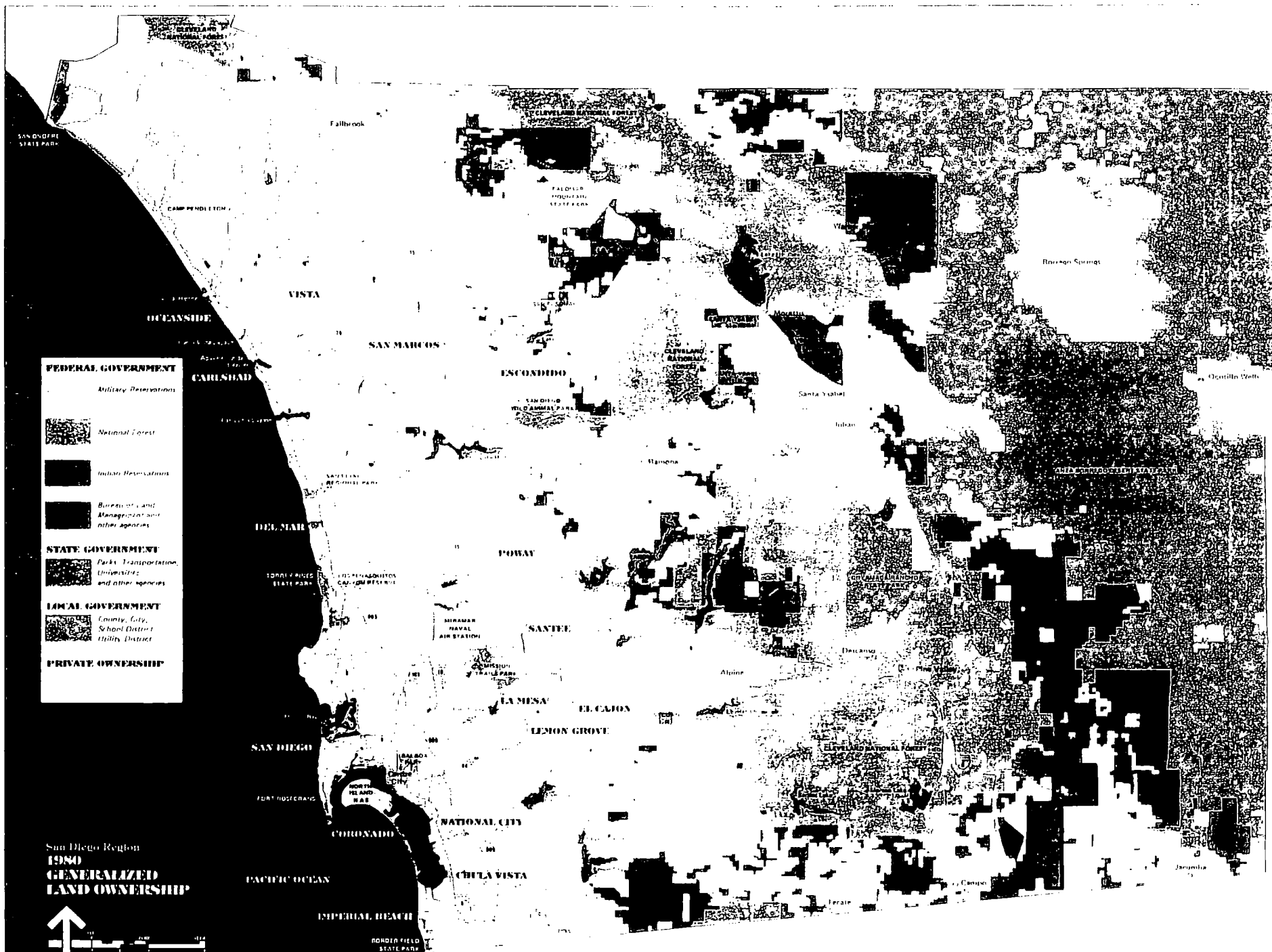
Some call him the Native American Cesar Chavez. Born on the Viejas Reservation in Alpine, tribal chairman Anthony Pico functions as both a head of state and CEO of the multi-million-dollar Viejas Casino & Turf Club, which is taking Indians off the welfare rolls and putting them on the tax rolls. With the profits, the Viejas are financing an \$8 million expansion, building infrastructure, providing scholar-

Chairman
Anthony
Pico



ships, rehabilitating housing, acquiring a dental plan and looking into health insurance.

But gaming is not without controversy—and Pico will be on the front lines in the ongoing battle with California over electronic betting machines. A Vietnam veteran who has revived the ancient role of the Viejas bird singer, Pico has straddled two cultures all his life. He's not stopping now.



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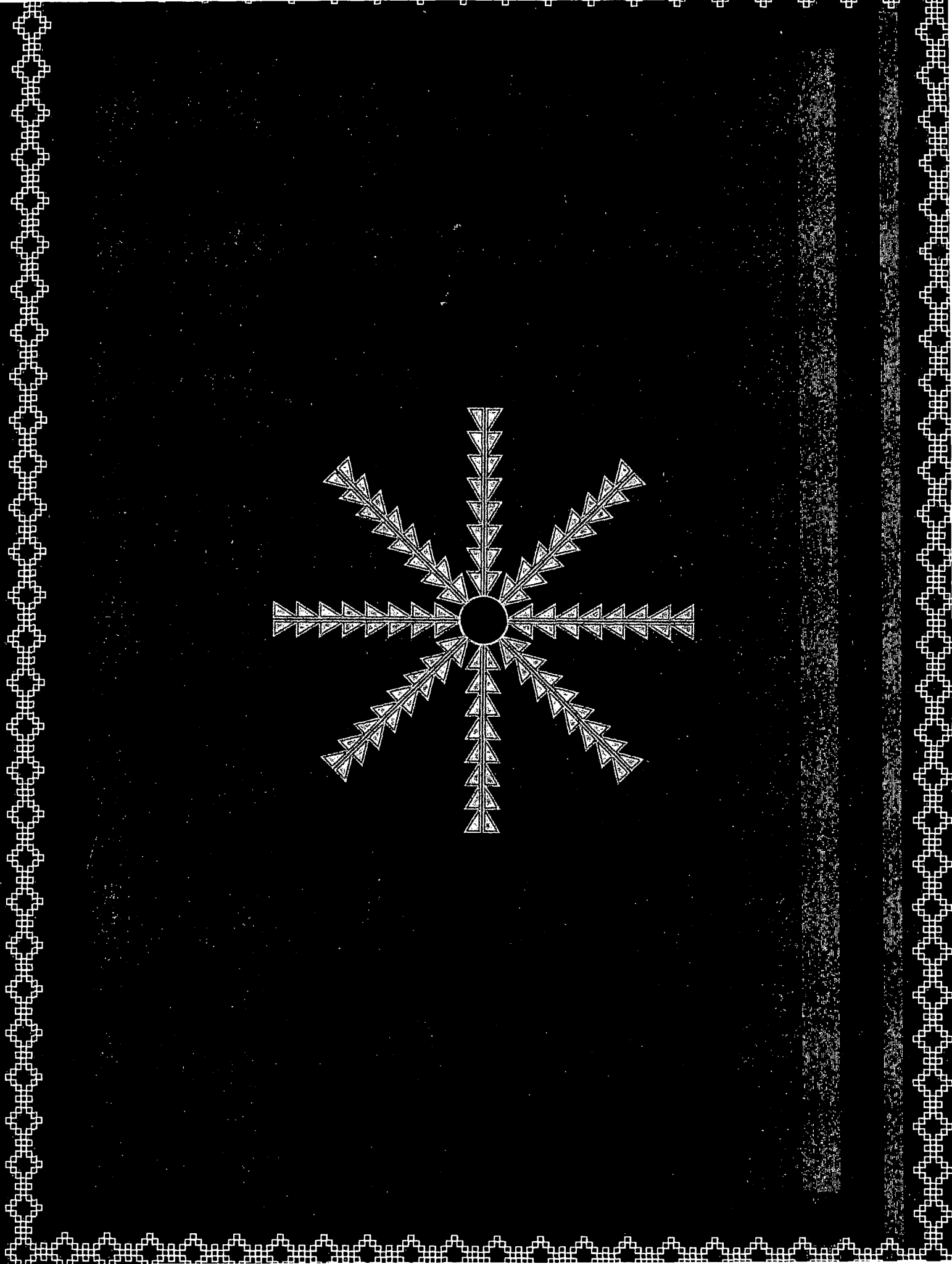
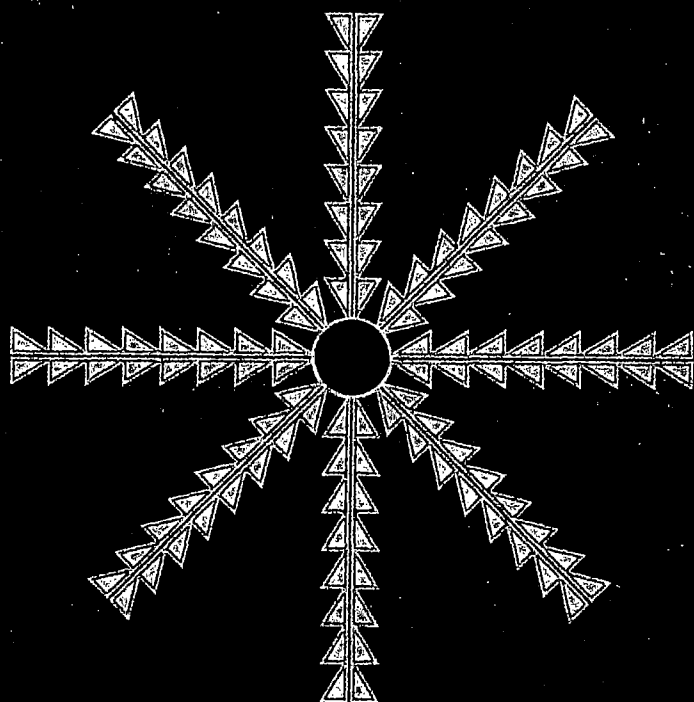
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THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN GAMING INDUSTRY

PROFILE: Chairman Anthony Pico



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- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007a. letter	From: Hillary Clinton, To: Amthony Lewis (1 page)	10/2/96	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Pam Cicetti
OA/Box Number: 10598

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - 1996 Personal - L [1]

2014-0159-S

sb238

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
007b. letter	From: Anthony Lewis, To: Mrs. Clinton (2 pages)	9/18/96	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Pam Cicetti
OA/Box Number: 10598

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - 1996 Personal - L [1]

2014-0159-S

sb238

RESTRICTION CODES

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
008. letter	From: Hillary Clinton, To: Ms. Grace Lichtenstein (1 page)	10/12/96	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Pam Cicetti
OA/Box Number: 10598

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - 1996 Personal - L [1]

2014-0159-S

sb238

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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DETERMINED TO BE AN ADMINISTRATIVE
MARKING Per E.O. 12958 as amended, Sec. 3.3 (c)

Initials: AB Date 11/13/13

THE WHITE HOUSE

October 8, 1996

Ms. Barbara Lazaroff
Spago
8795 Sunset Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90069-2207

Dear Ms. Lazaroff:

Thank you for your thoughtful letter while I was in Los Angeles. I am sorry I missed you, but understand full well the press of scheduling commitments. I look forward to seeing you again soon.

With warm regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Hillary Rodham Clinton

Sept 12

~~(310) 393-0290~~

Spago
8795 Sun Rvd
LA 90069-2207

WOLFGANG PUCK



Sept. 26th 1996

Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton-

Please excuse the informality of this letter.
I'm here at my restaurant realizing it will be necessary
for me to depart before your arrival this evening (due to two
other commitments) Wolfgang is cooking at the Moyers' home tonight - (but you
have a new fan in him!)

It is an honor to have you here. I was once
again enchanted by having an opportunity to speak with you
very briefly at the L.A. County Museum event and see you and
hear you at the event at Green Acres.

It has certainly been "Hillary" weeks, and I am
personally delighted. You are a fine role model. I admire your
passion and compassion, your obvious warmth, your determination
and your strength of character. I am particularly impressed by
your extraordinary intelligence and an eloquence of speech I have
rarely had the pleasure of experiencing. I am constantly
remarking that you are one of the finest of speakers.

I was disappointed you could not attend the Breast
Cancer event this afternoon - everyone understood. It was
an inspiring day. All the best in the coming difficult weeks.

Respectfully, Kathryn Lazanoff.

(Nancy Ellison & Bill Rollins are dear, dear friends) (as is Rita Rynovs)

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
009. memo	From: Aprill N. Springfield, To: Pamela Cicetti, Re: tour (1 page)	10/7/96	Personal Misfile

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Pam Cicetti
OA/Box Number: 10598

FOLDER TITLE:

HRC - 1996 Personal - L [1]

2014-0159-S

sb238

RESTRICTION CODES

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