

## 1: Remembering Jess Green | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

â€¢ Cheats & Scams â€¢ Regulations & Room Operation â€¢ Cost of Surveillance Equipment & How to Evaluate  
Facilitator: George Joseph, World Wide Gaming â€¢ Casino Tort Claims Panel/Group Discussions Panel: Elizabeth  
Homer, Esq., Jess Green, Esq., Jeff Keel, Esq.

There are roughly eligible voting members of the tribe, which numbered in Tribal Members must be at least 18 years old and in good standing with the tribe to be eligible to vote. Richard Arthur Hayward , to Reels, to Michael Thomas, to Rodney Butler, to present. Economy[ edit ] The Mashantucket Pequots have operated one of the largest resort casinos in the world since A second descendant group is the Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation , which is not recognized by the Federal government. During the colonial years, colonists recorded inter-tribal warfare, shifts in boundaries, and changes in power among the tribes. Scholars believe that the Pequots migrated from the upper Hudson River Valley into central and eastern Connecticut around William Hubbard wrote Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians in New-England in to explore the ferocity with which the Pequot tribe had attacked the colonists. He described them as invaders from "the interior of the continent" who "by force seized upon one of the places near the sea, and became a Terror to all their Neighbors. They numbered some 16, in the most densely inhabited portion of southern New England. By the outbreak of the Pequot War in , their numbers may have been reduced to about 3, in total. The military force of the two colonies was led by John Mason and John Underhill , and they launched an assault on the Pequot stronghold at Mystic, Connecticut , killing a significant portion of the Pequot population. Most of the survivors, however, were transferred to the Mohegan and Narragansett tribes. Many of the Pequot descendants, while multi-racial, retained a sense of culture and continuity. As of the census , their total land area was 2. Among the criteria are having to prove continuous existence as a recognized community since , with internal government and tribal rules for membership. In , Donald Trump said that the owners of Foxwoods casino "did not look like real Indians. Spilde also criticized it. The State of Connecticut challenged these approvals, however, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs revoked recognition of both in It was the first time since the s that the agency had terminated any federally recognized tribe. Tribal membership rules[ edit ] The Mashantucket Pequot tribe receives numerous requests from individuals applying for admission as members. They base tribal membership on an individual proving descent, by recognized genealogical documentation, from one or more members of eleven families included on the US census of the tribe. In addition, the Mashantucket Pequot have begun to require genetic testing of newborn children whose parents apply to enroll them as members, to ensure the child is descended from the parent claiming tribal membership. In , the Mashantucket Pequots opened Foxwoods casino, which is now one of the largest casinos in the world. The museum hosts local and international indigenous artists and musicians, as well as mounting changing exhibits of artifacts throughout the year.

## 2: Oklahoma Tribal Gaming Regulators Association

*Jess was well known across the United States and often referred to as the Chickasaw warrior lawyer from Oklahoma who knew Indian gaming laws and Indian housing regulations. Jess and his wife, Nancy, have worked for many tribes all across the United States.*

Legislation update The United States v. Washington treaty rights decision and its impact across Indian country Tribal opportunities for developing renewable energy The Upper Skagit decision and other recent developments in tribal sovereign immunity Indian tax law update Indian Child Welfare Act update The opioid epidemic in Indian country CBD ventures in Wisconsin Indian country Tribal economic development Ethics Panel: Dalley, WL 10th Cir. A married couple, the McNeals, sued the Tribe in state court after Mr. The Tribe sued in federal court to enjoin the state court judge, Dalley, from exercising jurisdiction, arguing that the state court lacked jurisdiction because neither IGRA nor Navajo law permitted the shifting of jurisdiction to a state court over personal-injury claims. The NRC determined that the Tribe had failed to show that noncompliance with the Act would cause irreparable harm. Circuit reversed and remanded: The National Environmental Policy Act, however, obligates every federal agency to prepare an adequate environmental impact statement before taking any major action, which includes issuing a uranium mining license. The statute does not permit an agency to act first and comply later. Nor does it permit an agency to condition performance of its obligation on a showing of irreparable harm. In order to require the agency to complete an adequate survey of the project site before granting a license, the Tribe must show that construction at the site would cause irreparable harm to cultural or historical resources. But without an adequate survey of the cultural and historical resources at the site, such a showing may well be impossible. Of course, if the project does go forward and such resources are damaged, the Tribe will then be able to show irreparable harm. By then, however, it will be too late. Allergan assigned the patent to the Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe and the Tribe asserted sovereign immunity as a defense and moved to dismiss the IPR proceedings. Patent and Trademark Office was re-examining its previous decision to grant the patent and the Tribe could not, therefore, assert immunity against the United States: If the Director decides to institute, review occurs. If the Director decides not to institute, for whatever reason, there is no review. In making this decision, the Director has complete discretion. Sessions, WL D. The Tribe created Ascension Technologies, Inc. Big Picture offered loans to residents of Virginia pursuant to loan agreements providing for tribal law to apply to disputes and disputes to be resolved under a tribal dispute resolution procedure. Williams and other borrowers sued the tribal entities and two non-Indian individuals, Gravel and Martorello, who allegedly formulated the business model with the Tribe, in federal court seeking a declaratory judgment against all defendants that the choice-of-law and forum-selection provisions in all loan agreements made by Big Picture or Red Rock to Virginia residents are void and unenforceable and alleging violations of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act RICO ; violations of Virginia Usury Laws, against Big Picture, Ascension and Gravel and Martorello; and claims for unjust enrichment, against Big Picture, Ascension and Gravel and Martorello. Big Picture and Ascension moved to dismiss on the ground that, as instrumentalities of the Tribe, they shared its sovereign immunity. Applying the multi-factor tests formulated by the Tenth Circuit in Breakthrough Mgmt. That means the weighing of factors must permit a finding of immunity. On this record, that balance actually falls the other way, and weighing everything on the balance, the Court finds that neither entity qualifies as an arm of the Tribe. While the case was pending, one of the individual interest holders in Allotment No. When a patient at the Care Center informed Wilhite that he had been molested, Wilhite reported the conversation, first to her supervisor and later, when no action was taken, to law enforcement. As a result, Wilhite was allegedly harassed by her supervisor and terminated. Organized crime that controls or affects businesses engaged in interstate commerce is, by definition, not a purely intramural matter. Dellinger, WL N. Free filed a motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction, but the tribal court denied the motion. The plaintiffs challenged the constitutionality of the Indian Child Welfare Act ICWA and rules adopted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs BIA under the ICWA on the grounds that the ICWA and Rules; implement a system that mandates racial and ethnic preferences, in direct violation of state and federal law,

violate the Tenth Amendment because the provisions violate the Commerce Clause, intrude into state domestic relations, and violate principles of anti-commandeering, and violate substantive due process and the Equal Protection Clause provisions of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution. But if a party has not participated in the agency process, a subsequent challenge is not waived. United States, WL W. In the instant case, the government argued that the tax court ruling on liability would collaterally estop the Perkinses from pursuing their federal court refund claim. The problem is, while everyone knows that gravel sales happened, no one seems to know exactly how much tax-exempt gravel income plaintiffs generated. United States, WL E. The court granted summary judgment to the defendants: Olliff, WL E. The Olliffs filed an Answer and Counterclaim, asserting claims against Grindstone for trespass. They have not done so. The California legislature ratified the compact in and the Secretary of State forwarded it to the Secretary of Interior with the notation that the effective date of the compact would be Jan. Sixty-one percent of California voters voted against the legislative ratification of the compact. When North Fork requested that the State of California enter into negotiations for a new compact, the State refused, citing the referendum. North Fork filed suit against California pursuant to 25 U. The Court held that by refusing to negotiate, California failed to negotiate in good faith to conclude a Tribal-State compact within the meaning of 25 U. In issuing those procedures, the Secretary did not make any express finding regarding whether North Fork had jurisdiction over the Madera Site or whether it was Indian land. The court rejected all three arguments and granted the government summary judgment. In *Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe v. Sattgast*, WL D. The tribe sued in federal court for declaratory and injunctive relief. *Bracker* and related cases, the court granted the tribe summary judgment: The excise tax is pre-empted by federal law by IGRA. Either barrier, on its own, is sufficient to find that state authority inapplicable. *Alexander*, WL D. Section 14 c 1 requires village corporations that receive title to the surface estate of land formerly held by the federal government to convey title to property occupied by anyone that used the land as, among other things, a primary residence, a primary place of business, or as a subsistence campsite. *Alexander* removed to federal court. *Peltier*, WL N. The child was born within the exterior boundaries of the Turtle Mountain Chippewa Reservation. The Turtle Mountain Tribal Court had determined paternity in a proceeding in which the Court, apparently incorrectly, found Peltier to be a Turtle Mountain member. *Breland* received assistance from the State of North Dakota and assigned to the State her right to child support. The state sued Peltier for unpaid child support in state court. The North Dakota Supreme Court affirmed: The Defendant testifies by his affidavit that he is an enrolled member of the Crow Nation, but eligible for enrollment with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians. The Defendant further testifies that both mother and child are enrolled members of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. *George to Silverwood*, for example, and food assistance. She has worked on the reservation. Throughout her life she has participated in tribal social and cultural events. Thus while case law indicates that tribal enrollment is an important consideration, and if it exists, is determinative of the second element of the status test, it is not an absolute requirement for recognition as an Indian. However, the district court correctly held that this was not a necessary consideration. *Campbell*, WL N. Plaintiff moved for a preliminary injunction directing defendants to vacate the subject property. Defendants moved to dismiss on the ground that the court lacked subject matter jurisdiction. The appellate division affirmed: We caution that we do not determine which party is the proper governing body of the Nation, nor does our determination prevent the Nation from resolving that dispute differently according to its law in the future.

### 3: Indian Gaming | Regulatory Update

*Attorneys Jess Green and Dan Decker set up in the back of the room like lawyers in a court room. They pulled tables together enabling them to lay out a considerable number of notebooks and documents. They looked as though they were arguing cases on behalf of tribal clients.*

Every budgetary dollar is scrutinized and many gaming operators are looking for economic and marketing advantages, seeking untapped methods for maximizing returns on their design, construction and operational investments. There is an economic strategy that could potentially save a gaming operation hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, while improving the environmental standard for casino guests' sustainability. While not a new term or idea, the implementation of sustainability initiatives could become the essential strategy needed to protect your gaming interests and revenue share. Some within the gaming industry have made significant strides at rebranding their corporate values toward sustainability. Not sure how to start integrating sustainable programs at your casino? Following are five suggestions on where to start to see the biggest return on investment.

**Energy Efficiency** According to the U. Department of Energy and the U. Set small goals initially to make sure they are, in fact, achievable. The inertia generated from each little victory will add up, and before you know it, you are well on your way to meeting, and most likely exceeding your long term goals. As technology improves and existing equipment ages and loses efficiency, have your existing HVAC systems re-commissioned. This activity could help you avoid the need for new or additional equipment, thus resulting in net capital savings. Re-commissioning can help you implement numerous cost effective strategies to reduce your heating, cooling and electrical loads. Also, upgrade your current light fixtures. Leveraging performance-based whole-building analysis during the early stages of design can help optimize the building envelope, building site orientation and energy efficiency, typically resulting in reduced mechanical equipment size. Performance-based analysis allows for refinement and optimization of your building providing a potential for first cost reduction followed by decreased operating costs. Energy modeling is an effective tool that allows an architect to conduct cause and effect studies on multiple design iterations, and helps to align the owners sustainable, programmatic and aesthetic goals with the overarching fiscal goal. Design impacts can be identified early and decisions made to mitigate potential unnecessary first costs or operating costs by evaluating fluctuation in energy demand.

**Water Conservation** Water conservation can contribute significantly to your economic goals; whether its first costs on new construction or operational cost for an existing property, lowering water usage saves money and will help to extend the life of existing supply and wastewater facilities. Water conservation is as much about retraining habits as it is about using highly efficient plumbing fixtures. The largest uses of water in hotels are restrooms, laundry operations, landscaping and kitchens. According to the EPA, operating costs and environmental impacts are highly influenced by water use. Industry estimates suggest that implementing water efficient practices in commercial buildings can decrease operating costs by approximately 11 percent, and energy and water use by 10 and 15 percent, respectively. On-site generated water can vary greatly in quality and should be evaluated carefully for the appropriate use. Using regional, drought tolerant landscaping in conjunction with efficient irrigation systems can provide for significant water savings. The proverbial low hanging fruit in terms of potential infrastructure cost impacts is the use of captured rainwater for irrigation purposes. Remember, check with your local ordinances regarding capturing rainwater since there may be restrictions on water rights, as there are in California. Consider each method presented above, and start tallying your savings' the returns add up fast; and this is far from an exhaustive list of sustainable methods available waste diversion tactics in both construction and operations also offer a high return rate. Become informed about the sustainable advantages. Rescued revenues can contribute to reinvestment programs for existing facilities or investment in community building. Remember, good companies stick to their values; great companies question and challenge their values regularly. He can be reached by calling or email [cmueller@hbginc.com](mailto:cmueller@hbginc.com).

## 4: Jessica Green - IMDb

*"Jess Green was a brother, friend, colleague, and advocate for Indian country and has shown tireless dedication on behalf of Indian sovereignty, and a selfless commitment to Indian economic development in his work as an attorney representing Indian country in the private practice of law second to none.*

Contemporary[ edit ] Seminole woman painted by George Catlin During the Seminole Wars, the Seminole people began to separate due to the conflict and differences in ideology. The Seminole population had also been growing significantly, though it was diminished by the wars. In general, the cultures grew apart and had little contact for a century. The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma , and the Seminole Tribe of Florida and Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida , described below, are federally recognized, independent nations that operate in their own spheres. Indigenous peoples have practiced Green Corn rituals for centuries. Contemporary southeastern Native American tribes, such as the Seminole and Muscogee Creek , still practice these ceremonies. As converted Christian Seminoles established their own churches, they incorporated their traditions and beliefs into a syncretic indigenous-Western practice. They created organizations within tribal governance to promote modernization. As Christian pastors began preaching on reservations, Green Corn Ceremony attendance decreased. This created tension between religiously traditional Seminole and those who began adopting Christianity. In the s and s, some tribal members on reservations, such as the Brighton Seminole Indian Reservation in Florida, viewed organized Christianity as a threat to their traditions. By the s, Seminole communities were concerned about loss of language and tradition. Many tribal members began to revive the observance of traditional Green Corn Dance ceremonies, and some moved away from Christianity observance. By religious tension between Green Corn Dance attendees and Christians particularly Baptists decreased. Some Seminole families participate in both religions; these practitioners have developed a Christianity that has absorbed some tribal traditions. Tribes seeking settlements had to file claims by August , and both the Oklahoma and Florida Seminoles did so. It had established that, at the time of the Treaty of Moultrie Creek , the Seminole exclusively occupied and used 24 million acres in Florida, which they ceded under the treaty. Although the Black Seminoles also owned or controlled land that was seized in this cession, they were not acknowledged in the treaty. In the groups struggled on allocation of funds among the Oklahoma and Florida tribes. Based on early 20th-century population records, at which time most of the people were full-blood, the Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma was to receive three-quarters of the judgment and the Florida peoples one-quarter. The Miccosukee and allied Traditionals filed suit against the settlement in to refuse the money; they did not want to give up their claim for return of lands in Florida. The Oklahoma and Florida tribes entered negotiations, which was their first sustained contact in the more than a century since removal. In the settlement was awarded: From "â€", he led as chief of the Seminole who supported the Union and fought in the Indian Brigade. The split among the Seminole lasted until After the war, the United States government negotiated only with the loyal Seminole, requiring the tribe to make a new peace treaty to cover those who allied with the Confederacy, to emancipate the slaves , and to extend tribal citizenship to those freedmen who chose to stay in Seminole territory. The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma now has about 16, enrolled members, who are divided into a total of fourteen bands; for the Seminole members, these are similar to tribal clans. The Seminole have a society based on a matrilineal kinship system of descent and inheritance: To the end of the nineteenth century, they spoke mostly Mikasuki and Creek. Two of the fourteen are "Freedmen Bands," composed of members descended from Black Seminoles, who were legally freed by the US and tribal nations after the Civil War. They have a tradition of extended patriarchal families in close communities. While the elite interacted with the Seminole, most of the Freedmen were involved most closely with other Freedmen. They maintained their own culture, religion and social relationships. At the turn of the 20th century, they still spoke mostly Afro-Seminole Creole , a language developed in Florida related to other African-based Creole languages. The capital is at Wewoka, Oklahoma. The Seminole Nation of Oklahoma has had tribal citizenship disputes related to the Seminole Freedmen, both in terms of their sharing in a judgment trust awarded in settlement of a land claim suit, and their membership in the Nation. Photo taken by botanist, John Kunkel

Small The remaining few hundred Seminoles survived in the Florida swamplands, avoiding removal. They lived in the Everglades, to isolate themselves from European-Americans. Seminoles continued their distinctive life, such as "clan-based matrilineal residence in scattered thatched-roof chickee camps. Those who accepted reservation lands and made adaptations achieved federal recognition in as the Seminole Tribe of Florida. See also Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida , below. With federal recognition, they gained reservation lands and worked out a separate arrangement with the state for control of extensive wetlands. Other Seminoles not affiliated with either of the federally recognized groups are known as Traditional or Independent Seminoles. Natural disasters magnified changes from the governmental drainage project of the Everglades. Residential, agricultural and business development changed the "natural, social, political, and economic environment" of the Seminole. The US government had purchased lands and put them in trust for Seminole use. Some feared that if they moved onto reservations, they would be forced to move to Oklahoma. Others accepted the move in hopes of stability, jobs promised by the Indian New Deal, or as new converts to Christianity. A major catalyst for this was the conversion of many Seminole to Christianity, following missionary effort spearheaded by the Creek Baptist evangelist Stanley Smith. For the new converts, relocating to the reservations afforded them the opportunity to establish their own churches, where they adapted traditions to incorporate into their style of Christianity. They control several reservations: Miccosukee A traditional group who became known as the Trail Indians moved their camps closer to the Tamiami Trail connecting Tampa and Miami, where they could sell crafts to travelers. They felt disfranchised by the move of the Seminole to reservations, who they felt were adapting too many European-American ways. Their differences were exacerbated in when some reservation Seminoles filed a land claim suit against the federal government for seizure of lands in the 19th century, an action not supported by the Trail Indians. They sought recognition as the Miccosukee Tribe, as they spoke the Mikasuki language. They received federal recognition in , and received their own reservation lands, collectively known as the Miccosukee Indian Reservation. An additional 15, people identified as Seminole in combination with some other tribal affiliation or race. The Bureau of Indian Affairs BIA hoped that the cattle raising would teach Seminoles to become citizens by adapting to agricultural settlements. The BIA also hoped that this program would lead to Seminole self-sufficiency. Cattle owners realized that by using their cattle as equity, they could engage in "new capital-intensive pursuits", such as housing. They had previously licensed it for several of their casinos. Seminole clipper ship card Florida experienced a population boom in the early 20th century when the Flagler railroad to Miami was completed. The state became a growing destination for tourists and many resort towns were developed. By the s, many Seminoles were involved in service jobs. In addition, they were able to market their culture [48] by selling traditional craft products made mostly by women and by exhibitions of traditional skills, such as wrestling alligators by men. Some of the crafts included woodcarving, basket weaving, beadworking, patchworking, and palmetto-doll making. These crafts are still practiced today. At the "Indian Village", Miccosukee demonstrate traditional, pre-contact lifestyles to educate people about their culture. Since its establishment, gaming has become an important source of revenue for tribal governments. Tribal gaming has provided secure employment, and the revenues have supported higher education, health insurance, services for the elderly, and personal income.

### 5: Quapaw Tribe, OK - Official Website - Tribal Gaming Agency

*Jess Green was born in Ada, Oklahoma, on September 21, The proud member of the Chickasaw Nation graduated from East Central University with academic honors and went on to obtain his juris doctorate from the University of Oklahoma School of Law in*

Class II Rules Promulgation: Despite the dry nature of what was proposed, there was a very dynamic process involved in attempting to shape or defeat the regulations. For the record, IGT consistently opposed the regulations as proposed for a wide variety of reasons. That discussion led to a meeting in Billings in November between a group of Class II manufacturers and the NIGC to discuss the problems with the proposed regulations from a manufacturing perspective. The committee carried on a day-long dialogue with the NIGC on many aspects of all three proposals. That December 5th meeting began with opening statements. Dialogue and discussion followed. After the Commission and staff completed their exchanges with the Advisory Committee, members of the audience were allowed to comment. Tribal government representatives, lawyers, consultants, and representatives of the various manufacturers commented. Significant and strong disagreement developed at several stages of the discussion, particularly on the issue of the Class II Classification Standards. Chairman Hogen would end these periods of deep differences of opinion by acknowledging that he would take opposing views under consideration. The discussions were taxing and tense at times. During the discussion on technical standards the manufacturers present at the meeting offered their respective technical expertise to assist the NIGC in modifying this proposed rule with a caveat - the manufacturers made it clear that such assistance should be provided only at the direction of tribal governments or with tribal representation guiding the discussions. Chairman Hogen reminded the group that the comment period was closing just ten days later on December 15th and that any effort would have to take the limited time into consideration. The group recessed and tribal representatives and vendors held a hastily arranged luncheon meeting at a nearby hotel restaurant. No one was really there to eat anyway. All came to figure out whether and how a meeting could be put together in the little time remaining before the comment deadline. The group shared an initial concern that there was no way we could assemble in this short time period, make meaningful revisions, and submit those to the NIGC. But, after discussion, the group agreed to meet in Las Vegas six days later. Work was done to secure meeting room space, hotel rooms, and to make the necessary changes to personal and professional holiday schedules. Many made the dread calls to spouses to explain they would be gone yet another three days during the holiday season. The Advisory Committee meeting reconvened after lunch with continued dialogue and questions regarding the proposed rules. All members of the Advisory group are to be complimented for their willingness to sit at the table exchanging views with the commission and staff. Several exchanges were frank, tense, and quite taxing for all participants. So, the Technical Standards Working Group was formed. The following Monday, just six days later, the Working Group convened for its inaugural meeting - over 50 people showed up at Green Valley Ranch in Las Vegas to work together on a response to the proposed regulations. Seating for 35 had been arranged and was quickly expanded to accommodate the participants. Representatives of tribes from California, Florida, Oklahoma, and Montana were present. There were lawyers and technology consultants representing tribes and vendors. Two computers and projection screens had been set up with presentations involving the proposed technical standards. The stage was set for three days of continuous work. Tracy Burris from Oklahoma opened the meeting. He provided excellent leadership throughout the entire three days and subsequent meetings. Initial discussion focused on our goals. At first the group considered producing an alternative draft of the proposed technical standards. After two hours of trying to agree on specific alternative language on a number of points it was obvious it would not be possible to produce an alternative draft during this meeting. Consensus was reached that each section of the proposed technical standards document would be discussed and comments on each section would be recorded. Vendor groups set up around tables with notebooks and documents. Lawyers around the room interjected as needed. Attorneys Jess Green and Dan Decker set up in the back of the room like lawyers in a court room. They pulled tables together enabling them to lay out a considerable number of notebooks and documents. They looked as

though they were arguing cases on behalf of tribal clients. They represented tribal interests across the board in an effective and successful manner. The NIGC representatives moved around the room and made themselves available for questions and comments. They stayed for all the proceedings. The NIGC proposal received the attention of some of the most capable minds in Indian Country and gaming manufacturing for those three days. It unnecessarily drove game functionality to the player station and away from the central bingo system. Bingo systems operating in Indian gaming have the functionality located in the system as they are bingo games connecting players to compete against each other. That is the inherent nature of Class II bingo systems. Chairman Hogen made positive note of this aspect on receipt of the final proposal. Spirited discussions also occurred on the issues of security, server location, small locations vs. The discussions were serious frank, informed, and resulted in a healthy exchange of views. They never became unprofessional. The meetings were completed on Wednesday. The entire document had been reviewed and extensive comments prepared. At the meeting in Dallas, the group considered a draft alternative from representatives of Nova Gaming. There were outstanding issues remaining to be resolved including proposals for a grandfather clause and a variance procedure. It was at this meeting that the single alternative draft to the NIGC proposal became a reality. At the Pechanga meeting, considerable progress was made on the document. Additionally, an informal meeting between Chairman Hogen and the group occurred. The weekend after the Pechanga meeting was consumed by another series of hour phone conferences working on additional edits. The group then met in Washington, D. The final product was a substantial change from the Technical Standards rule that was originally suggested. The language was trimmed considerably 80 pages were distilled down to 20 pages and changed the focus from the machine to the system used in the game. Many tribal leaders testified at that meeting. Vendor representatives and tribal lawyers also made comments. Several themes were expressed during all the presentations. First, all were enormously appreciative of the leadership and technical skills demonstrated by Ron Harris of Rocket Gaming during this process. Second, the group expressed a desire to have the Technical Standards republished for comment should there be changes to the existing document as a result of these efforts. The commitment by the members of, and contributors to, the Technical Standards Working Group was substantial: In a unique and positive alliance, tribal representatives, vendors, and their many lawyers and technology consultants worked diligently to improve the proposed technical specifications rule. There is much at stake. Today there are 50, Class II player stations communicating with bingo systems in at least thirteen tribal markets. The economic viability of these bingo systems could be dramatically affected by future NIGC regulatory decisions. It is thus essential that those involved in the rules promulgation process get it right. He can be reached by calling or email knute.

### 6: Found: Jessica Green (27 Photos) : theCHIVE

*An attorney and key figure in Indian country, Jess Green recently passed, and it sure didn't take long after the news was spread for kind words to come pouring out.*

### 7: Seminole - Wikipedia

*The OTGRA is a non-profit, voluntary association composed of Tribal Gaming Regulatory entities representing federally recognized tribal governments in gaming.*

### 8: Chickasaw Nation Lawyer, Judge Walks On at 59 - www.enganchecubano.com

*Jess Green was born Sept. 21, , in Ada, Okla., to J.L. and Mary Jo Green. He graduated with honors from East Central University in and received his Juris Doctorate from the University of Oklahoma School of Law in*

### 9: Jess Green | Hall of Fame

## INDIAN GAMING JESS GREEN pdf

*Information on when the NTGCR Scholarship Committee will begin accepting applicants for our regular Tribal Scholarship program and the Jess Green Law Student Scholarship for the Spring Semester can be found at the organization's website, [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)*

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