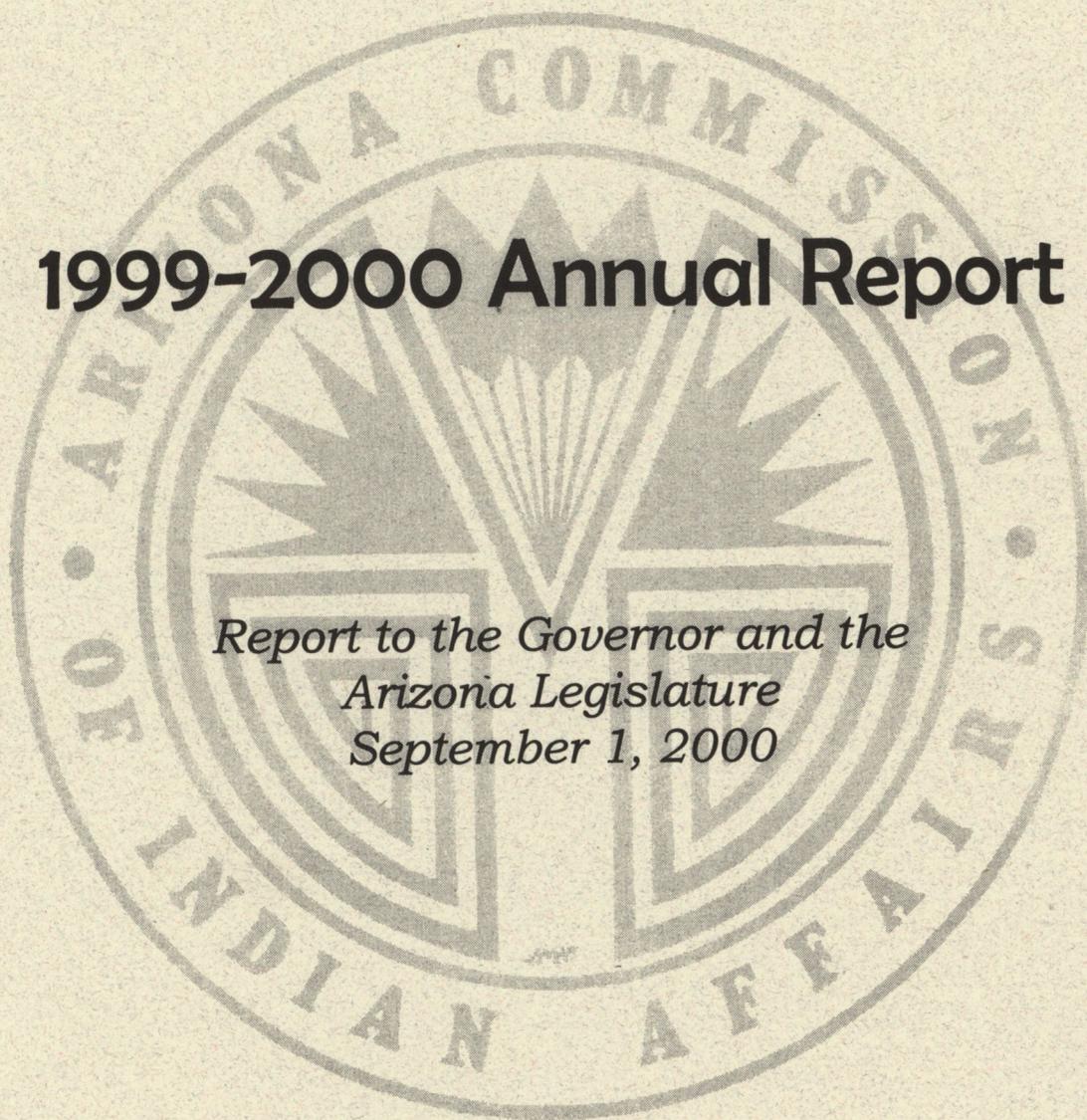


Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs

1999-2000 Annual Report

*Report to the Governor and the
Arizona Legislature
September 1, 2000*



COMMISSIONERS

CHAIRMAN
Paul Nosie, Jr.
San Carlos Apache Tribe

VICE-CHAIRMAN
Todd Honyaoma, Sr.
Hopi Tribe

SECRETARY
Eric Sexton
Non-Indian Member

Raymond Bernal
Colorado River Indian Tribes

Johnny Endfield
White Mountain Apache Tribe

Armando G. Roman
Non-Indian Member

EX-OFFICIOS

The Honorable Jane Dee Hull
Governor of Arizona

The Honorable Janet Napolitano
Arizona Attorney General

The Honorable Lisa Graham Keegan
Arizona Superintendent of Public Instruction

Dr. James Schamadan
Acting Director, Arizona Department of Health Services

Mary Peters
Director, Arizona Department of Transportation

John Clayton
Director, Arizona Department of Economic Security

Jackie Vieh
Director, Arizona Department of Commerce

Mark McDermott
Director, Arizona Department of Tourism

Letter from the Board Chairman

Greetings,

On behalf of the Commissioners and staff, it is my pleasure to present the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs' (ACIA) 1999-2000 Annual Report. I have been privileged to serve on the Board and oversee the Commission's new beginnings since 1997.

We have worked long and hard to chart a new course for ACIA; over the last few years, we hired a new staff, overhauled the Arizona Indian Town Hall, revived the Economic Development Program, and brought ACIA activities out of Phoenix and into Indian homelands.

Over the past twelve months, we hosted another outstanding Arizona Indian Town Hall, and held several Legislative Workshops in conjunction with the post-Indian Town Hall meetings; we began economic development workshops for tribal officials and members; the new Resource Directory was published; and we now have a Website, *www.indianaffairs.state.az.us*, which provides instant access to tribal bills during the legislative session as well as a listing of up-to-date information on Indian country throughout the state.

The concept of state Indian affairs agencies has spread. Today, only eight states do not have either an Indian affairs agency, committee or office. Many state and tribal leaders acknowledge the importance of establishing and maintaining these liaison agencies as a vital component of government-to-government relations.

The Commissioners wish to commend Executive Director Ron S. Lee and the rest of the ACIA staff for their tireless efforts to bring ACIA into the forefront as the liaison between the State of Arizona and the 21 Indian Tribes/Nations of Arizona.

We look forward to working with the tribes and state in 2000-2001 toward further fulfilling our mission of "building partnerships to enhance tribal-state relations and economic prosperity for the 21 Indian Tribes/Nations of Arizona."

Sincerely,

Paul Nosie Jr.
Paul Nosie Jr.

Chairman



EXECUTIVE STAFF

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Ron S. Lee

**BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT
REPRESENTATIVE**
N. Levi Esquerro

PROJECT SPECIALIST
Debra Utacia Krol

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY
Lola Pepion Allison

Letter From the Executive Director**Greetings,**

On behalf of the board, it gives me great pleasure to present you with the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs' 1999-2000 Annual Report. This report of our accomplishments for the past year would not have been possible without the support of individuals, the state, and tribal communities.

- **Governor Jane Dee Hull:**

After my appointment, Governor Hull requested that I emphasize Indian economic development activities. To carry out her request, we recruited the Arizona Department of Commerce and the Arizona Office of Tourism to join our agency as ex-officio members. This addition strengthens ties between our agencies, which enables the sharing of valuable information and resources.

- **43rd Arizona State Legislature:**

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs acquired Legislative support by enactment of Senate Bill 1064 on July 1, 1999. This legislation extended the life of the Agency until June 30, 2001. This legislation provided the Agency's new leadership with an opportunity to establish a meaningful role in fostering greater communications and improving relations with Arizona's 21 Indian Tribes/Nation. The Legislature also provided our agency with an Indian Economic Development program, and the funding necessary to implement it. This program will help us achieve our goal of "*building partnerships to enhance tribal-state relations and economic prosperity for the 21 Indian Tribes/Nations in Arizona.*" Without this legislative support, ACIA would lack adequate funding to effectively meet its statutory mission.

- **Tribes/Nations of Arizona:**

I recognize that our agency would not be possible without the support of Arizona tribal communities. We are truly grateful to those tribes that have participated in the Arizona Indian Town Hall, Post Town Hall Meetings, Legislative Process Workshops, Tax Workshops and other programs that we have to offer. Although the political climate and circumstance in our state can change at any time, we will continue to do our very best to serve tribal communities.

- **Board Members and Staff:**

To develop our strategic plan, the board and staff worked hand-in-hand to develop a three-year plan to provide a new direction for our Agency. This team-leadership approach is reflected in all our board meetings and guides our agency through each quarter of operation. We believe that this plan of operation will help us to measure our objectives after each fiscal year and keep us working together to share the Agency's responsibilities to meet its mission.



Respectfully,

Ron S. Lee
Executive Director

**Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs
An Arizona State Agency
A.R.S. 41-541 to 543
History and Profile**

**ACIA—formed in the midst of Indian policy
turmoil**

The 1950s is known to Indian history scholars as the “termination era.” This decade saw a shift in Federal Indian policy. Many tribes’ sovereign relationships with the Federal government were severed, and the government offered tribal members ‘relocation’ settlements to move to urban areas. Other policies attempted to further reduce Indian sovereignty and societies. Public Law 280, a Federal statute signed into law in 1953, shifted oversight of Indian programs ranging from law enforcement to air pollutions reduction to California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, Wisconsin, and Alaska with no funding to relieve these states of the added burden. Other states, such as Arizona, were given the option of assuming jurisdiction over tribal lands.

During this era, the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs (ACIA) was formed in 1953 to “consider and study conditions among the Indians residing within the state.”

Twenty-two years later, Federal Indian policy shifted from termination to self-determination with the passage of Public Law 93-638, the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. As a result of these policy shifts, ACIA lacked direction and focus.

A new direction for ACIA

In 1986, the Arizona Legislature gave ACIA a new mission, as the State’s liaison with the 21 Federally recognized Indian Tribes/Nations. State leaders assumed that ACIA’s work could help foster enhanced tribal-state communication, leading to better relationships between the tribes and state agencies. ACIA’s legislatively mandated activities now include:

- **Assembling facts needed by tribal, state, and federal agencies to work together effectively;**
- **Assisting the State in its responsibilities to tribes by making recommendations to the Governor and**

(Continued on page 6)

ACIA Timeline

- 1953:** *State of Arizona forms the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs to “consider and study conditions among the Indians residing within the state.” ACIA’s first Executive Secretary, Charles F. Gritzner*
- 1960s:** *Civil Rights Era—This unsettled time in American history ends with the dawn of the Indian self-determination era*
- 1971:** *ACIA’s second Executive Secretary, Clinton M. Pattea, takes office*
- 1975:** *Public Law 93-638 passed—beginning of ‘self-determination’ era for Indian tribes*
- 1986:** *Arizona Legislature gives ACIA a new mission: liaison between the State and the 21 Indian Tribes/Nations of Arizona*
- 1987:** *First Executive Director, Tony Machukay (formally appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Arizona State Senate, 1989)*
- 1996:** *Eleanor Descheeny-Joe becomes ACIA’s second Executive Director*
- 1998:** *Ron S. Lee assumes the office of Executive Director*
- 1999:** *Indian Town Hall incorporates Legislative Process Workshops with post-Indian Town Hall Meetings*

ACIA History and Profile

(Continued from page 5)

Legislature;

- **Conferring and coordinating with other governmental entities and legislative committees regarding Indian needs and goals;**
- **Working for a greater understanding and improved relationships between Indians and non-Indians by creating an awareness of the needs of Indians in the State;**
- **Promoting increased participation by Indians in state and local affairs; and**
- **Assisting tribal groups to develop increasingly effective methods of self-government.**

New staff, technology brings ACIA into the 21st Century

In September 1998, Arizona Governor Jane Dee Hull appointed Ron S. Lee as ACIA's third Executive Director. Over the past two years, Lee initiated many changes in the agency's activities.

Lee reenergized the moribund Arizona Indian Town Hall with more relevant topics and techniques borrowed from the venerable Arizona Town Hall. He also took the Indian Town Hall to its logical next step: post-Town Hall meetings, combined with the popular Legislative Process Workshops, which educate tribal community members on engaging in the legislative process. By holding post-Indian Town Hall meetings in tribal communities, more tribal members have an opportunity to learn about and participate in government.

In accordance with the Commission's authority in ARS 41-541 (F) authorizing it to apply for outside funding to assist in ACIA operations, Lee obtained sponsorships from local companies to hold the Indian Town Hall and pay for the annual Resource Directory after Legislative appropriations proved to be inadequate.

Other innovations under Lee's tenure:

- ACIA's new Web site, www.indianaffairs.state.az.us, features a Bill Tracking page, breaking news and tribal information;
- A computer local area network (LAN) and computerized database within the agency, which greatly increases staff communications and productivity;
- Staff members who have more than one skill, which enables the agency to accomplish more tasks with a limited staff

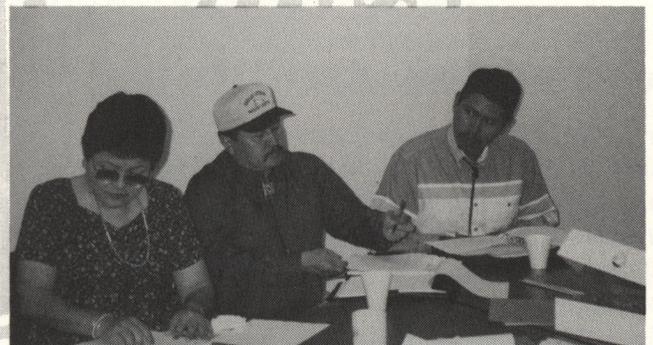
ACIA's Structure

The Commission consists of 17 members, including seven Indian and two non-Indian Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and eight ex-officios who serve by virtue of their office. Currently, the ACIA Board has three vacancies. Statutes require that the Commission hold one meeting each quarter; the Board Chairman may call for additional meetings as needed.

The Board and Governor appoint the Executive Director, who administers the agency. ACIA is currently budgeted for four full-time employees: the Executive Director, the Business Development Representative, the Project Specialist and the Administrative Secretary.

ACIA Activities

ACIA engages in a number of activities to fulfill its mission. On any given day, ACIA staffers may direct prospective tourists to the appropriate cultural or visitor's center; answer requests for information on tribes or tribal lands; work with other state agencies to facilitate meetings with tribal officials; update the Web page; prepare for workshops or presentations; and, during the legislative session, help community members with bill tracking, preparing fact sheets on bills and posting new information on bills that may affect tribes.



Wide Ruins Charter School Board meets at ACIA offices to strategize for moving a transportation bill through the Legislature. ACIA assists community members with bill tracking and technical assistance on the legislative process.

ACIA's Strategic Path to Success

On August 30, 1999, ACIA's Board and staff, met at the Yavapai-Apache Nation to finalize the agency's Strategic Plan. Also present was Magna Consultants, a strategic planning firm, which worked with ACIA to develop the plan.

In 1998, the Arizona Auditor General recommended that ACIA develop more effective strategies to become "an active Indian agency to coordinate frequent, structured, government-to-government communication between the State and the tribes." ACIA subsequently embarked on a new approach: enhancement of its role as the state's tribal liaison by initiating a high-profile, proactive policy of interaction with tribal governments while respecting Native cultural values. ACIA will accomplish the Auditor General's recommendations by developing measurable objectives and goals central to fulfilling its statutory mission.

This blending of traditional Native American cultural values with modern Western business principles and best practices enables ACIA to fulfill its commitments and meet the challenges of the 21st Century in the most effective manner possible.

At the strategic planning session, Yavapai-Apache Chairman Vincent Randall noted: "We [tribes] need a common voice, and the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs could be a powerful group, especially with government connections...it is already recognized by the State."

ACIA's three-year plan incorporates two major goals:

Goal 1: Build partnerships/improve communications between and among Arizona Tribes and State government

Goal 2: Develop and improve economic opportunities for Arizona Indian tribes

Performance measures give the Commission a means to gauge its progress in achieving the plan's larger goals. ACIA has met or exceeded many of its performance measures. The following table shows the agency's progress over the past two years:

Goal 1 Performance Measures	FY 1998 (actual)	FY 1999 (actual)	FY 2000 (projected)	FY 2000 (actual)	FY 2001 (projected)
• Publish and disseminate a quarterly newsletter	4	4	4	4	4
• Publish and disseminate a tribal resource directory	1	N/A	1	1	1
• Increase tribal representation at the Arizona Indian Town Hall (21 tribes total)	12	15	18	17	20
• Increase ex-officio representation at the Arizona Indian Town Hall	3	4	6	5	8
• Post Indian Town Hall/Legislative Process Workshops	NA	NA	5	5	5
• Presentations and training sessions at educational institutions to educate students on Native culture, tribal governments and tribal-state relations	NA	NA	6	6	4
Goal 2 Performance Measures	FY 1998 (actual)	FY 1999 (actual)	FY 2000 (projected)	FY 2000 (actual)	FY 2001 (projected)
• Workshops to train tribal economic development staff on available state programs and services	NA	NA	2	2	2
• Presentations to tribes on the benefits of technology to increase effective methods of self-government	NA	NA	2	1	2
• Presentations and training sessions at education institutions to educate students on tribal economic development, entrepreneurship and leadership	NA	NA	4	6	4
• Number of requests for information directed to or from the private sector	NA	NA	12	12	15

1999-2000 Summary of Achievements

20th Arizona Indian Town Hall focuses on education

Each spring, ACIA hosts the Arizona Indian Town Hall. In these forums, tribe, state and private sector come together to examine and make recommendations on issues vital to Arizona's Indian peoples.

The 20th Arizona Indian Town Hall, "*Tribal-State Partnerships: Assuring Success in Indian Education*," examined one of Indian country's thorniest subjects: education. 100 participants representing 17 tribes, state and local agencies and Indian and non-Indian community members discussed cultural and language instruction and the effects of new Arizona standards, as measured by the AIMS test, and developed a



Dr. Robert Roesel, featured speaker at the 20th Arizona Indian Town Hall.

report detailing their recommendations. Some recommendations include:

- Strong opposition to the proposed "English-only" initiative
- Delay or defer the high-school graduation requirement of the AIMS test until 2013
- The State should incorporate study of Indian history, sovereignty and treaties into teachers' lesson plans in all Arizona schools
- Tribes should establish their own academic standards that reflect both tribal culture and traditions and high academic achievement
- The Arizona Department of Education

(ADE) should work to provide more Title I funding to Indian students, based on their socioeconomic status

- ADE should study relevant Native American language/cultural legislation in other states for development of similar laws or policies in the State of Arizona

Featured speakers included Genevieve Jackson, Executive Director of Diné Education; Arizona Superintendent of Public Instruction Lisa Graham Keegan; Melody McCoy, Staff Attorney for the Native American Rights Fund, and a nationally-known expert on Indian education issues; and Dr. Robert Roesel, Jr., the pioneering Executive Director of Rough Rock Demonstration School, and author of many papers advocating the importance of culture and language instruction in Native communities.

The complete Indian Town Hall Report is on our Web site, or hard copies are available for \$5.00.

19th Arizona Indian Town Hall provides spark for successful tribal bills in 44th Legislative Session

The 19th Arizona Indian Town Hall, "*Redefining Tribal-State Relations for the New Millennium*," featured discussions on economic development, tourism, and tribal-state relations. Nearly 100 participants from 15 tribes, government and private concerns, and business owners came together to consider and make recommendations on how best to spark and enhance economic development on tribal lands.

Recommendations from the 19th Indian Town Hall called for increased tribal sub-governmental access to Greater Arizona Development Authority (GADA) technical assistance grants, more infrastructure funding for tribes, intertribal cooperation to attract more tourism, more tribal-state cooperation in tourism and economic development, and more tribal participation in state boards, commissions and legislative bodies.

As a result of the Indian Town Hall recom-

mendations, GADA initiated a bill, SB 1086, which extended technical assistance grants to tribal government subdivisions such as chapters, districts and villages. The bill passed and was signed into law by the Governor.

The Hopi Tribe came to Indian Nations/



ACIA Commissioner Todd Honyaoma Sr. with Hopi Singers at the Indian Town Hall

Tribes Legislative Day in January with a position paper on extending transit funding to tribes. ACIA worked to facilitate a meeting between Hopi and Legislative officials, which resulted in passage of SB 1556, The Transportation Assistance Transit bill, which accomplished the tribe's goals of transit funding.

Town Hall participants also recommended that more Indians serve on boards and commissions. To this end, ACIA identified qualified tribal members for the County Boundary, School Boundaries and Rural Economic Development study committees.

Legislative Process Workshops/Post Indian Town Hall Meetings

In 1999, ACIA combined its popular series of Legislative Process Workshops with post-Indian Town Hall meetings. These meetings are the next step in the Indian Town Hall process.

The Indian Town Hall recommendations form the basis of the post-Town Hall session, as the recommendations were revisited and attendees discussed possible legislation.

The Legislative Process Workshops educated community members on the "nuts and

1999-2000 Summary of Achievements

bolts” of the legislative process, and featured a local legislator and lobbyist. The meetings were also held throughout the state, to enable more tribal community members to participate.

The Legislative Process Workshops help ACIA fulfill several of its statutory duties, including the mandate to “promote increased participation by Indians in state and local affairs.”

Tribal Resource Directory

ACIA recently published the 2000-2001 Tribal Resource Directory after an extensive redesign. Readers will find the directory more user-friendly and attractive than previous editions. ACIA also has incorporated the latest publishing technology to ensure that future editions are updated more frequently; this step will increase the Resource Directory’s accuracy.



Intern John Nakai and Levi Esquerra hard at work, building the ACIA Web site

Web Site/Free online bill tracking service launched

In January 2000, ACIA launched its Web site, www.indianaffairs.state.az.us. The ACIA Website includes information on ACIA activities, the ACIA Newsletter online version, the ACIA Bulletin for breaking news, and other features still under construction.

The Web site also features a legislative bill tracking page. Instead of plowing through hundreds of bills each season, ACIA staffers locate bills of interest to tribes and post them on the site. Each bill includes a short description and a link to the free Arizona Legislative Online Service (ALIS).

Future plans for the Website include economic development information and links, a bill tracking, Newsletter and Town Hall Report archive and maps.

ACIA Newsletter increases coverage, readership

The ACIA Newsletter was overhauled in 1999. New desktop publishing software, the addition of pictures, more relevant articles and less fluff all contributed to the changes.

Some of the Newsletter’s stories:

- Interview with Governor Jane Dee Hull
- Series on the 2000 Census and its implications for the Tribes/Nations
- Continuing coverage of the “English-only” initiative
- The first in a series of interviews with tribal elders

Reader reactions were overwhelmingly favorable, and the Newsletter’s circulation now tops 1500.

“Exercising Your Power to Tax” ACIA Tax Workshop

In March, ACIA hosted a new workshop, “Exercising Your Power to Tax.” This seminar educated tribal finance personnel, planners and leaders on building a revenue base through taxation. Featured speakers included Rodney Lewis, Gila River Tribal Attorney; Assistant Attorney General Pat Irvine; and George Hesse, White Mountain Apache Tribal Attorney. ACIA plans to host more economic development workshops in 2000 and 2001.

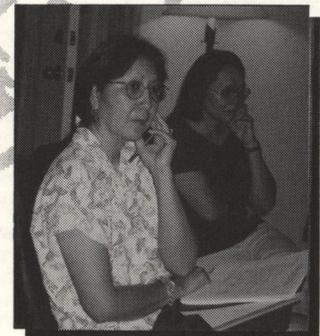
Co-sponsorship of Economic Development Workshops and Youth Entrepreneur Camps

ACIA also partnered with other organizations to hold larger forums. In March, ACIA joined with the Center for American Indian Economic Development (CAIED), located at Northern Arizona University’s (NAU) College of Business to co-sponsor the “Small Business Recordkeeping and Tax Workshop.” The workshop was held at NAU.

In June and July, ACIA and CAIED joined forces to host two Native American Youth Entrepreneur Camps, also held at NAU. These camps educate young people in business skills, and featured presentations by ACIA staffers Ron Lee and Levi Esquerra, and Commissioner Eric Sexton.

(Continued on page 10)

More scenes from the 20th Arizona Indian Town Hall, June 20-21, 2000 (Courtesy Rosie Tsosie Bingham)



1999-2000 Summary of Achievements

(Continued from page 9)

ACIA paper featured in nationwide Tribal-State relations study

In June, a paper written by ACIA staffers Ron Lee and Debra Krol was accepted for publication in "Tribal-State Partnerships: Models of Cooperation in Government," a compilation of models for greater tribal-state cooperative efforts. The publication is part of a joint project by the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) and the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). The W.K. Kellogg Foundation sponsored the project.

ACIA's contribution, "Enhancing Tribal-State Relations Through the Town Hall Process," is another step in the agency's efforts to fulfill its statutory mission by providing information to tribal and state officials that contributes to enhances tribal-state relations.

ACIA works with Governor to issue Indian Basketweaver's Week proclamation

Lola Pepion Allison, ACIA Administrative Secretary and local Native artist, assisted the Tohono O'odham Basketweavers' Association by obtaining a proclamation from Governor Jane Dee Hull. The proclamation declared Indian Basketweavers Week in support of the 3rd Annual Basketweavers' Conference held at the Sonora Desert Museum on December 3, 1999.

ACIA staffers contribute to the community

ACIA's board and staff are encouraged to give back to their communities in a variety of ways. Some of ACIA's community service work includes:

- Lola Allison serves on the Native American Recognition Days and Urban Indian Summit committees, and works on many Native art boards and commissions
- Levi Esquerre serves as a Chemehuevi Council Member

- Debra Krol serves on the board of the California Indian Storytelling Association
- Ron Lee serves on many boards and commissions in Arizona, including the Institute for Native Americans, the Native American Cultural Center Fundraising Committee, the Arizona American Indian Tourism Association, and Northern Arizona University's New Century Campaign.

Governor appears at ACIA board meeting

On January 12, Governor Hull made a special appearance at the ACIA Quarterly Board Meeting. Held in the Restored Supreme Court Chambers at the Capitol, the board meeting coincided with Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day.

The Governor took advantage of the presence of many Arizona tribal leaders to restate her intentions to work closely with the Tribes/Nations of Arizona.

Aides also passed out copies of the State of the State address section dealing with Native American issues.

In an exclusive interview with the *ACIA Newsletter*, Governor Hull stated: "We have found that we gain more by talking than by fighting." The complete interview can be

found on the ACIA Web Site.

ACIA joins GIIC, works with NCSL

ACIA joined the Governors' Interstate Indian Council (GIIC) in 2000 to share information and learn about Indian affairs agencies in other states. GIIC, started in 1947 by what is now the National Governor's Association "to promote and enhance government to government relations between tribes and states, to support the preservation of traditional Indian culture, language and values, and to encourage socioeconomic development aimed at tribal self-sufficiency," is a nationally-recognized organization.

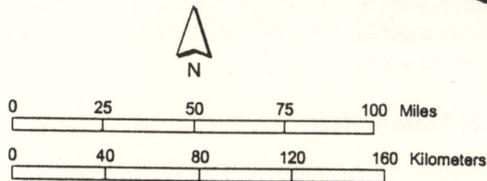
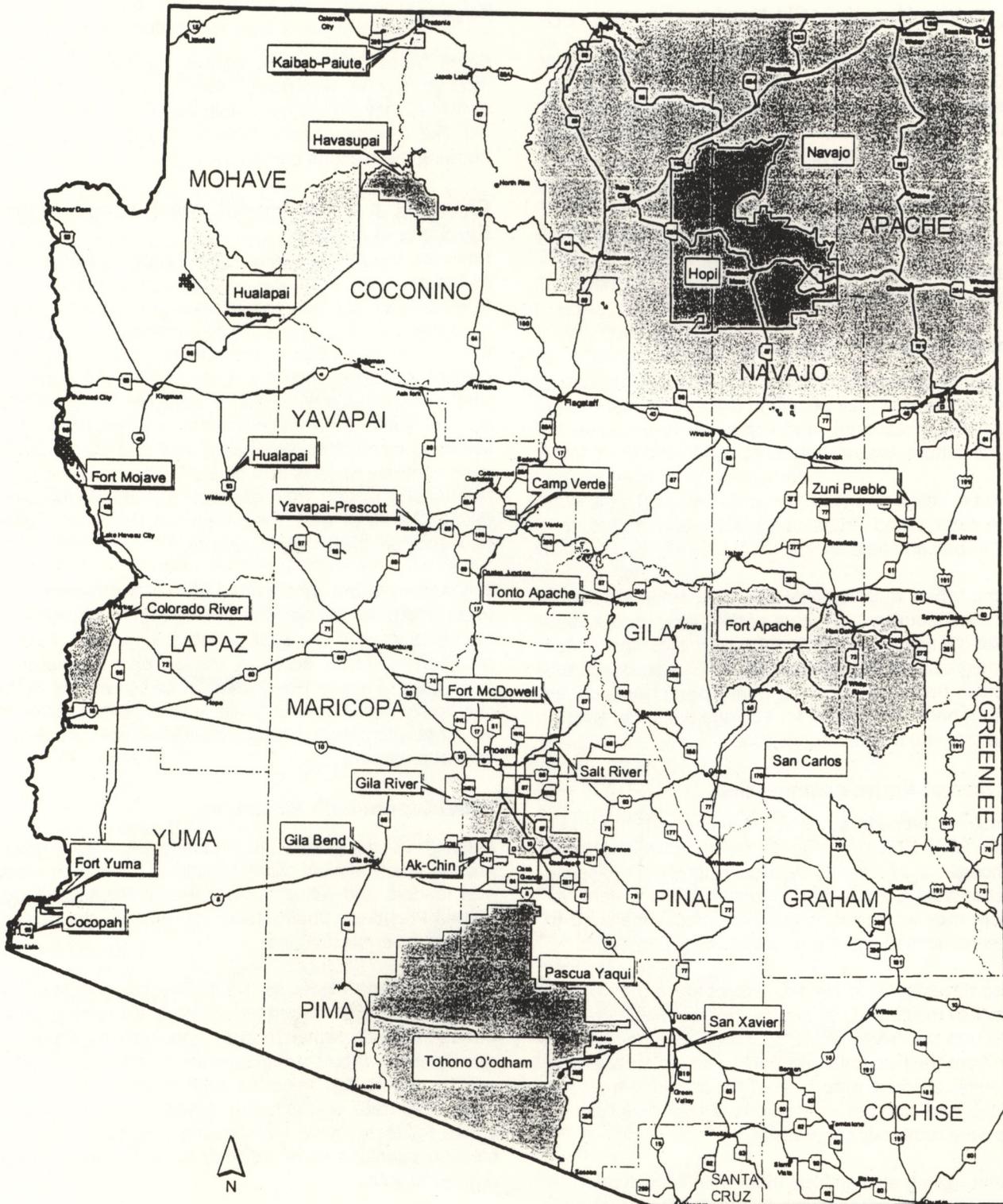
GIIC gives tribes and state governments a forum to share initiative and struggles; a means to address issues at the state level as a response to Federal devolution; a means to raise awareness of needs for state-level legislation; and assist other states in forming new Indian affairs agencies through resolutions.

ACIA also maintains a working relationship with the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL). NCSL's State-Tribal Issues Office helps ACIA with locating information, technical assistance, and sharing best practices for enhancing tribal-state relations.



ACIA Board Chairman Paul Nosie presents Governor Jane Dee Hull with flowers at the January Board Meeting

Arizona Indian Reservations



Arizona Department Of Transportation
Transportation Planning Division
GIS Team



Profile of Arizona Indian Tribes/Nations

By Debra Utacia Krol, ACIA Newsletter Editor

With 21 Federally recognized tribes, an official population of 262,000 (according to the 1990 Census), and nearly twenty-eight percent of state land earmarked as Indian trust lands, Arizona's Native people are making their voice heard and their influence felt across the state.

Arizona tribal leaders like Navajo Nation President Kelsey Begaye, Hopi Chairman Wayne Taylor Jr., former Gila River Indian Community Governor Mary Thomas, and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community President Ivan Makil, enjoy national acclaim for their innovative programs.

Pre-contact Indian Life in Arizona

For uncounted generations, Arizona's First Nations lived, worked and governed their people in their traditional territories. Each tribe possessed, and continues to preserve, its own unique culture, language and history.

Tribes lived in cities, villages or in family groups. Many farming tribes constructed irrigation canals and domesticated animals for food and field work.

While some tribes, most notably the Hopi, tended to live in one area over thousands of years of their existence, others moved with the seasons to ancient traditional camps to care for their animals and feed their families. The scattered Arizona peoples traded with one another and as far away as California, Canada and Mexico for abalone and other jewelry items, baskets and manufactured goods.

Settlers disrupt Native communities

The coming of European settlers, beginning with the Spaniards in the 1500s, brought change and upheaval to Arizona tribes. Thousands of Indians died from infectious disease brought over from Europe, while thousands more were uprooted from their ancestral homes and forcibly marched to barren reservations to make their way as best they could.

Even more devastating to Native cultures were the Federal government's misguided attempts to assimilate Native Americans into the "melting pot." Children as young as four were torn from their parents and thrust into Indian boarding schools. Here, children were beaten for speaking their native tongues, and all other expressions of their cultures and traditions were ruthlessly suppressed.

Government agents also enticed tribal members to relocate from reservations to urban areas in the 1950s, which created the group now known as "urban Indians." The 1990 Census reports that urbans make up only 35 percent of Arizona's Native population, well below the national average of

54 percent.

Some tribes fought back against the incursions of these strange peoples who denied families and clans the means to live as they always had. Most Americans learn that warriors like Geronimo and Cochise fought the Army without knowing the reasons behind the battles.

Changing policies benefit tribal communities and the State of Arizona

However, the tide is changing for Arizona's Native peoples. As federal, state and local governments work to reverse the failed policies of times past in favor of honoring and upholding tribal sovereignty and facilitating cooperation between tribal and non-Indian governments, the Indian Tribes/Nations are experiencing a renewed sense of purpose. Cultural and language education classes can be found throughout the state; tribal governments are restructuring themselves to more effectively serve their citizens; tribal economies continue to grow and diversify after massive infusions of capital provided from gaming; and tribal members are taking charge of their own lives and decreasing their dependence on government largesse.

The Arizona state government is working hard to include tribes and tribal members in the legislative process as tribal members grow more sophisticated in politics. Four tribal members currently serve in the Arizona Legislature, and more plan to run in November. Tribal community members can be seen in the halls of the Arizona State Capitol, lobbying for bills to enhance roads, health care, and other governmental programs.

Tribal Government Structures

Although varying in size and influence, tribal governments in Arizona share similar characteristics. Each tribe elects its own leaders and ruling body. Whether the tribal leader is named President, Chairperson or Governor, the democratic process governs elections.

Each tribe also elects its Tribal Council, and some tribes choose the Tribal Secretary or other leadership positions through election rather than by appointment. Elections are run by each tribe's tribal elections office, committee or agency, which also registers eligible voters for tribal elections. The state and county election departments register voters for local, state and national elections, although all election agencies work together to encourage citizens to register to vote.

Tribal Economies

While gaming has been a boon for some Indian Tribes/Nations in Arizona, providing needed revenues for health

Profile of Arizona Indian Tribes/Nations

care, education and infrastructure, most tribal economies are still in flux. Agriculture remains a major industry for the southern and western tribes. However, both farming and non-agribusiness tribes are building huge shopping centers, business parks, resorts and other tourism enterprises to build economies and provide jobs for both Indian and non-Indian community members.

Several organizations, including ACIA, offer technical assistance and/or networking opportunities to both tribal governments and tribal members wishing to start and/or enhance businesses. Some of these organizations include:

- Center for American Indian Economic Development, College of Business, Northern Arizona University
- Greater Arizona Development Authority, Arizona Department of Commerce
- Arizona American Indian Tourism Association
- Arizona American Indian Chamber of Commerce
- Arizona Native American Economic Coalition

Private industry has taken notice of the increasing financial clout of the 21 Indian Tribes/Nations of Arizona; businesses that once ignored Native Americans now compete to attract tribal members' business. Studies have shown that each dollar invested in reservation economies returns three dollars in increased sales tax and private business revenues.

AK-CHIN INDIAN COMMUNITY

Delia Carlyle, Chairperson
42507 W. Peters & Nall Road
Maricopa, AZ 85239
Phone: 520/568-2618
Fax: 520/568-4566
Vice-President: Joseph Smith
Secretary: Nicole Coester

COCOPAH TRIBE

Sherry Cordova, Chairperson
Avenue G & County 15th
Somerton, AZ 85350
Phone: 520/627-2061
Fax: 520/627-1617
Dale Phillips, Vice-Chairman
Pauline Allen, Secretary

COLORADO RIVER INDIAN TRIBES

Daniel Eddy, Jr., Chairman
Route 1, Box 23-B
Parker, AZ 85344
Phone: 520/669-9211
Fax: 520/669-5675
Russell Welsh, Vice-Chairman
LaWanda Laffoon, Secretary

FORT McDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION

Dr. Clinton Pattea, President
P.O. Box 17779
Fountain Hills, AZ 85269
Phone: 480/837-5121
Fax: 480/837-1630
Robin Russell, Vice-President
Rozelda Duenas, Secretary

FORT MOJAVE INDIAN TRIBE

Nora Helton, Chairperson
500 Merriman Avenue
Needles, CA 92363
Phone: 760/629-4591
Fax: 760/629-2468
Llewellyn Barrackman, Vice-Chairman
Elroy Jackson, Secretary

FORT YUMA-QUECHAN TRIBE

Michael Jackson, Jr., President
P.O. Box 1899
Yuma, AZ 85366
Phone: 760/572-0213
Fax: 760/572-2102
Keeny Escalanti, Sr., Vice-President
Mona Graham, Secretary

GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

Donald Antone, Governor
P.O. Box 97
Sacaton, AZ 85247
Phone: 520/562-6000
Fax: 520/562-3422
Richard Narcia, Lt. Governor
Ira Paul, Secretary

HAVASUPAI TRIBE

Augustine Hanna, Chairman
P.O. Box 10
Supai, AZ 86435
Phone: 520/448-2731
Fax: 520/448-2551
Bernice Watahomigie, Vice-Chairperson
Rosemarie Manakaja, Secretary

THE HOPI TRIBE

Wayne Taylor, Jr., Chairman
P.O. Box 123
Kykotsmovi, AZ 86039
Phone: 520/734-2441
Fax: 520/734-6665
Philip Quochoytewa, Jr., Vice-Chairman
Mary A. Felter, Secretary

HUALAPAI TRIBE

Louise Benson, Chairperson
P.O. Box 179
Peach Springs, AZ 86434
Phone: 520/769-2216
Fax: 520/769-2343
Carol Imus, Vice-Chairperson
Christine Lee, Secretary

KAIBAB-PAIUTE TRIBE

Carmen Bradley, Chairperson
HC 65, Box 2
Tribal Affairs Building
Fredonia, AZ 86002
Phone: 520/643-7245
Fax: 520/643-7260
Yolanda Hill, Vice-Chairperson
SeLena Benson, Secretary

NAVAJO NATION

Kelsey A. Begaye, President
P.O. Drawer 9000
Window Rock, AZ 86515
Phone: 520/871-6352
Fax: 520/871-4025
Dr. Taylor McKenzie, Vice-President
Julia Hoskie, Secretary

PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE

Robert Valencia, Chairman
7474 S. Camino DeOeste
Tucson, AZ 85746
Phone: 520/883-5000
Fax: 520/883-5014
Francisco Munoz, Vice-Chairman
Sharon Flores Madril, Secretary

**SALT RIVER PIMA-MARICOPA INDIAN
COMMUNITY**

Ivan Makil, President
10005 E. Osborn Road
Scottsdale, AZ 85256
Phone: 480/850-8000
Fax: 480/850-8014
Merna L. Lewis, Vice-President
Lonita Jim, Secretary

SAN CARLOS APACHE TRIBE

Raymond Stanley, Chairman
P.O. Box 0
San Carlos, AZ 85550
Phone: 520/475-2361
Fax: 520/475-2567
Velasquez Sneezy, Sr., Vice-Chairman

SAN JUAN SOUTHERN PAIUTE

Johnny M. Lehi, Sr., President
P.O. Box 1989
Tuba City, AZ 86045
Phone: 520/283-4587
Fax: 520/283-5761
Evelyn James, Vice-President
Candelora Lehi, Secretary

TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION

Edward Manual, Chairman
P.O. Box 837
Sells, AZ 85634
Phone: 520/383-2221
Fax: 520/383-3379
Henry Ramon, Vice-Chairman
Ethel Ramon, Secretary

TONTO APACHE TRIBE

Vivian Burdette, Chairperson
#30 Tonto Apache Reservation
Payson, AZ 85541
Phone: 520/474-5000
Fax: 520/474-9125
Ivan Smith, Vice-Chairperson
Vanessa Saunders, Secretary

WHITE MOUNTAIN APACHE TRIBE

Dallas Massey, Sr., Chairman
P.O. Box 700
Whiteriver, AZ 85941
Phone: 520/338-4346
Fax: 520/338-1514
Frank Endfield, Vice-Chairman
Cyndi Harvey Burnette, Secretary

YAVAPAI-APACHE NATION

Vincent Randall, Chairman
P.O. Box 1188
Camp Verde, AZ 86322
Phone: 520/567-3649
Fax: 520/567-3994
Frederick Sanchez, Vice-Chairman
Karla Reimer, Secretary

YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT INDIAN TRIBE

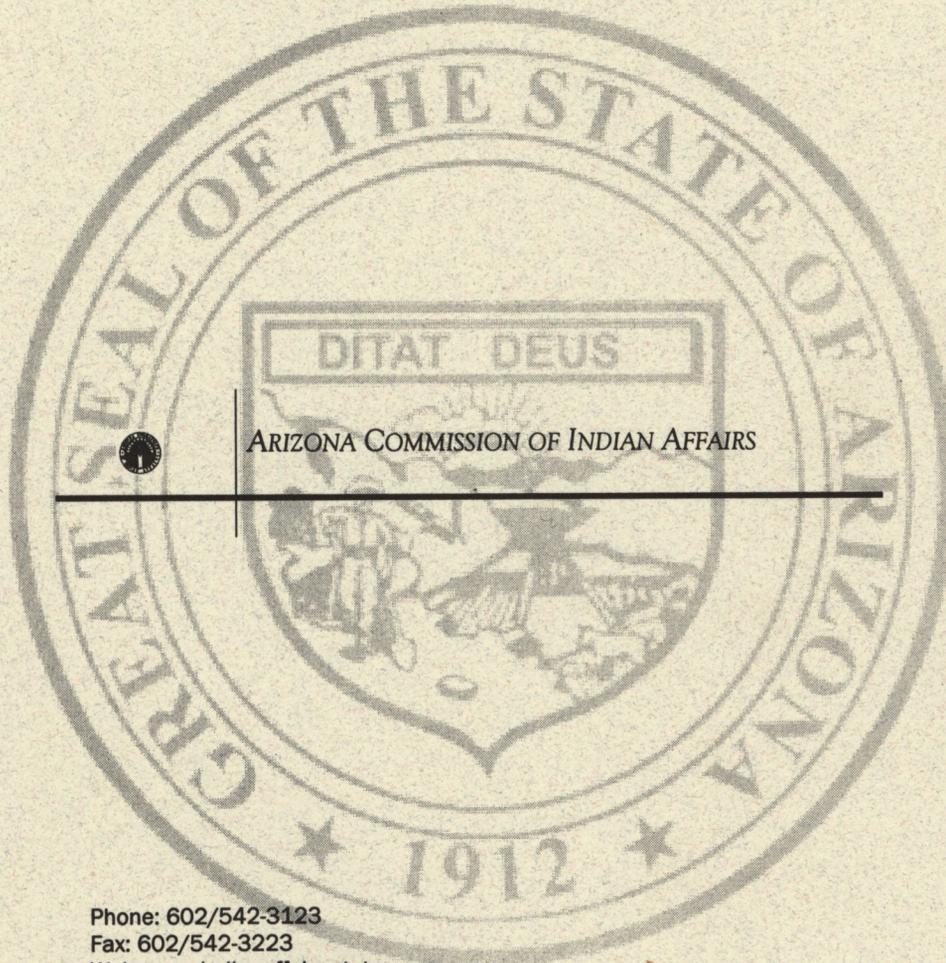
Stanley Rice, Jr., President
530 E. Merritt Street
Prescott, AZ 86301
Phone: 520/445-8790
Fax: 520/778-9445
Ernie Jones, Vice-President
Lynette James, Secretary

Arizona State Library and Archives



20061875 0

An Arizona State Agency



Phone: 602/542-3123
Fax: 602/542-3223
Web: www.indianaffairs.state.az.us

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Disclaimer:

The information in this publication is available as a public service by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs, and does not constitute legal or professional advice. Neither ACLIA, nor any agency, officer, or employee of the State of Arizona warrants the accuracy, reliability, or timeliness of any information in this report. Neither ACLIA, nor any agency, officer, or employee of the State of Arizona shall be held liable for any losses caused by reliance on the accuracy, reliability, or timeliness of such information.