



# *Tribal Economic Contributions*

OF THE FIVE IDAHO TRIBES ON THE ECONOMY OF IDAHO



# Message From the Five Tribes of Idaho



As the elected leaders of five sovereign nations in the Northwest ("Five Tribes"), we are proud to present the fourth collective summary of the Economic Contributions of the Five Tribes on Idaho's Economy for 2021-2023. This report would not have been possible without the expertise of the principal investigator, Steven Peterson, a research economist, and Clinical Associate Professor, Department of Business and Economics at the University of Idaho. We appreciate his effective analysis of the collective economies of the Tribes. We would also like to thank the many contributors who participated in refining the data and making recommendations during the extensive process to develop this report.

This study complements regional economic contribution analysis for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Kootenai Tribe, Nez Perce Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, and the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. Mr. Peterson compiled data from each individual comprehensive study to form the collective summary highlights represented

throughout the report. The continued economic growth of each of our tribal nations demonstrates strong economic diversity and resiliency that directly benefits the people and regional communities around us. This summary has been published as part of the Five Tribes' dedication to the development of job and business creation, support of existing businesses, strengthening of communities, improvement of communication, and expansion of partnerships.

As Tribal leaders, we have also prioritized meetings with local, tribal, state, and federal governments to identify and evaluate common interests and goals and develop realistic strategies to achieve those goals over time. By working together for a brighter and better tomorrow, we will make a more positive impact on the economic landscape that will enhance the overall well-being of all.

Respectfully,

*Shoshone-Paiute Tribes*

Brian Mason  
Chairman

*Shoshone-Bannock Tribes*

Lee Juan Tyler  
Chairman

*Nez Perce Tribe*

Shannon F. Wheeler  
Chairman

*Coeur d'Alene Tribe*

Chief J. Allan  
Chairman

*Kootenai Tribe*

Jennifer Porter  
Chairwoman



# 2023 Tribal Economic Contributions

## OF THE FIVE IDAHO TRIBES ON THE ECONOMY OF IDAHO

The five tribes of Idaho have demonstrated a substantial, diversifying impact on Idaho's economy and have shown remarkable resilience in the COVID-19 recession. They serve as engines of growth and stability for Idaho's communities, many of which would be in a deep recession in the absence of the tribes. Despite this success, Idaho's Indian communities still face many poverty-related challenges since the economic contributions are diffused across a wide range of regional economies and businesses. Only a portion of the tribal economic activity benefits the Indian population.

As sovereign nations, the tribes have their own governments, health clinics, and education services, police forces, judicial systems, economic development projects, industrial and technology parks, gaming casinos and resorts, sustainable agricultural operations, fisheries, renewable energy facilities, retail trade, and service businesses, cultural and social functions, and other important activities. Providing these services creates significant economic and social impacts not only on the Indian reservations but also in the communities surrounding them. Combined, the Five Tribes of Idaho are vital to the economic and social health of the State of Idaho.



The five tribes of Idaho add **12,571 jobs** to Idaho's economy including the multiplier effects.



Total annual sales transactions from tribal economic activity exceed **\$1.45 billion**, including multiplier effects.



The five tribes of Idaho have created **\$664 million** in annual wages and salaries, including the multiplier effects.



Total number of unique visitors may exceed **1 million** per year enhancing Idaho's vibrant tourist industry.

This report summarizes the results of a study, "The Economic Impacts of the Five Tribes of Idaho on Idaho's Economy." It was sponsored jointly by the five tribes of Idaho and completed in October 2023. The study's principal investigator is Steven Peterson, a Research Economist and Clinical Associate Professor in the Department of Business at the University of Idaho, with over 25 years of experience in regional economic modeling. This study also complements regional economic impact analyses conducted for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Kootenai Tribe, Nez Perce Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, and Shoshone Paiute Tribes. This study is an update of four previous studies conducted in 2002, 2009, 2015, and 2020. The results and findings of this study are those of the author, Steven Peterson, and do not necessarily represent the University of Idaho or any other organization or individuals. It is assumed that gaming is mostly a non-substitutable basic activity. If that assumption is relaxed and only non-resident gaming expenditures are included in the calculations, the jobs contributions are still significant at 10,647 jobs and output is \$1.23 billion, representing a lower bound contribution estimate.





# Key Findings

**\$1.45 BILLION**  
IN SALES/OUTPUT  
TRANSACTIONS

**12,571**  
JOBS

**\$47.2 MILLION**  
STATE & LOCAL  
TAXES

**\$664 MILLION**  
PAYROLL EARNINGS

## Direct Economic Effects

The 2023 direct tribal government expenditures were approximately \$290 million, tribal gaming and enterprise expenditures were \$236 million, health and welfare \$149 million, agriculture and other industries \$140 million, for a grand total of \$815 million. These numbers represent the actual spending from all tribal operations.

Direct employment associated with the five tribes of Idaho was 4,449 jobs, collectively making them one of the largest employers in Idaho. Tribal governments employed approximately 1,799 workers, casino resorts had 1,673 workers, tribal enterprises had 206 workers, housing operations had 54 workers, health clinics employed 631 workers, and federal employment accounted for 86 workers.

In addition, the tribes create additional outside direct employment through contracts and related operations, totaling 2,319 jobs, which includes construction, production agriculture, tourism, and visitor

employment. In total, the five tribes of Idaho are responsible for 6,768 direct employees (not including the multiplier effects).

The tribal gaming facilities have approximately 3,828 video gaming machines and 616 available hotel rooms. Total combined unique tourist-visitors are difficult to estimate, but they likely exceed 1 million. Many patrons visit more than once yearly, and total hourly visitor counts may exceed 5 million annually.

In total, the five tribes of Idaho own over 956,747 acres and have 9,860 members living in Idaho. If compared with Idaho's total 44 counties, the five tribes of Idaho would be ranked 20th in terms of land area.

The tribes have about 152,000 acres in production agriculture and grazing in Idaho, producing direct revenues/expenditures of \$140.0 million annually.

**TERMINOLOGY** Sale/Output: The total transactions in dollars from economic activity. Earnings: The wage/salary and proprietors' income to individuals including benefits. Jobs: The total employment resulting from tribal economic activity. Taxes: All taxes generated from tribal economic activity including property, sales, excise, and personal and corporate income taxes. Economic impacts include the multiplier effects which include: 1) Direct impacts i.e. the actual sales, income, and jobs from tribal operations. 2) Indirect impacts are the downstream linkages on sales, income, jobs. 3. Induced impacts are the downstream effects of employee and consumer spending on the economy.



# The Economic Contributions of the 5 Tribes of Idaho

*Including the Direct, Indirect, and Induced Impacts (i.e. Multiplier Effects)*

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

When the estimated contributions are aggregated, the sum of all the direct, indirect, and induced effects in 2023 for all tribal activities (table at right) is \$1.45 billion in sales/output transactions, \$664 million in earnings (payroll), \$47.2 million in state and local taxes and 12,571 jobs.

TRIBAL OPERATION	SALES	WAGES/SALARIES	EMPLOYMENT
<i>Government</i>			
Central Government	\$ 319,433,174	\$ 186,901,653	3,034
Environmental Services	\$ 101,685,150	\$ 69,030,001	1,567
Education, Health & Welfare	\$ 278,058,197	\$ 138,524,047	2,178
Public Safety	\$ 27,089,939	\$ 12,470,661	294
Capital Outlay/Investment	\$ 64,574,348	\$ 25,509,112	456
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>\$ 790,840,808</b>	<b>\$ 432,435,474</b>	<b>7,528</b>
<i>Enterprises / Agriculture</i>			
Casino Resorts	\$ 268,505,302	\$ 82,304,058	2,410
Enterprises & Retail Trade	\$ 42,066,281	\$ 16,209,110	338
Tourism/Visitor Spending	\$ 50,039,083	\$ 16,379,737	488
Agriculture	\$ 296,883,719	\$ 116,866,421	1,806
<b>TOTAL ENTERPRISES/AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>\$ 657,494,385</b>	<b>\$ 231,759,326</b>	<b>5,042</b>
<b>TOTAL TRIBAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS</b>	<b>\$ 1,448,335,194</b>	<b>\$ 664,194,800</b>	<b>12,571</b>





Photos, left to right: Aerial photo of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes' July 4th Powwow grounds at Duck Valley, Elk in the high country of the reservation. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes administer a guided Elk Hunt every fall; revenue from the hunts go back into tribal coffers, benefitting Shoshone-Paiute members through various programs and services. Members of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribal Council (standing) Lindsey Manning, Brian Mason (Chairman), Arnold Thomas (Vice-Chairman), and Russell McCoy; (sitting, l-r) Yvonne Powers, Daliah Abel, Addie Parker.



# Shoshone-Paiute Tribes

The Tribes once freely occupied the land of their forefathers and foremothers in the tri-state area of what are now Idaho, Nevada, and Oregon. This, however, quickly changed with the arrival of populations from Europe. Land and resources were wrestled away from the Shoshone and Paiute. Treaties were made with the United States, some ratified and others not. The chiefs signed all the treaties in good faith for the survival of their people.

Descendants of the Western Shoshone and the Northern Paiute now occupy the Duck Valley Indian Reservation in Idaho and Nevada. Various bands of the two closely related tribes have jointly utilized the area from time immemorial.

On April 16, 1877, United States President Rutherford B. Hayes established the reservation for the Western Shoshone, and on May 4, 1886, United States President Grover Cleveland expanded the Reservation for the Northern Paiute through respective Executive Orders. On July 1, 1910, United States President William H. Taft further expanded the reservation by yet another Executive Order.

In the early days of the Duck Valley Reservation, people lived in earthen willow and sagebrush huts. Respective bands of Western Shoshone occupied and revolved on and off the reservation depending on their survival needs and the unfulfilled promises of food and supplies from the federal government. Some bands



adapted as best they could, while others did not want to readily leave their expanded homelands and campsites located off the reservation. In 1884, an effort to move the Western Shoshone to the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho (and open up Duck Valley lands for non-Indian homesteads) was successfully resisted by the headmen of the bands.

The Northern Paiute bands became allied with their kin, the Bannock, in the Bannock War of 1878 and were subsequently sent to a prisoner of war camp in Yakima, Washington. Upon their release, the survivors were returned to their homelands, and the Western Shoshone Reservation was expanded for their use in 1886.

The tribal bands at Duck Valley existed as best as they were allowed under the watchful eye of the Indian Agent and Indian Police. Farming and ranching were the mainstay for the people. The Shoshone and Paiute united at Duck Valley under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and formed a tribal government through a Constitution and Bylaws adopted in 1936.

From 1884 through 1911, a boarding school operated on the reservation. Thereafter, three day schools were operated in three separate locations on the reservation. In Owyhee, the Swayne School was built. In 1931, the day schools were closed, and all students attended the Swayne School. Students of higher grades were sent off the reservation to boarding schools until 1946 when high school classes were added. In 1956, the reservation school system was consolidated into the Elko County School District of Nevada, now known as the Owyhee Combined Schools (K-12). In the early 2000s, a community education center was placed in Owyhee for GED and higher education courses. Earlier this year, Tribal leaders and the community secured a new school for Owyhee, after the current incumbent Gov. Joe Lombardo signed a bill appropriating \$64.5M for its construction.

The first full-time physician was assigned to Duck Valley in 1882, and by 1897, a small one-room infirmary hospital was built and was replaced by 1920 with a structure that had two seven-bed wards. In July of 1937, the native stone hospital was completed with

a 20-bed ward, x-ray, and laboratory facilities. The native stone hospital was closed in 1976 when the modern Owyhee Community Health Facility was completed.

The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley are governed by the Business Council, composed of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and five Council Members, all elected to serve three-year terms. The Business Council directs the Tribal government, with the Chairman managing its operations. There are four divisions of tribal administration: Health & Human Services, Judicial Services, Tribal Programs, and Support Services.

Farming and ranching remain mainstays for Duck Valley and are reflected in the 12,000 acres of subjugated lands. The Duck Valley Reservation is composed of 289,819 acres held in trust by the United States Government for the use and occupancy of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes. Included in the total acreage of the Reservation are 22,231 acres of Wetlands. Wildhorse Reservoir was constructed in 1936 for the Duck Valley Irrigation Project. Tribal membership is over 2,000, with approximately 1,700 living on the reservation. The Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley continue to exist within the original territories of their ancestors



*Owyhee in the year 1912*





Shoshone-Bannock Casino Hotel



From Left to Right: 2023-2024 Fort Hall Business Council – Gaylen Edmo, Sgt. At Arms; Sammy Matsaw Jr, Council member; Donna Thompson, Vice-Chair; Lee Juan Tyler, Chairman; Ladd Edmo, Treasurer; Claudia Washakie, Secretary; and Nancy Eschief-Murillo, Council member.



# Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, situated in southeastern Idaho on the Fort Hall Reservation, has inhabited our traditional lands as sovereign bands since time immemorial, boasting unique economic, political, cultural, and subsistence patterns. Our diverse subsistence resources, ranging from water to plant resources like camas, bitterroot, wild carrots, berries, and pine nuts, reflect the rich biodiversity of our regions. The Tribes' history saw encounters with Lewis and Clark, fur traders, and the establishment of Fort Hall by Nathaniel Wyeth in 1834. The challenges brought by the emigrant wagon train passing through Fort Hall along the Oregon Trail in 1836 led to treaty negotiations, resulting in the establishment of the Fort Hall Reservation by Executive Order in 1867. The subsequent Fort

Bridger Treaty of 1868 affirmed the reservation as a "permanent homeland" for the Bannock and Shoshone peoples. Today, the Fort Hall Reservation boasts the largest tribal land base in Idaho, with 98% owned by Tribal and individual Indians.

**Government** The Shoshone-Bannock Tribal government, governed by our Constitution and Bylaws established in 1936, operates in alignment with the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) passed by Congress two years earlier. The IRA aimed to curtail the practice of selling reservation lands to non-Indians, providing tribes with a greater say in managing tribal lands and business affairs. The governing body, the Fort Hall Business Council (FHBC), comprises seven elected members serving staggered two-year terms. Primary





elections in spring lead to general elections in May, where top vote-getters run against incumbents. Council members serve full-time, focusing on overseeing tribal business growth, safeguarding off-reservation treaty rights, asserting jurisdictional authority, enacting protective Tribal laws, and promoting wellness. Regular meetings with the five reservation districts—Fort Hall, Gibson, Ross Fork, Lincoln Creek, and Bannock Creek—facilitate information sharing and feedback collection from the community.

***Economic Development*** In the past few years, the Tribes have undergone significant growth driven by not just gaming operations but also the expansion of Tribal Farming operations and Tribal Enterprises. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribal Enterprises Corporation, a federally chartered entity, is dedicated to generating revenue and fostering self-sufficiency for the Tribes through commerce and economic development. Its portfolio comprises the Trading Post Grocery Store, Sage Hill Travel Center, TP Gas Station, Bannock Peak Truck Stop, Blue Corner Store, and Donzia Gift Shop. Additionally, the corporation oversees the Sho-Ban Outdoor Billboard Advertising/Rental.

In 2019, the Tribes' inaugurated a cutting-edge Casino and Bingo facility, replacing the outdated 1990 gaming venue. This new development, named the Shoshone-Bannock Casino Hotel, spans 40 acres and features a state-of-the-art Chiefs Event Center covering 15,000 square feet, designed to accommodate over 900 people. The facility includes 156 Hotel Rooms, Cedar Spa, Camas Sports Grill, Deka Gahni Deli, Painted Horse Buffet, Stampede Lounge, and a Bingo Hall. Notably, half of the visitors to the Tribes' three casinos come from out of state, infusing the region with new revenue that might not have been captured otherwise.

***Cultural Tourism*** The Tribes manage and oversee the Tribal Museum, conveniently located off Interstate-15, Exit 80. This museum offers a window into the rich culture and history of the Tribes. Notable exhibits showcase the traditional trails of our Tribal peoples, known as the Oregon Trail, Lander Trail, and California Trail, with artifacts from these historic routes and the Old Fort Hall. Present exhibits include an interactive touchscreen display featuring the 1868 Fort Bridger Treaty and a video in the Shoshone



*Pictured above: Spring Creek in the Fort Hall Bottoms area with Mt. Putnam pictured to the East. Pictured Right: The Tribe manages 400+ buffalo on Fort Hall Bottoms.*



language. Additionally, visitors can explore an authentic woven fish weir used for trapping salmon, along with historical insights from a Tribal perspective on the Fort Hall School Plant (Fort Hall Boarding School).

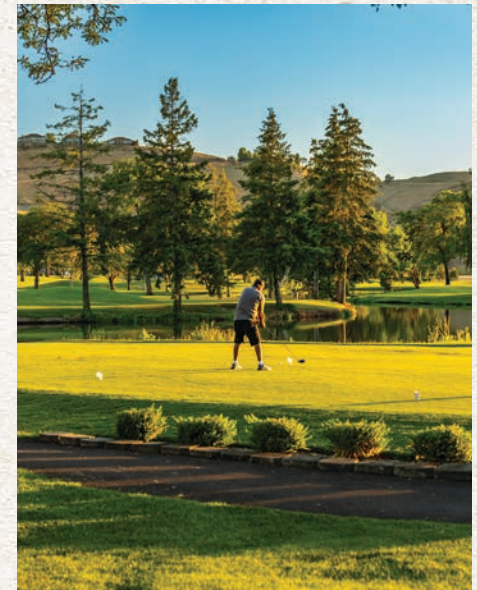
### ***Cultural Protection & Natural Resource Management***

The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' philosophy underscores that safeguarding and enriching our culture are intrinsically linked to the exercise of the Tribes' on and off-reservation hunting rights, as stipulated in the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868. Subsistence hunting and fishing practices play a crucial role in allowing tribal families to transmit prayers, songs, and stories, preserving our distinctive Tribal identity and way of life. Devoted tribal staff members are committed to protecting, restoring, and enhancing treaty rights and resources. This encompasses responsibilities related to land, water, and air regulation, Superfund oversight, on and off-reservation fisheries improvement, as well as subsistence fishing, hunting, and wood gathering.





Nez Perce Tribal Council



Red Wolf Golf Course



# Nez Perce Tribe

*“The Nez Perce Tribe is proud to be an integral part of the economic vitality of this region which has been our homeland since time immemorial. We are continuing to build on this strong foundation through job creation, business development, workforce training, and infrastructure development so that it can continue to thrive.”*

**SHANNON F. WHEELER** Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee Chairman

The Nez Perce Tribe is a federally recognized Indian tribe located in north-central Idaho with more than 3,500 enrolled citizens. Originally, the Nimiipuu people occupied an area that included parts of present-day Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. They moved throughout the region and parts of what are now Montana and Wyoming to fish, hunt, and trade. The Tribe has a profound social, economic, and political impact on the regional economy.

The Nez Perce Tribe is divided into five distinct divisions: Tribal Government, Tribal Housing, Tribal Enterprises, Tribal Law & Order, and Nimiipuu Health. These divisions collectively offer a comprehensive range of governmental services to Nez Perce Tribal Citizens, enrolled members of other federally recognized Tribes, and, in some cases, non-tribal members, contributing to the betterment of the entire region.





Clearwater River Casino



Zims Hot Springs

*“Water has always been an invaluable resource in the West and the impacts of climate change have amplified this value. In this context, I believe the multiple-use water rights decreed to the Tribe under the Snake River Basin Adjudication will be an important economic tool for the Tribe now and in the future. For example, this water could be used to convert dryland farming to irrigated crops or water byproducts.”*

**SHANNON F. WHEELER** Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee Chairman

## Fisheries + Natural Resources Departments

- ❖ 2nd Largest Native American Fisheries in the Nation
- ❖ Fisheries Employ 190+ Employees with \$25+ Million Direct Annual Budget
- ❖ Natural Resources Employ 112+ Employees with \$26 Million in Direct Annual Budget

## Contributions

- ❖ The Nez Perce Tribe has Contributed \$5.7+ Million to Local Education Since 2004, Including \$557,072 in 2022-2023
- ❖ Tribal Gaming has Donated \$200,000+ to Local Charities Since 2019

## Agriculture

- ❖ 35,863 Acres of Dry Land Agriculture Ownership Supporting \$32.6 Million in Regional Output (Including the Multiplier Effects)

## New Tribal Investments

- ❖ Red Wolf Golf Course
- ❖ High Speed Internet Expansion to Rural Communities
- ❖ Zims Hot Springs
- ❖ Nez Perce Tribe Department of Police and Corrections Facility
- ❖ Aht'Wy Plaza Overpass Construction Project
- ❖ Cherry Lane Bridge Construction Project
- ❖ Nimiipuu Energy Cooperative Solar Project

## Future Growth

- ❖ Creation of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Subcommittee Climate Change and Energy whose Mission is to Promote Sustainability and Resilience
- ❖ Industries Complementary to Gaming and Hotel Accommodations
- ❖ Value Added Fisheries and Agricultural Products
- ❖ New Governance Facility
- ❖ Promotion of Tribal Entrepreneurs, Technology Advancement, and Technology Parks
- ❖ Sustainable Energy and Water Related Projects





Salmon Release



# Coeur d'Alene Tribe

*Schitsu'umsh "Those who were found here"*

The rich history of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe in the north Idaho region dates back to time immemorial, identifying themselves as Schitsu'umsh, which translates to "The ones who were found here." Spanning an ancestral territory of more than five million acres from eastern Washington through north Idaho to western Montana, their land provided abundant resources like game, fish, berries, and roots. The tribe's encounter with white missionaries in the early 1800s marked the beginning of a complex historical journey. In 1873, the establishment of the current 345,000-acre Reservation solidified their presence.

With a membership exceeding 2,599, half of whom reside on the Reservation, the tribe governs itself through a dedicated seven-member Tribal Council elected by the adult members. Overseeing nineteen departments, including vital services like Tribal Police, Housing, natural resources, social services, and finance, the tribal government's multifaceted operations sustain both grant-funded and gaming enterprise-supported functions.





Marimn Health and Wellness Facilities and Medical Center



Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council

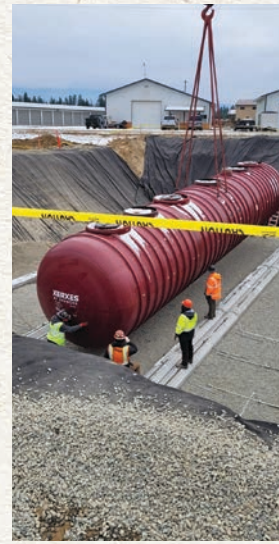
## **\$34 MILLION** CONTRIBUTED TO SUPPORT STUDENTS, SCHOOLS, AND NONPROFITS

The Coeur d'Alene Casino Resort, originating as a modest bingo hall in 1992, has transformed into a world-class destination boasting a 250-room hotel, an award-winning golf course, and four restaurants. A testament to the tribe's commitment to education, 5% of the net gaming revenue is allocated to support education initiatives. This contribution has surpassed \$34 million, benefiting students, schools, and nonprofit organizations.

Addressing a critical need for healthcare access on and around the Reservation, the tribe took proactive steps by establishing the Benewah Medical Center in the early 1990s, later rebranded

as Marimn Health. This comprehensive health initiative serves both native and non-native patients, offering three state-of-the-art facilities – the Medical Center, Wellness Center, and Coeur Center for youth. Employing over 270 full-time professionals, Marimn Health not only addresses healthcare needs but also stands as a pillar of economic development for the tribe, showcasing their commitment to holistic well-being and sustainability.





Photos, Left to Right: Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa; Sturgeon Station Travel Center Currently Under Construction; Tribal Council Members from Left to Right Back Row Clara Dunnington, Gary Aitken Jr. (Vice-Chairman), Xavier Boychief, Kym Cooper, Jennifer Porter (Chairwoman), Desire Aitken, Front Row Dianne David (Not Pictured Angela Cooper and Velma Bahe).



# Kootenai Tribe

*“The Kootenai Tribe had a vision back in the mid-80s to provide a first class lodging and restaurant. The vision became a first class Hotel, Casino and Spa generating millions of dollars in wages to hundreds of residents in North Idaho and Western Montana. With the addition of the Sturgeon Station Travel Center and Sonic, the Kootenai Tribe has committed all of its resources to sustaining the livelihood of our community.”*

**TOM TURPIN**, CEO Kootenai Tribal Development Corporation

Situated in the scenic Kootenai River Valley near Bonners Ferry, the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho serves as a prominent member among seven contemporary bands dispersed across Idaho, Montana, Washington, British Columbia, and Alberta. Overcoming years of neglect, the Tribe successfully acquired 12.5 acres of land at the historic Kootenai Mission with federal support. Witnessing a resurgence, the Tribe proudly established the Kootenai River Inn

by 1986, evolving into the Kootenai River Inn Casino and Spa. Presently, their focus is dedicated to upholding the Creator-Spirit’s Covenant, emphasizing land and creature preservation through an extensive ecosystem-based river habitat restoration program and the operation of two fish hatcheries for sturgeon and burbot conservation.





Photos, Left to Right: Tribal Youth Touring Hatchery Facilities; Ongoing Kootenai River Habitat Restoration Project; Gary Aitken Jr. and Tribal Youth at River Hatchery Release.

**\$10 MILLION  
EXTENDED ANNUALLY**  
on River Restoration Benefiting  
the Local and Regional Economy  
Creating a Healthier Ecosystem

*“The Kootenai Tribe of Idaho Sturgeon Station, scheduled to open summer of 2023, will be a signature structure north of Bonners Ferry. The station will have a cultural artifact display for travelers to view and understand the history of the Kootenai Tribe of Idaho. The center will employ approximately 70 people between the Sonic Restaurant and the convenience store. A portion of fuel taxes will go back to the county for improving the county roads.”*

**DENNIS E. WEED**

Project Manager Kootenai Tribal Development Corporation

**\$1 MILLION  
TOWARDS EDUCATION**  
The Tribe Contributed  
\$125,000 to Local Educational  
Programs in FY 21 and Over  
\$1.0 Million in the Past 5 Years

Celebrating their triumph over years of adversity, the Kootenai Tribe stands as the largest employer in Boundary County. The upcoming economic venture, Sturgeon Station Travel Center, scheduled to open in 2023, represents their latest achievement. The Tribe's economic endeavors and governmental initiatives contribute significantly to regional education, community projects, and economic revitalization. As a founding partner of the Kootenai Valley Resource Initiative (KVRI), their commitment

continues to yield success for both the Tribe and the County. Notably, the Tribe's Fish and Wildlife Department programs play a crucial role in enhancing local economic resources, employing 30 individuals and fostering collaboration with local vendors and suppliers during implementation.



# IDAHO

# Five Tribal Reservations

## Kootenai Tribe of Idaho

Enrollment: 168  
Reservation Established in 1887/1974

### KEYLA DAVID-JIM

Recording Secretary  
PO Box 1269  
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805  
(208) 267-3519 ext. 535  
kdauid@kootenai.org  
www.kootenai.org

## Nez Perce Tribe

Enrollment: 3,526 (2,269 in Idaho)  
Reservation Established in 1863

### ANN MCCORMACK

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

## Shoshone-Paiute Tribes

Enrollment: 2,203 (700 in Idaho)  
Reservation Established in 1877

### YVONNE POWERS

Council Member  
PO Box 219  
Owyhee, Nevada 89832  
(208) 759-3100 ext. 1290  
yvonne@shopai.org  
www.shopaitribes.org

Bonners Ferry

Coeur d'Alene

Lewiston

Boise

Idaho Falls

Pocatello

## Coeur d'Alene Tribe

Enrollment: 2,599 (1,500 in Idaho)  
Reservation Established in 1873

### TYREL STEVENSON

Legislative Director  
PO Box 408  
Plummer, ID 83851  
(208) 686-2065  
tyrel.stevenson@cdatribe-nsn.gov  
www.cdatribe-nsn.gov

## Shoshone-Bannock Tribes of Fort Hall

Enrollment: 6,075 (5,229 in Idaho)  
Reservation Established in 1867

### ECHO MARSHALL

Public Affairs Manager  
PO Box 306  
Fort Hall, ID 83203  
(208) 478-3818  
ecmarshall@sbtribes.com  
www.sbtribes.com

IDAHO

