TRIBAL COUNCIL
W. Ron Allen, Chairman
Liz Mueller, Vice-Chair
Theresa R. Lehman, Treasurer
Heather Johnson-Jock, Secretary
Kurt Grinnell, Council Member
Ann Sargent, Executive Assistant

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
W. Ron Allen, Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Annette Nesse, Chief Operations Officer (COO)
Diane Gange, Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Jerry Allen, Chief Executive Officer, 7 Cedars Resort and Casino
Gene Burwell, Medical Clinic Manager
Scott Chitwood, Natural Resources Director
Karol Dixon, Self-Governance Legislative Associate (through 5/11)
Leo Gaten, Governmental Policy Advisor
Robin Hake, Human Resources Director
Leanne Jenkins, Planning Director
Cindy Lowe, Health Administrator
Jennifer McLaughlin, Self-Governance Legislative Associate (starting 6/11)
Fred Minker, Tribal Gaming Agency Executive Director
Liz Mueller, Tribal Policy Liaison
Jessica Payne, Social and Community Services Director
Bill Riley, Health Services Director
Douglas Sellon, Economic Development Authority Executive Director
Casey-Diane Thrush, Recording Secretary

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE
Lori DeLorm, Natural Resources Technician (starting 8/11)
Charlene Dick, Accounting Supervisor
Leanne Jenkins, Planning Director
Jeremy Monson, Administrative Assistant (through 7/11)
Annette Nesse, Chief Operations Officer
Betty Oppenheimer, Publications Specialist
Ann Sargent, Executive Assistant/Web Master

Eagle and Salmon cover art by Dale Faulstich
Additional information was also contributed by the staff of the Tribe’s Administration, Health Services, Human Resources, Natural Resources, Planning, Social and Community Services departments and Tribally-owned businesses.

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Jamestown Tribal citizens clamming, and Natural Resources staff seeding Manila clams in Sequim Bay in June 2011, with the Tribal campus buildings in the background.
W. RON ALLEN, CHAIRMAN

Ron has served on the Tribal Council since 1975, as the Chairman since 1977 and as the Tribe’s Chief Executive Officer since 1982. He is a member of the JKT Art Board, an ad hoc member of the Fish and Game Committee and Chairman of the JKT Gaming Board. He has been a Tribal Commissioner on the U.S. Canada/Pacific Salmon Commission since 1994. He served four years as President of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and two years as NCAI First Vice-President and two years as NCAI Secretary. Ron is currently NCAI Treasurer and has served previously for ten years. He is the Co-Chair for the Federal Health and Human Service Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Tribal Technical Advisory Group, Delegate of Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians and President of the Washington Indian Gaming Association.

LIZ MUELLER, VICE-CHAIR

Liz was elected to the Tribal Council on October 5, 2002. She worked for 22 years in Tribal social services, and today serves as Government Liaison between the Tribe and Federal/State governments on health and social service issues. Liz is currently Chair of the Washington Indian Policy Advisory Committee. She was appointed by the State Legislature to the Disproportionate Children of Color in the Welfare System Committee, and serves as co-chair. In 2010, she was appointed by the Governor to serve as Chair for the Washington State Partnership on Juvenile Justice. She is an active member of the Tribe’s Culture Committee, Elders Committee, JKT Art Board and the Jamestown Community Network Board. Liz has worked diligently for the preservation of Tribal history and culture.
THERESA R. LEHMAN, TREASURER
Theresa was elected to the Tribal Council in October 2008. She has been on the JKT Art Board since 2008. She has served on the Education Committee since 1998 and the Health Committee and Home Improvement Program Committee since 1992. She also serves on the Sequim School District Title VII Board.

HEATHER JOHNSON-JOCK, SECRETARY
Heather was elected to the Tribal Council in October, 2005. She is currently employed with the Boeing Corporation in Seattle, and active in Tribe’s economic development initiatives. Heather serves on the Boards of the Tribe’s Economic Development Authority, JKT Industrial Services, JKT Logistics, and as Chair of the JKT Art Board. She is also currently a Board Member for the non-profit Potlatch Fund, which serves the native communities of the Northwest. Heather has worked hard to further the Tribe’s progress and honor its traditions. In addition to her community commitments, she is a renowned traditional artist, with her work regularly featured in museums, galleries, and exhibitions internationally.

KURT GRINNELL, COUNCIL MEMBER
Kurt was elected to the Tribal Council in October 2004. He has served on the Hunting and Fishing Committee for 31 years. He currently serves as Tribal Policy Liaison for the Tribe's Natural Resources Department. In 1981 he became a gillnet fisher, and then began attending fin-fish negotiation meetings with the Makah and Point Elliot Treaty Tribes. In the early 1990's he served as the Indian Child Welfare Case Worker, Chemical Dependency Counselor and Social Worker, and since that time he has also served the Tribe in the areas of education, housing and culture. In 1995, he became a commercial geoduck diver.
FEDERAL BUDGET DEFICIT
Tribal programs funded under federal discretionary spending bills, such as the Interior Appropriations Act which funds the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Indian Health Service (IHS), are already significantly underfunded by the federal government, and any additional reductions would cause substantial hardships to Tribes.
Under the recently enacted Budget Control Act of 2011 (the “Deficit Reduction Legislation”), Congress is required to cap discretionary spending and achieve $917 billion in spending cuts over the next ten years. Congress appointed a Super Joint Committee to issue recommendations by November 2011, on how to achieve an additional $1.2 to $1.5 trillion in deficit reductions. If that committee fails to achieve such savings, the legislation provides for automatic procedures to reduce budget deficits, which will result in considerable cuts to federal programs that fulfill the trust, treaty, and statutory obligations to Tribes.
In October 2011, Chairman Allen joined Tribes and Tribal organizations from across the country to send a unified message to Congress that the federal government’s trust obligation to provide funding for Tribal programs is a sacred and historic duty. In order to achieve a solution that furthers the trust responsibility, Congress needs to maintain funding for Indian programs and adopt a balanced approach to deficit reduction.

SELF-GOVERNANCE ACT OF 2011 “TITLE IV”
Title IV was enacted in 1994 to provide Tribes the authority to manage their own programs by determining how funds should be allocated and administered for the benefit of their people, in order to empower Tribal governments and reduce federal bureaucracy in the Department of Interior. In 2000, Congress enacted similar self-governance reforms for Indian health care in the Department of Health and Human Services. However, significant administrative and legislative differences exist between the Title IV and the Title V amendments.
In July, Congressman Dan Boren introduced the Department of Interior Self-Governance Act of 2011, H.R. 2444, with bi-partisan support and 16 congressional co-sponsors, including Congressman Norm Dicks (D-WA6). The proposed Title IV amendments will streamline and make the administrative responsibilities for self-governance Tribes more consistent and efficient. In September, the Subcommittee on Indian and Alaska Native Affairs of the House Natural Resource Committee held a
hearing on H.R. 2444 at which Self-Governance Tribes and the Department of Interior testified in support of the bill. The Tribe has been aggressively coordinating with the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs including our Senator Maria Cantwell to get a complementary bill in the Senate.

ADVANCING SELF-GOVERNANCE WITHIN HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS) “TITLE VI”

In 2000, Congress added Title VI to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, directing the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to study the feasibility of expanding Self-Governance to other than Indian Health Service (IHS) agencies within HHS. The 2003 study identified 11 programs as viable program options for self-governance.

The Tribes have been engaged in ongoing discussions with the HHS senior officials about implementing a three-to-five-year pilot project that would allow a small number of Tribes to include a small number of non-IHS programs in their self-governance contracts and/or compacts. However, despite the Tribal efforts, the Department’s own feasibility study, and determination that expansion of self-governance is feasible, HHS senior officials sent a letter to Tribal leaders indicating that there is no existing legislative or regulatory authority that would permit a demonstration project. In order to move forward with a demonstration project, legislation has to be enacted that provides HHS with legislative authority.

The Tribes have begun to take proactive steps to develop legislative authority for a self-governance pilot project. In addition, HHS is forming a Self-Governance Federal Workgroup comprised of Tribal delegates, to assist the Department in developing plans for a self-governance project beginning in January of 2012.

TRIBAL DATA EXCHANGE PROJECT

The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) requires complex data sets to support budget formulation and additional requests, funds distribution, program management, strategic planning, and statutory and regulatory reporting processes. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) rates the effectiveness of federal programs based on the data submitted by the respective agencies. Tribal self-governance funding is based on being able to demonstrate effective and efficient use of federal funds.

The Tribal Interior Budget Committee established a sub-committee, the Data Management Committee (DMC), to assess statutory and regulatory reporting requirements and to determine other data collection needs in Indian Country. The DMC initiated a project known as the Tribal Data Exchange (TDE), a Tribally-drive data collection and reporting tool that allows Tribes to collect, analyze, report and submit program data that fulfills federal requirements. The system is maintained and operated by Tribes for Tribes, and ownership of the data remains with each respective Tribe.
Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe

On June 1, the Tribe welcomed its new Legislative Associate, Jennifer McLaughlin. Jennifer reports to CEO W. Ron Allen, and is responsible for oversight of the Tribal Self-Governance program including related planning, budget, legislative and regulatory issues. Jennifer has worked as a Legislative Associate for the National American Indian Housing Council in Washington D.C., as a Housing Policy Analyst for the Tlingit-Haida Regional Housing Authority in Alaska, as a contractor preparing Tribal code for the Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe and drafting testimony for Tribal recognition of the Abenaki Bands in Vermont. Her most recent job was with the Northwest Intertribal Court System in Lynnwood, WA, where she served as Code Project Director researching and drafting Tribal Codes for Northwest Tribes.

Jamestown, along with twenty-five (25) other Tribes, was selected to participate in a pilot project to test the data collection system. The National “go-live” date for data implementation is scheduled for January 1, 2012.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OF 2005/STAND AGAINST VIOLENCE AND EMPOWER NATIVE WOMEN ACT

Violence against Native women has reached epidemic proportions in the United States. Criminal jurisdictional limitations that are placed on Tribes are the leading cause for the failure of the justice system to protect Native women. Non-native perpetrators are often not prosecuted by federal officials, thus creating an ideal environment for chaos, lawlessness and repeat offenders on Indian lands. In addition to restricting Tribal criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians, limitations placed on Tribal sentencing authority make it impossible for Tribes to adequately punish offenders. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 2005 is up for reauthorization. This Act recognizes that the trust relationship between the United States and Tribes requires the United States to do more to protect Native woman. The provisions of Title IX of VAWA, which specifically address Native Americans/Alaska Native issues, strengthen the authority of Tribes and enable them to institute measures to effectively safeguard women. In October 2011 Senator Akaka (D-HI), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs introduced the Stand Against Violence and Empower Native Women (SAVE Native Women) Act to strengthen Title IX of the Violence Against Women Act by restoring Tribal criminal jurisdiction over non-Indians who commit domestic violence on Tribal lands, to clarify the authority of the Tribal court to issue and enforce orders of protection, and to address sex trafficking of Native women. Jamestown has been advocating for the swift passage of these legislative efforts to secure the health and welfare of all Tribal citizens.

TAXATION

A number of recent tax policies and initiatives imposed on Tribes are detrimental to Tribal self-governance, self-determination and the preservation of Tribal culture and traditions.

- The “general welfare doctrine” is a tax policy that is intended to prevent the imposition of taxes on Tribal citizens resulting from government social welfare programs, such as Elder programs, educational programs, housing programs and financial assistance. However, the IRS rules of eligibility for social services are determined by a “needs-based” analysis, requiring an individual to establish that they have a financial need. This needs-based analysis is not culturally appropriate for Tribal communities and infringes upon the Tribe’s sovereign right to provide services for its...
The IRS interpretation of “essential governmental functions” for tax-exempt Tribal economic development bonds is problematic for Tribes. Under current law, Tribes may issue tax exempt bonds only if most of the proceeds are used for an essential governmental function. Tribes are not permitted to use the bonds for economic development customarily performed by state and local governments. Tribes are not treated on parity with state and local governments who do not have to meet the essential government function test. Tribes are requesting that they be treated equally under the law.

The increased number of audits of Indian Tribal governments and individuals is not only an intrusion on Tribal sovereignty but it undermines the government-to-government relationship between the Tribes and the federal government. These audits also cause a hardship on individuals who do not have the resources to counter the IRS legally. What is most disconcerting is that the federal government is taxing Tribes for supplementing services that the federal government has a trust obligation to provide to our citizens. Chairman Allen has been working closely with high-level officials from both the Department of Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service to write regulations that address the current tax policy concerns for Tribes, and the Treasury Department has initiated consultation sessions with Tribes to discuss the issues and concerns.

CARCIERI DECISION FIX/TRUST LAND STATUS
In the last quarter of FY2011, the Tribe was notified that our status under the U.S. Supreme Court’s Carcieri decision had been resolved and that the Tribe was acknowledged by the Department of the Interior as having been “under federal jurisdiction in 1934," as spelled out in the decision. The Tribe is now able to proceed with its pending and new fee-to-trust land conversion applications. Obtaining this ruling involved the combined effort of the Tribal Chair, Tribal staff and outside consultants. Records on the Tribe, stored in the National Archives in Washington DC, were located and provided to the Department of the Interior as part of this effort.

The decision in favor of Jamestown is good news for our Tribe, but the problem remains for many other Tribes across the nation, leaving us with two standards for Indian Country. We fully support resolution of this political problem.
INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT
In 1978, Congress passed the federal Indian Child Welfare Act, designed to keep Native children with their families, or at least with their Tribes, whenever possible. But according to Tribal Vice-Chair and Policy Liaison Liz Mueller, who has served as the chair of the state Indian Child Welfare Committee for the past 23 years, the law was not serving Native children well. In 2004, at an Indian Child Welfare Summit at Quinault, attendees including attorneys, judges, caseworkers, and Tribes, decided to begin writing a Washington State Indian Child Welfare law to augment the federal law. Vice-Chair Mueller was instrumental in coordinating a united Tribal consensus on this legislation. That law – Washington Senate Bill 5656, the “Washington State Indian Child Welfare Act” – was signed into law by Governor Gregoire on May 10, 2011, with Mueller at her side.

TRIBAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT
In a ballot vote in June, Tribal citizens approved revisions to the Tribal Constitution. Tribal Council terms were extended from two years to four years in length. Technical revisions added consistency throughout the document, most notably referring to enrolled Jamestown S’Klallam people as “citizens” rather than as “members.” These revisions have now been incorporated into the Tribal Constitution.

TRIBAL BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT CODE
Tribal Council adopted a Building and Development Code to cover the trust and reservation lands of the Tribe. This code covers the construction of improvements on, or the development of, those lands. It incorporates standard building codes. It provides for a Building Official (who initially will be hired as a consultant) who will review applications and plans, issue building permits, inspect the project and issue certificates of occupancy or completion when a project is finalized.

AMENDMENTS TO TITLES 13, 15 AND 21 OF TRIBAL CODE
In the 3rd quarter of FY2010, the Tribe entered into an agreement with the Clallam County Sheriff’s Office to provide law enforcement services on the Tribe’s trust and reservation lands. As part of that agreement, the Tribe agreed to amend its legal code, (specifically Title 13 - Tribal Court, Title 15 - Criminal Actions and Title 21 - Crimes, renamed Felonies, Misdemeanors and Infractions) to make it more consistent with those the Sheriff’s Department enforces throughout the county.
HUMAN RESOURCES
At this time, thirty-two percent (32%) of Tribal government employees are American Indian.
The Tribal Government’s Human Resources department updated the technology used to facilitate recruitment by adopting a web-based (paperless) system, which is more economical and helps the Tribe to respond more efficiently to applicants. This new system uses more specific questions on the application to enhance identification of Tribal citizens and their spouses, Tribal descendants, and other American Indian candidates to facilitate the Tribe’s American Indian hiring preference. The Tribal Government is committed to paying competitive wages to attract qualified employees to serve the Tribal community. Toward this end, the compensation program was adjusted to keep pace with changes in the marketplace.

In this era of healthcare reform, the Tribe examined the employee health insurance program and made several strategic changes to manage and control costs. These changes enabled the Tribe to recoup Medicare-like-rate savings on healthcare costs for Tribal citizen employees, which will result in a significant refund to the Tribe.

HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN APPROVED BY FEMA
In order to protect the Tribal community, and the Tribal governmental facilities that serve our people, the Tribe prepared a hazard mitigation plan that outlines key natural hazards, likelihood of occurrence, and ways to prevent or minimize the damage from these events. The Plan covers the areas of Jamestown Beach, Blyn, the Dungeness Valley, and any other area where the Tribe has property or interests. The Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan was adopted by the Tribal Council in December, 2010 and was subsequently approved by FEMA. Having a Hazard Mitigation Plan in place ensures that the Tribe will be able to access funding from FEMA for improvements to protect people, property and facilities.

TEPA REVIEWS
Under the Tribal Environmental Policy Act, development projects are reviewed for potential impacts to natural and cultural resources. If any potential negative outcomes are identified, the applicant must undertake “mitigation,” which can consist of avoiding the source of the impact, minimizing the impact, and/or compensating for the impact. In 2011, the Tribe issued determinations for three projects: the Scenic Pullout Restrooms, Native Trust Aquaculture, and the Youth Cultural Center.
These images represent a small portion of the economic diversity of the Jamestown S’Klallam business portfolio, which helps to secure Tribal self-sufficiency.

Above, a rendering of the Customs and Border Patrol Station being built in Bonners Ferry, Idaho by JKT Development, Inc. and PCL Construction Services, Inc., Joint Venture.

Above, the interior of Northwest Native Expressions Gallery’s print and carving area. At right, a screen shot of the new online store opened by Northwest Native Expressions in 2011. Visit the physical store in Blyn, or visit the online store at www.NorthwestNativeExpressions.com
Secure Tribal Self-Sufficiency and Self-Reliance

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

- **Business Development**: The EDA continues to explore opportunities for expansion and business development. In 2011 the EDA evaluated a number of business opportunities including the prospects of expanding the Information Technology (IT) division into a viable competitor in the government 8(a) contracting sectors. The EDA is also working to shape future Tribal enterprises and regional economic development through its broadband and sustainable energy strategies.

- **Grant Management**: The EDA was awarded a $200,000 Technical Assistance Grant from the USDA’s Broadband Initiatives Program to fund the development of a market study and a broadband strategy to assist small businesses, as well as encourage entrepreneurship and expand marketing opportunities. The EDA is also administering a $500,000 grant to study the economic impact of telecommunication taxation in Indian Country. The project was proposed to the USDA’s Office of Tribal Relations and is being implemented by the Law Firm of Randall T. Evans. The project is intended to facilitate economic growth by providing research, analysis and education relating to telecom-related taxation and fees on Tribal lands.

- **Sustainable Energy**: The Olympic Peninsula’s proximity to the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Puget Sound make the region unique in terms of its energy production capacity. The Clallam County Economic Development Council (EDC) raised funds from the City of Sequim, City of Port Angeles, Clallam County, the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe and other stakeholders to match a $25,000 grant awarded by the Department of Commerce to fund the initial development of a “road map” for sustainable energy on the Olympic Peninsula.

TRIBAL ENTERPRISES

JKT DEVELOPMENT, INC.

- **JKT Construction Division**: Construction of three Customs and Border Patrol stations began in July and is progressing well. Cost-saving measures to improve JKTC’s experience and capabilities for future contracting opportunities have been implemented. The Coos Bay Coast Guard project in Southern Oregon is also well over half complete. The division was awarded a $1.4 million lab renovation contract with the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.
Jamestown Excavating (JEX): Recently, Tribal First agreed to bond jobs for JEX, providing the opportunity to bid larger public works projects. JEX also has a good working relationship with local contractors Primo Construction and Lakeside Industries, who usually call JEX first when they need additional trucks. Primo also regularly uses other services JEX offers when they cannot facilitate the schedule themselves.

Two new companies specializing in federal projects were formed this year:

- JKT Logistics, Inc., specializing in professional program management, acquisition and facility support; and
- JKT Industrial Services, Inc., specializing in a variety of industrial-related construction services.

Carlsborg Mini Storage: In March, 2011 the EDA purchased the Carlsborg Mini Storage located in the Carlsborg Business Park. The transition of ownership and operations has gone very smoothly. The management team has implemented a number of efficiencies in the day-to-day procedures, and continues to improve on customer relations and cost savings. The facility is over 85% occupied. The EDA is currently making improvements to the facilities and property to increase the value of the land and the business.

NORTHWEST NATIVE EXPRESSIONS GALLERY
2011 was an exciting year for the Northwest Native Expressions Gallery as it opened its new online web store. The website is updated regularly with new items. Included for sale are blankets, drums, carvings, jewelry and much more. The store can be found at www.NorthwestNativeExpressions.com. Gallery business at the physical site on the Tribal Campus has remained steady. The economy has caused slower retail sales nationwide and though the Gallery has experienced some of this, it remains a successful business for the Tribe.

AQUACULTURE
One of the Natural Resource Department’s goals was met this year when the shellfish aquaculture operation started by staff was taken over as a business enterprise by Jamestown citizen Kurt Grinnell. The Stástlám Kúl (Jamestown Gold) oysters seeded and grown in 2010 were well received by the restaurant market, for raw-on-the-half-shell cocktail oysters. The idea that commercial scale shellfish production could be accomplished on the Tribe’s Sequim Bay tidelands has been realized, as has the goal of generating jobs and income for Jamestown citizens.
7 CEDARS CASINO AND RESORT PROPERTIES

Despite current economic conditions nationwide, the Casino, Longhouse Market and the Cedars at Dungeness have seen continued growth. From October 2010 to September 2011, the Casino and Resort Properties saw an increase of 13% over the same period in the previous year. We attribute this to many factors, including our marketing events and promotions.

- This year social media participation was expanded to Facebook and Twitter, which reaches a whole new demographic than traditional mailing campaigns.
- Club Seven was rebranded, now simply called “Seven,” with an updated and energized space. Since the rebranding the Club has seen a 31% increase in sales. A menu specifically for the Club will be added, which should lead to further increases for food and beverage.

Training: Our employees are our biggest asset, so we provide ongoing training and feedback, now with a more structured and detailed appraisal process in addition to monthly assessments on the customer service program. We continue to receive positive feedback from customers and employees alike on the usefulness of both these programs. 7 Cedars Customer Service and Retail Manager, Tribal citizen Paula Lyckman, oversees the entire employee training for Casino and Resort property employees, including 7 Cedars Casino, Longhouse Market and Deli and The Cedars at Dungeness Golf Course. The training is part of the 7 Cedars Way customer service program which consists of three course offerings:

- **Managers Bootcamp**, which offers managers and supervisors the essential tools needed to be effective leaders;
- **Managing for Service**, which teaches supervisors and managers to create an environment in which employees want to give excellent service; and
- **The 7 Totems of Service**, a two-day course given to all employees, to instill the importance of customer service in all jobs at the Tribe’s Casino-Resort properties.
**HIGHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

The number of Tribal citizens supported through the Higher Education Program grew significantly this past year.

- 58 students are receiving financial assistance for the 2011 academic year.
- The Tribe is currently providing $589,000 per year to support Jamestown Tribal citizens in colleges throughout the United States.
- 11 College students graduated with degrees or certificates in 2010-2011:
  - **Associate Degree:** Kirsten Allen (Allen), Associate of Arts Degree in Nursing, Peninsula College; Laci Allen (Allen), Associate of Arts Degree, Peninsula College; Michael Donahue (Prince), Associate of Science Degree, Whatcom Community College; Max Ryan Fairchild (Prince), Associate in Applied Arts & Sciences Degree in Watershed Ecology, Walla Walla Community College; Nicole Peterson (Cook/Kardonsky), Associate of Technical Arts Degree & Paralegal Certificate, Edmonds Community College.
  - **Bachelor Degree:** Morgan Allen (Allen), Bachelor of Science Degree in Business Management, Johnson & Wales University; Kenny Hall (Hall), Bachelor of Science Degree in Clinical Physiology, Central Washington University; Justin Obermiller (Allen), Bachelor of Business Administration in Accounting, Eastern Washington University; Tyson Reeves (Collier/Chubby), Bachelor of Arts in Design Management, The Art Institute of Portland; Allison Tjemsland (Reyes), Bachelor of Arts with Distinction in History and International Studies, Yale University.
  - **Masters Degree:** Gideon Cauffman (Cook/Kardonsky), Master of Science Degree in Resource Management, Central Washington University.

**JOB TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT ENHANCEMENT**

The Tribe continues to partner with the Western Washington Indian Employment and Training Program (WWIETP). WWIETP provided funding for worksite and training positions for Tribal citizens and descendants. Three Tribal adults and two youth received WWIETP work experience. One Tribal descendant participated in Adult On-the-Job Training through WWIETP.

**TEEN CAREER EXPLORATION PROGRAM**

The Teen Career Exploration Program worked with 21 teen participants in grades 9-12. During the eight-week summer program, the teens worked in summer job internships, which included placements at Olympic Medical Center, Olympic Game Farm, Oak Table Café, Strait Flooring, and several Jamestown S’Klallam businesses. The focus of this year’s program was customer service, job readiness and team-building.
IMPROVE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

ELDERS PROGRAM
The Elders Program successfully took responsibility for preparing and delivering Elders’ meals. Tribal citizen Lisa Barrell helped facilitate this change. The Elders Program delivered 2,152 meals (as well as soup and fruit) to Elders’ homes in the last quarter of 2011. Other highlights include:

- Elders’ Gathering on July 8, 2011
- Trips to the Coeur D’Alene Tribe in Idaho, and the Puyallup and Upper Skagit Tribal Gatherings
- Elders Committee met quarterly to discuss trips, program and updates
- Making handcrafted key chains as gifts for the Canoe Journey to Swinomish
- Monthly Elders Luncheons
- Meat and Fish Distribution to Elders within our service area:
  - 58 Tribal Elders each received 14 packages of beef and pork in January 2011
  - 41 Tribal Elders each received 8 packages of elk meat in March 2011
  - 29 Tribal Elders each received 20 pounds of fileted frozen Coho salmon in October 2011.

MEN’S SPIRITUAL/WELLNESS RETREAT
September 2011 was the date of the Men’s Spiritual and Wellness Retreat held for Tribal men. The event was held at the Red Lion Inn in Port Angeles and was led by Tribal citizen Patrick Adams. The activities included: a talking circle, study of the medicine wheel, the art of beading eagle feathers, and beach walks.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE
This program serves families in and out of state who have become involved with their state’s child welfare system by protecting the rights of their children under the Federal Indian Child Welfare Act. 30 families and 50 children were served. The Indian Child Welfare program also coordinates the Child Care Assistance program supporting family custodians who are working or attending educational programs.
In February, the Tribe took the lead in starting a local Drug Free Communities Coalition (DFC). This nationwide anti-drug program for youth provides grants of up to $125,000 annually for each five-year cycle. The program is directed by the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) in partnership with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). This new coalition between groups in the Sequim community agreed to work together toward a common goal of building a safe, healthy, and drug free community. The program requires membership by representatives from at least 12 different sectors of the community, including youth, parents, businesses, the media, schools, organizations serving youth, law enforcement, religious or fraternal organizations, civic and volunteer groups, state, local or Tribal governmental agencies, and other organizations involved in reducing substance abuse. Several members of the Social and Community Services Department represent the Tribe on the Coalition.

**CHEMICAL DEPENDENCY PROGRAM**

The Chemical Dependency Program served 23 Tribal citizens this past year and included grief training with Rose Crumb of Volunteer Hospice of Clallam County, who served as an individual consultant for the Tribal group members. Participants in the Chemical Dependency Program also participated in the Canoe Journey to Swinomish. Other group activities included working on a raffle tree for Festival of Trees, with the proceeds going to benefit Boys and Girls Club and Olympic Medical Center.

**YOUTH PROGRAM**

The youth program worked with 10 children in grades 6-8. In honor of Tribal Elders’ Day the summer youth served Elders lunch during the Elders’ Gathering. The highlight of the Youth Summer Program was the Canoe Landing at Lake Crescent where the youth prepared a meal from scratch. The youth group also focused on learning life skills and paid a visit to First Federal Bank, as well as a day trip to Peninsula College to learn about degrees and programs the college offers.

**CHILDREN’S PROGRAMS**

The Children’s Program had 15 participants ages 5-11. The Children’s program continues to strive to teach the children Tribal heritage, culture and the S’Klallam language.

- The children participated in Intertribal singing and drumming events with the Port Gamble and Lower Elwha Tribes.
• The children participated in Clallam County Literacy program, through the Bookworm reading contest.
• The children made a trip to the Tamanowas Rock in Chimacum.
• The program distributed scholastic books to Native American students to encourage summer reading.

COMMUNITY SERVICES
• The **Emergency Food Assistance Program** served 97 households with emergency food assistance and food vouchers.

• The **Jamestown Tribal Food Bank** saw a dramatic increase in requests over the past year. The current economic climate has made a direct impact on meeting the basic food needs of Tribal families. A total of 195 individuals were served with 5,261 pounds of food distributed over the past year. There were 564 pounds of food donated, $1,175 in cash donations, and six hours of volunteer service by Tribal employees and community members.

• The **Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program** (LIHEAP): LIHEAP served a total of 57 households with annual assistance and four with crisis assistance while distributing $20,325 worth of energy assistance to the Tribal community.

• The **CITGO Program**: The Citizens Programs Corporation in partnership with CITGO Petroleum Corporation provides heating assistance to eligible households by means of oil, electricity, wood or pellets. The program assisted 46 households with heating assistance. Non-profit governmental agencies or social institutions which serve members of the Tribe received assistance through CITGO.

OTHER COMMUNITY PROGRAMS
• The **Spring Fling Family Fun Night**: Approximately 45 Jamestown community members attended this event, held in Red Cedar Hall in April. Dinner was served and community members participated in entertainment activities which promoted family fun and community unity. A variety of hands-on arts and crafts were available as were door prizes and drawings for entertainment items.

• The **Summer Family Fun Day & Picnic**: Approximately 60 Jamestown community members attended this event, held in Hummingbird Hall in August. A barbecue and materials to create their own tie-dye t-shirts were provided to all in attendance, as were door prizes and drawings for entertainment items.

• The **School Supply Drive**: In July, 2011, donation boxes were set out throughout the Tribal campus to collect school supplies for Tribal students. Tribal citizen Marlin Holden made a large donation that allowed for the purchase of 50 back packs which were silk screen printed with the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribal Logo and loaded with school supplies purchased from donations by Elders, employees and community members.

Betty Brooks was named the Volunteer of the Year for 2011. From her nomination: “Every Thursday morning she lends her time to the "Sweatshop" in the Elders Lounge helping to make gifts to give away at Jamestown’s huge Elders Gathering. She always brings the doughnuts! Every month she offers a helping hand at the Elders Luncheon by setting up the dessert table. Betty consistently volunteers to be the "greeter" at all Community Services events and diligently ensures sign-in sheets are completed. Betty volunteers at the Diabetic Lunch, River Festival, and Canoe Journey. Betty helps out in the kitchen, sets tables, and is always willing to give a helping hand with any task. She has sewn shell buttons on many of the Tribe’s regalia vests. Betty consistently attends the singing and drumming events. She is just awesome to be around, and has a smile and hug for everyone with an optimistic upbeat attitude.”
CULTURAL PROGRAM

- Over 150 people attended a celebration of the **30 Year Anniversary of Federal Recognition** on February 10, 2011 at Red Cedar Hall. Traditional foods were served and highlights of the Tribe’s history were on display. Jamestown S’Klallam Children’s Program sang traditional S’Klallam songs.

- **Student Visits**: Franklin Elementary third grade students from Port Angeles, Helen Haller fifth grade from Sequim and Quilcene eighth graders came to the Tribal campus for instruction on Jamestown S’Klallam history and traditions.

- **Intertribal Singing and Dancing** was hosted on a monthly basis by either Port Gamble, Jamestown or Lower Elwha. 104 people attended the June 2011 Intertribal Singing/Dancing gathering.

- The Tribe hosted the **Elwha Dam Removal and Restoration Presentation** in Blyn, which included presenters from Lower Elwha and Olympic National Park with a hands-on display of the dam removal.

- Singers from Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe along with Port Gamble S’Klallam and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe sang and danced as one in **Peninsula College’s Longhouse Raising of Welcome Pole** carved by Jamestown Tribal citizen Jeff Monson.

- Jamestown Cultural program coordinated singers for the **Inauguration of the ferry MV Chtezemoka**.

- **Cedar Bark Gathering event** was held, with Heather Johnson-Jock as instructor. It was filmed for inclusion in a documentary about the legacy of the Tribe’s traditional natural resources management and use.

- The **Jamestown Community Craft Co-op** was held two times a month, offering an opportunity for people to socialize while working on their craft projects, and to learn from one another.

- **Paddle to Swinomish 2011**: 11 pullers plus ground crew members participated and camped along the journey. Cold Water and Emergency Training with the Makah was held in Makah waters. Over 750 dinners were served to crews who landed and camped at Jamestown Beach.
SITE HONORS LORD JAMES BALCH
To express our appreciation for the leadership of Lord James Balch and to educate the public about the origins of the Jamestown community, Tribal Council restored the memorial stone and erected a sign on the former Hazel Sampson property at Jamestown where the graves of her grandfather James Balch and a number of unnamed children are located. Hazel was a Jamestown citizen who moved to the Lower Elwha reservation with her husband (Edward Sampson, Sr. who was one of the original owners of land at Elwha), but retained the Jamestown property until she sold it to Gary Reed, the owner of the Graysmarsh Farm. Tribal Chair W. Ron Allen reached out to Reed to ask for permission to raise a sign and restore the headstone there.

Balch was the leader of the Jamestown people in the late 1860’s and 70’s when the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the local settlers were trying to move the Jamestown S’Klallams to the Skokomish reservation at the southern end of the Hood Canal. He collaborated with Jamestown families and Indian Agent Edwin Eells to purchase a land base of their own, gathering together approximately $500 in gold to purchase the 210 acres, which was then divided among the families according to their contributions. In 1874, Agent Eells recommended that the community name the village after Lord James Balch in recognition of his leadership. In 1878, with Indian Affairs assistance, they built a school that doubled as the Shaker Church. Council hopes that members of the Tribal community will take the opportunity to stop by to enjoy the site.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

TAMANOWAS ROCK
The Phase 2 Access Management Plan for the Tamanowas Rock Sanctuary Project was developed in consultation with the Port Gamble S’Klallam and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribes, whose interest in the Sanctuary Project stems from the fact that Tamanowas Rock is sacred to all of the S’Klallam people. The Tribe had an option to buy the Heidgerken property, where Tamanowas Rock is located, from the Jefferson Land Trust. The option, which was set to expire at the end of 2011, will be extended to the end of 2012. At that time, the Tribe will take title to the property, and the funds secured from the Jefferson County Conservation Futures Fund will be applied to the acquisition of the property, including the payoff of the Bullitt Foundation loan that was used by the Land Trust to acquire the property.

SECTION 106
A total of 172 National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 responses were completed for State and Federal agencies. This important consultation ensures that Tribal Cultural Resources are protected during land-disturbing activities.
DIGITAL CONVERSION AND ONLINE MUSEUM: HOUSE OF SEVEN GENERATIONS PROJECT
This grant-funded project saw a major transformation in our ability to store, manage and display the Tribe’s collections of cultural and historical documents, photos and artifacts. Our collections are protected from deterioration and damage, yet available in digital form for viewing and study. 5,829 items in 27 collections were digitized with complete metadata and indexing in the CONTENTdm database.

- Access to the collections is provided through a Tribally managed website (www.tribalmuseum.jamestowntribe.org); 3,329 of the digitized items are displayed online;
- A “Guide to the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribal Library Digital Collections” was distributed to 430 Tribal households, and to 77 educational institutions, libraries, museums and others;
- Three online exhibits have been created to give meaning and context to the collections: Federal Recognition; Sharing Our Memories; and Canoe Journeys; and
- Three lesson plans were developed for use in middle school curricula.

REPATRIATION OF TRIBAL REMAINS
The Jamestown and Port Gamble Tribes’ Cultural Resource Specialists worked together to rebury (in the Port Gamble S’Klallam Cemetery) Tribal remains discovered in East Jefferson County, as part of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA).
FIN FISH AND SHELLFISH HARVEST RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The commercial coho salmon fisheries were somewhat disappointing this year, with less-than-abundant runs of adult coho to the Dungeness and Quilcene Bay fisheries. Coho returns to both areas were so small that fishers from all three S’Klallam Tribes showed up the first few days of the Dungeness Bay fishery. This resulting effort was well in excess of 30 boats in the fishery, the greatest number of treaty fishers present in the Dungeness Bay coho fishery during the last 10 years. Because the number of fish present was small this increase in effort was short lived. The one bright spot was a large return of small males (jacks) to the Quilcene River.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Species</th>
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<th>Pounds</th>
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</thead>
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<td>113</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Skate</td>
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<td>501</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Our shellfish fishers had a productive year. The geoduck fishery is operating as expected. Seasonal increases in Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) levels closed the Strait of Juan de Fuca fishery until March of this year so the fleet had some harvest that “carried over” into the 2011 management period which started in April. Clam fisheries on tribal tidelands in Sequim Bay again provided quite a bit of harvest opportunity for tribal diggers. Shellfish harvest data by Jamestown fishers in commercial fisheries for the past year is shown below:

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<tr>
<td>Spot Shrimp</td>
<td>25,828</td>
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</table>

Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisoning (DSP)

For the first time in the United States, people who had eaten shellfish became ill from Diarrhetic Shellfish Poisoning, a shellfish biotoxin new to Sequim Bay. A family who had harvested, cooked and eaten mussels from the pilings at Sequim Bay State Park, suffered from intestinal upset and was diagnosed as having DSP. DSP has been known in Canada and in Europe, but this was the first confirmed DSP illness case in the U.S. and the first DSP commercial closure in Washington. Although the species of plankton that produces the toxin has been in Puget Sound for decades, it is not known what triggered the organism to begin producing the toxin. Was it water temperature, salinity, nutrient input, solar radiation or a combination of many factors? These questions give us a great reason to continue our research. The bay was cleared for shellfish harvest by September 6th. This event highlights the importance of continuing to monitor the quality of our local waters.
TRIBAL HALIBUT FISHERY MANAGEMENT

The 2011 Tribal halibut season began March 12. Because there was no agreement on a harvest plan there were Tribes who followed different fishing schedules. What resulted in the 2011 halibut fishery was the greatest amount of fishing effort by the Tribes in recent history. As many as 146 different Tribal boats participated in one or more days of fishing during the 2011 season. The four Jamestown boats participating in the fishery harvested 16,747 pounds.

The 2011 Treaty halibut quota was exceeded by a significant amount. The over-harvest resulted because Tribes could not agree to the use of conservative catch-per-effort assumptions. The S’Klallam Tribes filed a motion in federal court to change the way the Treaty halibut fishery was managed. A hearing was held on September 12, 2011. The judge ordered the Tribes back into settlement discussions with a provision that if the Tribes could not agree to management changes amongst themselves the court would select one of several proposals submitted by Tribes to guide management of the 2012 halibut fishery.

HABITAT RESTORATION

- **Dungeness River**: Tribal and Conservation Corps crews planted seven acres at Rivers End. A Tribal crew weed-whacked the seven acres and then the two crews planted 3,500 trees and shrubs, and then “coned” them with plant protectors. The crew also replanted 1,000 trees and shrubs on an additional nine acres. $38,000 for this project came from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to continue revegetation and plan maintenance at Rivers End in anticipation of set-back of Army Corps of Engineers levee.

- **McDonald Creek Large Wood Recovery**: Completed Phase II of this project, building six new logjams to improve fish habitat along a degraded stream reach.

- **Invasive species**: Controlled butterfly bush and knotweed along the Dungeness Meadows levee, clearing about eight acres of floodplain which will be replanted with native species.

- **Siebert Creek**: Secured funding for another large wood recovery project on Siebert Creek to be completed 2012.

- **Bluff Erosion Rates**: Completed measuring bluff erosion rates along the shoreline between Dungeness Spit and Morse Creek (8.4 miles). Sediment eroding from these bluffs maintains Dungeness Spit.

Water Quality Improvement in Dungeness Bay

Monitoring stations in Dungeness Bay began to show increased fecal coliform counts in 1997, leading to seasonal and year round closures of shellfish harvest. Seasonal closures contributed to the loss of the Tribe’s Jamestown Seafood business. The contamination resulted from a mixture of human and animal wastes. Portions of Dungeness Bay that have been closed to shellfish harvest from pollution for over a decade have recently received a conditional bill of improving health from the Department of Health. The fecal pollution index appears to have peaked in 2004 and has been dropping. The data indicate that the community’s clean-up efforts have been effective. The efforts have included septic system repairs, farm planning by the Conservation District and irrigation piping, which eliminates tail waters from entering the bay.
HEALTH SERVICES

JAMESTOWN FAMILY HEALTH CLINIC
In May 2011, the medical clinic and health department staff celebrated their first year in the new Jamestown Family Health Center. One of the purposes of the new facility was to increase the medical clinic’s capacity to serve the community. During the initial year of operation in the new facility, clinic staff provided 45,203 patient visits, a 15% increase over the same period in the prior year. The beautiful facility and the quality service provided by our medical clinic team continues to attract new patients. During 2011, the clinic served 1,500 new family practice patients and 337 new OB-GYN patients, individuals who had not received medical services from our clinic in the past. The clinic added one Physician Assistant during 2011 and now has eighteen providers, comprised of ten physicians, seven nurse practitioners and one physician’s assistant. Fifty additional staff support the patient services provided at the Jamestown Family Health Clinic.

JAMESTOWN FAMILY DENTAL CLINIC
During 2011, the dental clinic provided services for 6,185 visits by Tribal citizens and other members of the community. The value of uncompensated services provided to Tribal citizens was nearly $135,000. Despite the elimination of State dental coverage for low income adults, and the subsequent reduction of patients to our clinic, the dental clinic continued to grow and attract many new patients. During 2011, the dental clinic staff served 652 new patients. Also in line with our goal of diversifying our patient base, the dental clinic signed an agreement with Washington Dental Service, a large provider of dental insurance in our area, to become a preferred provider for their insured population. The Jamestown Family Dental Clinic team consists of three dentists, two hygienists and seven staff who provide quality dental services using the latest technology available to a growing patient population.

TRIBAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS
The Community Health Program focuses on improving the health of Tribal citizens by providing opportunities to participate in prevention and education activities, designed to assist citizens in setting goals and identifying actions that can be taken to improve their health and to prevent the onset of disease.

- During 2011, Community Health staff organized two Wellness Journeys. Eleven Tribal citizens participated in the Fall Journey and seven participated in the Spring Journey. Participants set individual health and wellness goals and were supported in progressing toward achieving their goals by Health Department staff. The program offered individual consultation with a registered dietician to help participants develop a healthy eating plan and an appointment with an exercise physiologist to help develop an activity plan that fit the participant’s lifestyle and schedule. For those whose schedules were not conducive to participating in the Wellness Journey, our Community Health nurse provided assistance to six Tribal citizens to help them to develop individual plans to improve their health.

- The Diabetes Program provided quarterly support group lunches for those Tribal citizens managing the chronic disease of diabetes. The support group lunches offer education and information to prevent complications of diabetes. Sixteen of the twenty-nine diabetic Tribal citizens attended these lunches throughout the year. Guest speakers from the Jamestown Family Health Clinic and other Health Department staff provided information about understanding the basics of chronic disease management, eating healthy along with cooking demonstrations, and a local pharmacist discussed new medications and insulin usage.

- A more formal Diabetes Prevention Program was initiated during 2011. The program is designed to equip Tribal citizens with knowledge and tools to help them prevent the onset of diabetes. Fifteen Tribal
The Tribe joined the National Environmental Education Foundation’s (NEEF) Children and Nature Initiative - an innovative way to increase physical activity to improve health and reunite children with the outdoors. The NEEF plan addresses the prevention of serious health conditions like obesity and diabetes as well as reconnecting children to nature in an unstructured manner in order to improve children’s health by increasing their physical activity, reducing stress and establishing support mechanisms for them. Jamestown Family Health Clinic providers Dr. Larri Ann Bond-Mishko and Diane Root-Racine, ARNP trained with representatives from the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service and National Park Service to help connect them to National Wildlife Refuges, National Fish Hatcheries, Audubon Centers, National Forests and National Parks. The program trained more than 1,200 health care providers who will reach hundreds of thousands of children and their families. The Olympic Peninsula team, consisting of the two providers plus a USFWS and an Audubon representative, began the program in Sequim and hopes to expand to the whole Olympic Peninsula. Citizens actively participated in the prevention program. Participants met quarterly to support each other to learn to make small changes in nutrition and activity in their lives that will have the big result of preventing diabetes.

- New equipment was installed in the Fitness Center and Aerobics Room at the Health Center in Sequim. The Fitness Center is available for use Monday through Friday each week from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Many Tribal citizens have signed up to use the facility. A growing group of Tribal people from 10 to 15 different families have committed to regular, weekly exercise in the fitness center.
- Tobacco cessation services were provided to individuals and in group settings. Three Tribal citizens became tobacco free during 2011.
- Home care services for frail Elders and their families were provided to about 35 people each month. These services are intended to support Elders and their family caregivers so that Elders can continue to live in their own home or place of choice.
- Nutrition education services and food vouchers were provided to an average of 14 families each month through our WIC (Women, Infant, Children) Nutrition program.
- Infant and children’s car seats were provided to two Tribal citizens during 2011.

The Wellness Program (formerly Managed Care) assures that all Tribal citizens living in Clallam and Jefferson counties have medical insurance and provides payment for a variety of medical and health services received by Tribal citizens. During fiscal year 2011 the Tribal Council approved a revision of the policies and procedures governing the benefits provided by the Wellness Program, in order to maintain the current level of benefits offered. These changes allow the program to pay for health services proven to get results and change a person’s condition, to eliminate any waste in the system and to make the best use of resources available to the Tribe including the medical clinic, the dental clinic and professional Tribal staff. Revisions also clarified the policies to resolve discrepancies that came about over the years as a result of changes in insurance coverage. The Wellness Program served 223 Tribal citizens during 2011.

Health benefits are provided to Tribal citizens who do not live in Clallam or Jefferson counties by reimbursing those citizens for health related expenses, including insurance and Medicare premiums, up to an annual limit established by the Tribal Council. During 2011, 116 Tribal citizens received reimbursement for health care costs.
**Elaine Grinnell** (Prince) was featured in a new television series called “Discovering Our Story,” featuring video recordings of local and regional Tribal Elders, storytellers and cultural leaders produced by Wisdom of the Elders (www.wisdomoftheelders.org). Grinnell was also a featured storyteller in the Winter 2010 edition of the National Museum of the American Indian Magazine, and one of her stories was included in the new graphic novel Trickster: Native American Tales: A Graphic Collection, edited by Fulcrum Press and illustrated by Matt Dembicki.

**Marlin Holden** (Prince) was featured in a video produced by Mountainstone Productions and funded by the Puget Sound Partnership. Titled “Voices of the Strait,” the video featured people who had witnessed in their own lifetimes, environmental changes in the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Holden recalled the abundance of fin and shellfish, and discussed how reduction in availability has resulted in conflict. He gets the “last word” in the video, telling the story of witnessing two seagulls fighting over a piece of bait, unwilling to share. He makes the comparison to how humans have bickered over the resources rather than working together to solve common problems.

**Jeff Monson** (Hall-Adams) was honored for carving the 20 foot-tall welcome pole raised in front of the Peninsula College Longhouse/House of Learning in October 2010. He worked with apprentices Dusty Humphries (Collier/Wheeler) and Brian Charon (Hall-Adams) in an open tent throughout the summer on the college campus, where passersby could watch and discuss the project as it progressed.

**Tribal Chair/CEO W. Ron Allen** (Allen) received the Defense of Sovereignty Award in November 2010. The Defense of Sovereignty Award is one of the Drum Awards, a national awards program that recognizes both individuals and Tribes whose contributions have gone largely unrecognized by the average American and by Tribes, and to reward those whose actions build Tribal nations and advance humanity. Allen received the award to honor his long history of working for advancements in legislation and policy benefitting Indian Country, and his work in Self-Governance.
Tribal Vice-Chair Liz Mueller (Fitzgerald-Chubby) was named Chair of the State Juvenile Justice Council. Washington State Governor’s Office established the Washington State Partnership on Juvenile Justice, which was convened by Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services Susan N. Dreyfus, with Mueller as Chair. The Council is charged with reforming the state’s juvenile justice system, including enhancing multi-system collaboration and coordination among juvenile justice, child welfare, education mental health and related systems and developing recommendations for innovative juvenile reform, best practices, quality improvement, accountability and strategies for implementation.

Bill Shea, General Manager and PGA Director of Golf at the Cedars at Dungeness Golf Course was awarded the PGA’s Bill Strausbaugh Award. The award recognizes PGA members who demonstrate a record of service to their association, leadership ability, involvement in civic activities and local charitable causes within their community, and have outstanding character. Only one candidate in western Washington receives the award, from more than 200 golf facilities and 400 golf professionals under the PGA umbrella.

Dungeness River Audubon Center Director Bob Boekelheide accepted a plaque from the Sequim School Board in January for the Center’s continued support of Sequim students and their environmental education. River Center programs include curriculum for students in second through eighth grades, including Park Stewardship, Watershed Monitoring, Education Day at the Dungeness River Festival and other programs. The River Center and Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society, in partnership with the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, manage the Dungeness River Audubon Center at Railroad Bridge Park in Sequim.

The Longhouse Market and Deli was awarded the Customer First Bronze Award for District 4 – Sales West, one of Chevron’s top awards for customer service in April, based on the Customer First Mystery Shopper Program. For the prior six quarters, mystery shoppers rated the Longhouse at 100% for customer service and cleanliness based on their shopping experiences there. Market Manager Randy Lemon said, “Of the approximately 3,500 Chevron stores, we are among the 5% that are considered the ‘best of the best.’ Compared to many of the other winners, we are a tiny store, but there we were (at the awards ceremony) – little Jamestown receiving the award right next to much bigger stations.”
In April Tribal Chair/CEO W. Ron Allen (Allen) was honored with a 2011 Clallam County Community Service Award. The Clallam County Community Service Award has been sponsored by the Peninsula Daily News (PDN) for the past 31 years, and co-sponsored by Soroptimist International of Port Angeles Noon Club for the past 12 years, to honor the “dedication, sacrifice and accomplishments of community leaders who have made a difference in Clallam County, who have made our communities a better place by doing extraordinary things for their neighbors, their community or the environment,” explained PDN Publisher John Brewer.

The spinning and weaving of Heather Johnson-Jock (Johnson), Tribal Council Secretary, was featured in a new book titled Contemporary Art of the Northwest Coast: Salish, Nuu-Chah-Nulth, Makah, by Karen Norris, published by Schiffer Books. Johnson-Jock spins her own yarn from mixed sheep wool, and weaves traditional Salish blankets, robes, shawls and ceremonial sashes in the tradition of her great-great-grandmother on her grandmother Hannah Dick’s side.

The Washington State Department of Transportation’s partnership with the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe in the Jimmycomelately Creek and Estuary Project was selected by the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Federal Highway Administration as one of its 2011 Exemplary Ecosystem Initiative Award recipients. The Jimmycomelately project was noted specifically “for developing creative techniques to limit human impacts and restore natural processes, values, and functions in a local ecosystem.” The Tribe’s Habitat Program Manager Byron Rot explained the WSDOT’s involvement further: “WSDOT provided key financial support to acquire the Eng parcel and get us over the hump to fully fund the bridge. The mitigation project provides important saltmarsh/wetland habitat and ensures tidal flushing of the lower creek.”

An aerial shot of the naturally meandering Jimmycomelately Creek and estuary after the restoration had been competed.
2011 marked the 30th anniversary of the Tribe being formally re-acknowledged by the United States government. The 30th anniversary celebration held in February included several of the people who were most instrumental in helping the Tribe achieve this victory: Attorneys Emily Mansfield and Jeff Schuster, Anthropologist Dr. Barbara Lane, and Port Gamble Tribal Chair Ron Charles. Also honored were the many Tribal citizens who had served on Tribal Council over the years, never faltering in their resolve for regaining the Tribe’s rightful status.

Federal acknowledgment was necessary because in the century following the 1855 Treaty of Point No Point, the federal government waived in its commitment to recognizing Indian Tribes. A process for Tribes to reassert their rights was put into place in the 1970s, and the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe successfully navigated this bureaucratic legal maze, emerging on February 10, 1981 as a federally recognized Tribe. Thus began the 30-year ascent of the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe from a group of determined descendants to the strong, economically viable Tribal Nation it is today.

A book, Thirty Years and Time Immemorial: Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Official Federal Recognition of the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, 1981-2011, was published for the occasion, and a video of the celebration was made. Both are available in the Tribal Library.
INAUGURATION OF THE FERRY MV CHETZEMOKA

The inauguration of the new 64-car Chetzemoka Ferry took place on Sunday November 14, when it began providing transit between Port Townsend and Coupeville on Whidbey Island.

The Chetzemoka name honors the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe’s Chief Chetzemoka, a signer of the 1855 Treaty of Point No Point who was known as a peaceful man and a wise diplomat. He was buried in 1888 at Laurel Grove Cemetery in Port Townsend. The city’s Chetzemoka Park, overlooking Admiralty Inlet and the ferry route to Whidbey Island, was dedicated in his name in 1904.

With support from the Tribe, in 2009 the Jefferson County Historical Society petitioned the Washington State Transportation Commission to name the new 64-car ferry destined for the Port Townsend-Keystone route the Chetzemoka, making it the second ferry of that name. The original Black Ball ferry Chetzemoka traveled the waters between Port Townsend and Whidbey Island from 1938 to 1947, and was used elsewhere around the ferry system before it was taken out of commission in 1973.

Les Prince, the great-great grandson of Chetzemoka, was approached about christening the ferry in the Chief’s name. He granted his permission to the historical society and the Tribe to act on his behalf in support of using his great-great grandfather’s name.

Les Prince, the eldest son of the eldest son of David Prince, spoke during the Tribal blessing and ceremony celebrating the inauguration of the ferry. From left are Prince family members Lacey, Vince (Les and Betty’s eldest son), Betty Prince, granddaughter Danta, Jack Grinnell, Greg Prince; Paula Hammond, David Moseley of the WSDOT; Les Prince, Vickie Carroll and Janet Duncan.
EXPAND INFRASTRUCTURE

TRANSPORTATION

TRANSIT BUS ROUTE #50
Beginning on October 25, 2010, transit service to Blyn was expanded, thanks to a grant from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) in the amount of $78,280 to provide four additional trips to Blyn from Sequim each day. The need for more service to Blyn was documented in a survey of Tribal citizens, staff and dental clinic clients. The operations subsidy allowed Clallam Transit to establish a new route called “Jamestown Campus” (#50 on the schedule) which travels directly from the Sequim Transit Center to the Blyn campus and back to the transit center. During this initial year of service ridership has increased nearly 2 ½ times.
Tribal staff recently applied for two more years of funding from FTA. In the meantime Tribal funds from our fuel tax revenues will support continued service. A 2012 contract was negotiated with Clallam Transit to continue service from October 25, 2011 – October 24, 2012.

“GREEN” RESTROOM AT SEQUIM BAY SCENIC PULLOUT
After three years of planning and then securing construction funding, restrooms were installed in the Blyn Scenic Pullout in time for Memorial Day weekend 2011. The four-stall restrooms are vault toilets with systems that vent and evaporate out the liquid waste, leaving mostly solids to be pumped. The predicted volumes could not be handled by an on-site septic system or by the Tribe’s existing community septic system MBR waste water processing system. The only alternative was the vault system. The Tribe chose a company called BMS, located in Colorado, to construct the facility. Their proprietary vault toilet system met the Tribe’s requirements and fit the budget. All construction work was completed at their facility and the units delivered in component sections and completed in time to open to the public for the Memorial Day weekend holiday.
Funding for this project came from the Federal Highways Administration’s National Scenic Byways Program in 2008, for a total $211,161 with $54,149 in a Tribal-match pledged to the project. This was the third phase in the original Sequim Bay Scenic Pullout constructed in 1994. The current amenities (two interpretive kiosks, one information kiosk, and bus stop) were added after the pullout was constructed. Additional funding was obtained in 2009 to fund the future completion of the Olympic Discovery Trail from the restroom project west to Old Blyn Highway. This will include a small picnic area just east of the restrooms.

FUNDING FOR ZACCARDO/CHICKEN COOP ROAD INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS
Tribal staff worked diligently for five years, with technical assistance from the engineering firm of Parametrix, to plan for changes to Highway 101 that would improve safety and increase mobility when accessing Old Blyn Highway and Zaccardo Road. Using Bureau of Indian Affairs funding through the Indian Reservations Roads Program, preliminary engineering, road design, and environmental assessment work was completed. After a contentious public meeting in October 2010 where the local public voiced strong opposition to the Tribe’s proposal, we went back to the drawing board. We decided to focus our efforts on the county road intersections where traffic patterns more directly affect safety and mobility for Tribal citizens and Tribal staff as well as local residents and visitors.

Two projects emerged as priorities during this reassessment. The Chicken Coop and Zaccardo Road intersection improvement was being designed as a part of the larger East Sequim Bay Road interchange project. The Tribe applied for and received American Recovery Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding in the amount of $545,772 to begin the design and preliminary engineering work to improve these two dangerous county intersections. Work on this project began in June with Parametrix and Tribal staff requesting meetings with both WSDOT and Clallam County to discuss next steps in implementing our new approach to traffic safety in the Blyn area. An additional project involving Old Blyn Highway was identified during the public comment period. Adding “traffic calming” structures such as speed tables, rumble strips, landscape enhancements, speed limit warning signs and pedestrian-activated signs and lights are under serious consideration to address the speed and volume of traffic in the vicinity of the Tribal campus.
Traffic and pedestrian safety remain the focus of road improvements in Blyn. With these objectives in mind, several smaller improvement projects are under consideration. Near term improvements of the Chicken Coop and Zaccardo Road intersection, always a part of the larger project, can be accomplished as a stand-alone project. The Tribe is studying the possibility of combining these two intersections into one, to improve safe access to Highway 101. Engineering and permitting plans are being independently developed for both projects. Pending funding availability and permitting approvals construction could begin as early as 2012.

**LAND AND HOUSING**

**LAND PURCHASES**

- We purchased a one-acre property with a residence on it, located adjacent to the Tribal planning office. In the short term the residence will be converted to office, lab and storage space for staff in our Natural Resources Department.
- We purchased a 2.3-acre parcel of vacant land from a Tribal family in the Jamestown Beach area. It will be used for Tribal housing in the future.
- Properties of interest were identified as a part of the Highway 101 Intersection Improvements project. A 20-acre property, targeted as a key piece of a future highway safety project, required a long term negotiation which resulted in purchasing the land during the current “buyers” market. A single family residence and several outbuildings are located on the land.
- A 7.5-acre Jamestown Beach property located directly adjacent to a 5-acre piece of land already owned by the Tribe expands our holdings in Jamestown to almost 25 acres, including the cemetery. These two properties are targeted for a future community meeting/recreation facility and to better accommodate the annual Tribal Canoe Journey event.

**HOUSING**

- **Bell Street Apartments**: We were presented with the opportunity to purchase a small apartment building in Sequim this summer. The Bell Street Apartments are centrally located in Sequim with easy access to the bus, shopping and medical services. There are three one-bedroom units and four two-bedroom units. A plan to renovate the apartments is underway and then they can be rented to Native American Housing Assistance and Self Determination Act (NAHASDA) eligible families. One of the one-bedroom units will be
reserved as a transitional apartment for families who need temporary housing after experiencing situations including incarceration, chemical dependency treatment, etc.

- **Port Angeles Duplex**: We continue to maximize the efficiency of our NAHASDA funding by purchasing multi-family dwellings. This spring the purchase of a duplex on 12th Street in Port Angeles increased our inventory of duplex units to three. This duplex was immediately occupied by a displaced NAHASDA-eligible Tribal family.

This map shows all of the Tribally-owned property in Clallam County purchased since the Tribe was federally recognized in 1981.
BLYN WATER SYSTEM EXPANSION

In 1998, the Tribe contracted for a study to determine our water supply needs and potential sources of groundwater in the Blyn Basin for 2-7 year and 7-20 year development time frames. The report recommended a total of three wells and 350,000 gallons storage capacity be utilized in addition to the existing well at the Tribal Center.

We subsequently applied to HUD (the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development) through its Indian Community Development Block Grant for funding to construct a new water system. Because of the limitations on funding in that fiscal year, we only had enough to bring in one new well and 103,000 gallons of storage capacity (one reservoir tank). At the time it was drilled, the single well produced significant quantities of water, so it was determined to be unnecessary to drill additional wells.

Seven years after completing construction of the water system, our one production well is no longer enough to supply our current and future needs to provide both daily domestic water supply and adequate storage for fire flow.

Therefore, we determined that we must implement the project as originally recommended, with multiple wells that can be rotated and recharged, with multiple reservoirs to increase storage capacity for peak demand and fire flow. We once again applied to HUD for funds to drill a second well and construct two more storage tanks. The project was funded and is now under way.

The first water tank, installed in 2004. Newly approved HUD funding will enable the Tribe to construct two additional tanks like this one.
The Tribal finances continue to be stable despite the depressed economy and small budget reductions from the federal government. Though the recession was technically “over” in 2011, financial challenges still exist throughout the country. Federal budgets were not passed until 50% of the way through the 2011 fiscal year; state budgets saw drastic cuts, including key programs providing social and health services to citizens and natural resources; unemployment rates continued to be high. With all of this “doom and gloom,” the Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe has continued to weather the economic downturn in a very positive manner. The Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe base operations remain strong during these financially troubled times.

Due to the success of Tribal businesses, tax revenues, and careful spending, the Tribe was able to maintain and in some cases increase services to Tribal citizens. Though many of the programs which have a direct impact to Tribal citizens saw cuts in federal and state funding during the year, the Tribe was able to re-allocate resources to maintain these critical programs. Education and health care programs remained strong with funding provided for 100% of students who wanted to pursue higher education, and stable funding for health care needs. The Tribe was successful in obtaining new grants to improve infrastructure and transportation needs. The first full year of operations at the new medical clinic also proved to be very successful.

The Tribe found budget saving opportunities that presented themselves as part of the economic recession. The housing program was able to take advantage of the downturn in housing costs in order to purchase affordable single and multi-family residences to provide as rentals to Tribal families. Small construction projects saw significant savings due to low building material costs. The Tribe received American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding from the Federal government to fund transportation programs.

Employment remained stable at the Tribal government and throughout its business entities with over 600 people employed. As one of the largest employers on the Peninsula, the Tribe continues to be a major economic contributor to the Olympic Peninsula region.

As you can see from the financial pie chart on the following page, the Tribe, through our own resources, was able to provide 64% of the funding for all of the programs and services provided in FY 2011, up from 59% the prior year. This success reflects the Tribe’s goal to become less dependent on federal and state resources.
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<th>Tribal Boards and Committees</th>
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| **JKT Gaming, Inc.**        | W. Ron Allen, Chair  
Josh Chapman, Vice-Chair  
Cliff Prince, Secretary/Treasurer  
Jim Haguewood  
Paul Moore  |
| **JKT Art, Inc.**           | Heather Johnson-Jock, Chair  
W. Ron Allen, Vice-Chair  
Liz Mueller, Secretary  
Theresa R. Lehman, Treasurer  
Kurt Grinnell  |
| **Economic Development Authority Board** | Jack Grinnell, Chair  
Celeste Dybeck, Vice-Chair  
Matthew C. Adams, Secretary/Treasurer  
Heather Johnson-Jock  
Louis M. Kardonsky  |
| **JKT Development, Inc. Board** | Jack Grinnell, Chair  
Celeste Dybeck, Vice-Chair  
Matthew C. Adams, Secretary/Treasurer  |
| **JKT Industrial Services, Inc. Board** | Louis M. Kardonsky, Chair  
Heather Johnson-Jock, Vice Chair  
Jack M. Grinnell, Secretary/Treasurer  |
| **JKT Logistics, Inc. Board** | Celeste J. Dybeck, Chair  
Heather Johnson-Jock, Vice Chair  
Matthew C. Adams, Secretary/Treasurer  |
| **Elections Board**         | Danielle Lawson, Chair  
Ann Adams  
Vickie Johnson-Carroll  |
| **JKT Gaming Commission**  | Jeff Allen, Chair  
Josh Holden, Vice-Chair  
Gary Murphy, Secretary/Treasurer  |
| **Culture Committee**       | Margaret Adams, Chair  
Sheila Strong, Vice-Chair  
Janet Duncan, Secretary/Treasurer  
Matthew C. Adams  
Vickie Johnson-Carroll  
Liz Mueller  |
| **Elders Committee**        | Les Prince, Chair  
Janet Duncan, Vice-Chair  
Steve Johnson, Secretary/Treasurer  
Kathy Duncan  
Charlotte Fitzgerald  
Florence Monson  
Liz Mueller  |
| **Enrollment Committee**    | Charlene Dick, Chair  
Vickie Johnson-Carroll, Secretary/Treasurer  
Candy Burkhardt  
Kathy Duncan  
Jeremy Monson  |
| **Fish and Game Committee** | Marlin Holden, Chair  
Kurt Grinnell, Vice-Chair  
Matthew C. Adams  |
| **Health Committee**        | LaTrisha Suggs, Chair  
Beth Anders, Vice-Chair  
Merle Holden, Secretary  
Ann Adams  
Lisa Barrell  
Candy Burkhardt  
Charlotte Fitzgerald  
Theresa R. Lehman  
Rosie Zwanziger  |
| **Higher Education Committee** | Beth Anders, Chair  
Phil Adams, Vice-Chair  
Theresa R. Lehman, Secretary/Treasurer  
Vickie Johnson-Carroll  
Janis King  |
| **Housing Improvement Committee** | Elaine Grinnell, Chair  
Ann Adams, Vice-Chair  
Marlene Shaw, Secretary/Treasurer  
Theresa R. Lehman  
Lisa Barrell  |
| **Jamestown Community Network Committee** | Matthew C. Adams, Chair  
Vickie Johnson-Carroll, Vice-Chair  
Steve Johnson, Treasurer  
Eric Adams  
Candy Burkhardt  
Jorene Dick  
Liz Mueller  |
Jamestown S'Klallam children singing and drumming at the Q'wen Seyu Tribal Picnic in August 2011. Shown here: Back row: Abe Mitchell (Tlingit), Tommy Hall (Hall), Danté Sexton (Adams), Jaiden Dougherty (Allen), RaeLynn Lawson (Adams), Quinlin Adams (Adams), Elizabeth Smith (Kardonsky), Autum Sexton (Adams).
Front row: Desiree Freeman (Adams), Lakota Sexton (Adams), Alden Smith (Kardonsky)