150 Years of Progress and Success for the SMSC

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SMSC Property Located in Prior Lake and Shakopee
Summary of Prior Lake and Employment Data

- Prior Lake population = 25,049 (2015 estimate); 2040 forecast = 37,600.
- Prior Lake employment = 7,865; those in “leisure & hospitality” = 3,523 (45%).
- Scott County employment = 46,640; those in “leisure & hospitality” = 10,448 (22%).
- SMSC has nearly $225 million of (commercial) market value compared to Prior Lake's C/I market value of $136 million (county estimate).
Joint Marketing Campaign
10 Million Visitors per Year!
WHO WE ARE

- The Community is a federally recognized Indian Tribe formally listed as the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota in the Federal Register.
- Lands under the Community’s full jurisdiction are held by the United States government in Trust for the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community of Minnesota.
- This creates a Federal/Tribal jurisdictional system for all civil regulatory matters. Under Public Law 280 criminal jurisdiction rests with the State of Minnesota.
- Most federal law applies directly and is administered by the relevant federal agency. Tribes can seek delegation of certain federal laws much like states and can regulate using their own inherent sovereignty.
Mdewakanton Dakota people lived in villages distributed along the Minnesota River Valley and throughout the central and southern portions of what is now Minnesota.

The direct ancestors of most of the Community members lived in Shak Pe Village located in the northeast part of what is now the City of Shakopee.

After the Dakota Wars the United States government purchased land for Mdewakanton people still living in Minnesota. The original land purchase for Shakopee consisted of 258 acres.

The Community Constitution was approved in November of 1969 and amended in 1980.

During the 1970s the Community served as residential land for eligible persons granted an assignment. The land had significant areas of wetland and poor soils.

Northern Scott County had little active economic development outside of a few urban centers.

Transportation consisted of a network of primarily gravel township roads and a few state highways.
Nearly 27,000 acres of Tallgrass Prairie and Oak Savanna!
*Most prairie near MN River
*Most Native settlements along MN River
*Coincidence? Probably not
The Community has two distinct areas of economic activity, on Reservation Enterprises and off Reservation partnerships and investments.

All gaming and most retail activity is located on land held in trust for the Community.

The Community currently holds 4226 acres of land with 2209 in trust and 2017 held in fee.

The intent is to transfer all lands to trust status over time. This can be a lengthy process. The majority of the trust land is used for residential or institutional purposes.
ON RESERVATION ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

- High stakes bingo started in 1982 under then Chairman Norman Crooks. This developed into Little Six Casino after Congress adopted the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.
- Mystic Lake opened in 1992 and has been expanded once and completely renovated several times.
- Hotel towers were added with Tower 1 in 1996, Tower 2 in 2000 and Tower 3 in 2005.
- During the 1990s the community opened Dakotah Sport and Fitness (health club), its first convenience store and Playworks (day care)
- The Community purchased the Lone Pine Golf Course in 2002 and remodeled and enlarged to The Meadows.
- The Mystic Showroom opened in 2008 and a major renovation of Mystic Lake was complete shortly thereafter.
- 2002 – the SMSC purchased Lone Pine Golf Course, which is now The Meadows;
Mazopiya (grocery store) and Wozupi (organic garden) opened in 2010.

The Organics Recycling Facility opened in 2011.

Other current Enterprises include:

- A full service RV Park
- A mini storage facility
- A second convenience store
ON RESERVATION ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT – NEW INITIATIVES

- Mystic Lake Center
- Water and wastewater capacity improvements
- Transportation capacity improvements
- Long range internal and inter-jurisdictional cooperative planning
Mystic Lake Center

- Opening December 2017
- 70,000 Square Foot Meeting And Event Facility
- 180-room Hotel Tower
- Modern, Up-Scale Design
- Advanced Technology Set-Up
- Designated Parking Area For Meeting Guests
- Only Full-Service Resort in Twin Cities Area
Mystic Lake Center

Natural Light Accessible In Nearly All Spaces

13,000 sq. ft. Junior Ballroom With Flexible Layouts
Mystic Lake Center

A Beautiful Way To Do Business.
OFF RESERVATION DEVELOPMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS

- Koda Energy – a partnership with Rahr Malting to generate 21 megawatts of renewable electrical energy using biomass fuels.
- Mall of America JW Marriott financing and development.
- Operating cooperation with Canterbury Park including race sponsorship and mutual marketing activities.
- The RiverSouth Partnership, including the SMSC, promotes the area as a key Entertainment Destination.
Economic development requires a functional and operating public infrastructure system.

- Transportation
  - Regional system
  - Internal system

- Drinking Water
- Wastewater Treatment
- Stormwater management
DEVELOPMENT RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE TRANSPORTATION

- Contributed right of way and funds to upgrade CSAH 82 to four lanes.
- Contributed right of way to allow completing CSAH 21 link from CSAH 42 north to TH 169.
- Paid 60% of the construction cost for the upgrade of CSAH 83 to four lanes from TH 169 to CSAH 42 and all design and inspection costs.
- Contributed right of way and significant funding to CSAH 42/CSAH 17 interchange reconstruction.
- Fully funded one mile of additional lane width on TH 169.
- Currently funding and managing reconstruction of CSAH 83 to multiple lanes from CSAH 42 south to CSAH 82.
- Constructed and maintained all internal roadways and Community streets.
- Operates employee transit from Minneapolis and St. Paul to the Community.
Currently operates two separate drinking water facilities, the North and South District Facility.

The system includes seven (7) wells in two separate aquifers.

All Community water is softened at the treatment facility using reverse osmosis.

The North District Facility provides drinking water to the City of Prior Lake under a Memorandum of Agreement.

All facilities operated under Safe Drinking Water Act regulations monitored by the US EPA.

The two districts will be interconnected in 2017 to increase the firm fire capacity.

A new South District facility is being planned to increase treatment capacity. This may be a joint Community/Prior Lake facility.

The Drinking Water system is subject to a Well Head Protection Plan.
DEVELOPMENT RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE

WASTEWATER TREATMENT

- **SANITARY**
  - The Community connected to the Blue Lake Regional facility in 1989 under a series of agreements with the Metropolitan Council.
  - A sanitary wastewater treatment plant was completed in 2006. It operates under an NPDES Permit issued by Region 5, US EPA.
  - The original capacity was .9 MGD. This is being upgraded to 1.5 MGD to meet future development needs.
  - This upgrade will include increased capacity at various lift stations and a pretreatment plant for the laundry, one of the Community’s Significant industrial users.

- **STORMWATER**
  - Community storm water management is subject to a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) NPDES permit issued by Region 5, US EPA (Tribes are often treated as municipalities under the Clean Water Act).
  - The system is interconnected with the Prior Lake system.
  - The Community is a party to the Prior Lake Drainage Channel MOU along with Shakopee, Prior Lake and the Prior Lake/Spring Lake Watershed District. This funds channel maintenance and operations.
Development also requires sufficient governmental capacity to support the economic activities.

Tribal governments provide capacity that is often provided by a range of governmental jurisdictions including state, county and city.

The Tribal Government, acting as the land owner, conducts much of the federal permitting activity for its Enterprises.

The General Council adopted Tribal Ordinances to govern most activities on Tribal Land.

The Community continues to develop a legal system and framework to facilitate future development.
DEVELOPMENT RELATED CAPACITY

- A Few Examples
  - Building Code and associated permitting.
  - Fire Code and associated permitting.
  - Engineering design standards for infrastructure.
  - Site development regulations and permitting.
  - Land use and zoning regulations
  - Clean Air Act permitting.
  - Clean Water Act permitting.
  - Hunting regulations and enforcement.
  - Nuisance regulation.
  - Tribal Court for civil adjudication.
SMSC – Government to Government

- Partnership with the Scott County Association for Leadership and Efficiency (SCALE), including:
  - Development of a joint Public Safety Training Facility;
  - 15 new mutual aid agreements;
  - A unified transportation plan;
  - Establishment of the First Stop Shop for economic development.
- SMSC provides key assistance for the development and improvement of the roadway system in the area.
- Development of a joint water treatment plant with the City of Prior Lake.
Charitable Giving Activities

- Trail Grants Initiative.
- Support of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe and Crow Creek Sioux Tribe in reclaiming and restoring Pe’ Sla sacred grounds in the Black Hills of South Dakota.
- Creation of the Youth Leadership Council (YLC) in 2013.
- $243 million in charitable gifts other Indian tribes and charitable organizations.
- Over $500 million in loans since the 1990s to Indian tribes and organizations.
Questions?