

Indian Affairs

85-1

These are "reference documents" referred to in the Response from the auditee. These are to be made available on request. These are not to be printed as part of the report.

## ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



1645 WEST JEFFERSON • PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Ms. Debbie Baldwin, Auditor

August 6, 1984

FROM: Clinton M. Pattea, Executive Secretary

SUBJECT: Response to Sunset Factors

## 1. Objectives and purpose in establishing Agency.

ANSWER: ARS 41-541 (F) states: F. The Commission may apply for, accept, receive and expend public and private gifts or grants of money or property upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the donor and for any purposes provided for by this article.

ARS 41-542 (A) states: A. The Commission shall consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the state. The studies shall be made to accumulate, compile and assemble information on any phase of Indian affairs. For such purpose the Commission may employ staff personnel, hold hearings, make investigations, and confer with officials of local, state and federal agencies in order to secure cooperation between the federal, state and local governments in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people.

ARS 41-542 (B) states: B. The Commission shall make a written Annual Report, giving account of its proceedings, transactions, findings, and recommendations to the Governor and the legislature, and shall from time to time submit such other reports as may be necessary.

ARS 41-542 (C) states: C. The Commission may initiate or assist programs on a reservation only upon the request of or with the approval of the tribal council involved.

## 2. The effectiveness with which the Agency has met its objectives and purpose and the efficiency with which the Agency has operated.

ANSWER: The following is a synopsis of the Commission's effectiveness during the past years in compliance with legislative mandates:



In response to ARS 41-541 (F): The Commission applied for and received a \$48,000 grant from the Four Corners Regional Commission to research and study "Indian Employment Within State Government." The project began 4/77 and reached a successful conclusion 10/78 with the final drafting and approval of the Project report. Copy attached.

- The Commission applied for two grants to assist Indian entrepreneurs on or near Indian reservations through the U. S. Department of Commerce, Minority Business Development Agency. The grants would have permitted our Agency to establish and monitor professional staff which would have provided technical assistance in the areas of marketing, financing, construction assistance and management, inventory and general business data, both proposals were denied for various reasons.

- The Commission provided the technical assistance in drafting grant proposals which secured funding for the Arizona Indian Alliance On Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, Inc. (a non-profit Indian organization) and for the Guiding Star Lodge, the only Indian womens' halfway house.

- The Commission assisted and monitored the Mohave-Apache Tribe (Ft. McDowell) in establishing an Arizona Inter-Tribal Association Of Chiefs of Police. This was accomplished through a grant of \$5,712 from the Arizona Justice Planning Agency. Duration of the grant was from 11/76 through 5/77.

The purpose was to bring together tribal law enforcement officials to organize and exchange information relative to common problems. Meetings were also held involving, tribal, federal, state and local law enforcement officials to discuss mutual jurisdictional concerns.

In response to ARS 41-542 (A): Some years ago the Commission took extensive surveys on various subjects such as employment, health, game & fish, law and order, etc., however, the surveys were replaced by our Indian Town Hall Conferences held on an annual basis covering a specific current topic of particular interest to the tribes wherein a forum is provided to encourage dialogue and exchange information between tribes, state, federal and local officials directly involved with the topic of discussion.

We are currently meeting with the Navajo Tribe (at their request) in developing a winter Water Rights Conference to be sponsored by our Agency.

The Commission works with state, federal and local governmental agencies in bringing together individuals to discuss matters of mutual concern.

Additionally, various officials are contacted in developing each year's Reservation Profile contained in our Annual Report.

We act in a liaison capacity in conferring, investigating and sponsoring hearings/meetings in an attempt to bring together individuals to resolve



matters of mutual concern such as taxation, jurisdiction, motor vehicle-licensing and health just to mention a few. The Commission provided other states information in the establishment and/or reorganization of their Indian Commissions such as Montana, North Dakota, New Mexico, New York, Nevada and Virginia.

We confer with the following state agencies in securing their cooperation in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people: Office of Tourism, Office of Economic Planning & Development, State Health Department, Mobile & Manufactured Housing Standards, Groundwater Management Study Commission, Game & Fish Commission, Liquor Licenses & Controls, Office of Affirmative Action, DOA State Personnel Division, Department of Economic Security, Emergency Services, Attorney General, Department of Revenue, numerous legislators and the Governor's Office. On a federal level, we are in constant touch with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and U. S. Public Health Service, Minority Business Opportunity Office, Library of Congress, Washington Delegation and on the local level, Counties of Government, Indian organizations, chambers of commerce and others as well as the general public.

In response to ARS 41-542 (B): The Commission develops and disseminates an Annual Report in compliance with state statutes depicting our proceedings, transactions, findings and recommendations. We also develop Critical Issue position papers in accordance with Governor Babbitt, Legislature and Budget Office.

We publish an Indian Town Hall Report; Arizona Reservations In Brevity Brochure; Capitol Drumbeat and/or News briefs and assist the Office of Economic Planning & Development in updating their services directory. We publish and disseminate other reports as may be necessary.

In response to ARS 41-542 (C): The Commission publishes a much-demanded Tribal Directory listing all tribal, state, federal, local officials and others involved in the area of Indian affairs. This is done to enhance communications and working relationships. This enables individuals to make direct contact.

The Commission staff has assisted reservations with their individual programs such as in the areas of alcoholism, tourism, education and health. The Commission recently created an Education Sub-Committee to look into the area of Indian education and make specific recommendations to the Commission for consideration in an effort to improve Indian education.

3. The extent to which the Agency has operated within the public interest.

ANSWER: The Commission's objectives and goals are to improve state-tribal relationships which are in the public's interest as well as in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people and the State. The Commission serves over 162,678 on-reservation Indians comprising 19,129,349 Acres (27% of Arizona's land base). This does not include the thousands of off-reservation Indians.



4. The extent to which rules and regulations promulgated by the Agency are consistent with the legislative mandate.

ANSWER: Not Applicable as we are not a regulatory Agency.

5. The extent to which the Agency has encouraged input from the public before promulgating its rules and regulations and the extent to which it has informed the public as to its actions and their expected impact on the public.

ANSWER: Not Applicable as we are not a regulatory Agency.

6. The extent to which the Agency has been able to investigate and resolve complaints that are within its jurisdiction.

ANSWER: A) Representative Daniel Peaches was notified by our office of the pending legislation relative to Luxury Use Tax affecting the tribal smoke shops. Representative Peaches requested that our office investigate how North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin deal with taxation of smoke shops on-reservation. After compiling the data, several meetings were held in conjunction with Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona and legislative hearings to discuss the matter.

Following the passage of H. B. 2406 Omnibus Tax Measure, the Commission notified tribes and interested parties as to its passage and the affects and was asked to investigate as to a working solution to the problem. After meeting with Mr. Hibbs, Director, Arizona Department of Revenue a workable regulation was developed whereby the tribal smoke shop owners would not be forced out of business because of the taxation.

B) Ak-Chin Chairman Wilbert Carlyle brought his concern relative to County Assessors' requesting the return of local government vehicle plates pursuant to legislation and an Attorney General's opinion. The Commission investigated the matter and sponsored a meeting wherein it was agreed to introduce legislation amending the law. H. B. 2036 passed and a signing ceremony was held. Copy of informal meeting attached.

C) Then, Representative Tony West requested the Commission investigate the matter of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' decision to cut off payments to the Arizona School For the Deaf & Blind. We developed dialogue and the resultant H.B. 2023 was passed correcting the previous legislation and the Bureau of Indian Affairs continued its payments to the School for services to Indian children. Copy of material attached.

D) Senator Boyd Tenney forwarded a letter to the Commission and asked that we investigate the matter of the Mohave Valley jurisdictional concern involving Ft. Mojave Tribal Police and non-Indians. We contacted Ft. Mojave



August 6, 1984

Chairman Llewellyn Barrackman and scheduled a meeting wherein those involved attended and resolved the differences.

- E) Mr. Dick Wolfe, Director, Mobile & Manufactured Housing Standards requested the Commission to investigate and assist with the problem of his inspectors not being able to go on-reservation land and make inspections leading to thousands of faulty constructed mobile homes being incorrectly set up on-reservation lands by out-of-state vendors. We investigated and worked with the tribes, resultant in their tribal individuals being trained as inspectors alleviating much of the problems. Reservations participating: Ak-Chin, Navajo, Salt River, Yaqui, White Mountain Apache, San Carlos and Papago and to some extent Colorado River.
- F) Representative Daniel Peaches asked us to become involved as there was a tremendous lack of Indian counsellors in secondary and college level institutions to assist Indian students, causing drop-outs and many problems. The Commission investigated, drafted a resolution and disseminated it to the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and other secondary and higher educational institutions recommending they hire Indian counsellors to assist Indian students. As a result, many secondary and colleges/universities now have Indian counsellors.
- G) It was brought to our attention that the Papagos, Navajos and San Carlos Apache Tribes were having serious problems with taverns and restaurants bordering the reservations selling to minors and drunks. These allegations were investigated and reported to Mr. Duncan, then Superintendent of Arizona Liquor Licenses and Controls for action. Mr. Duncan sent us a letter assuring the Commission of his Department's taking action.
- H) Cocopah Chairperson Ms. Lena San Diego asked the Commission to investigate the problem of the school bus not coming onto Lots 5 and 6 (Cocopah Reservation) to pick up school children because of muddy road conditions and the bridge was in need of repair. The Commission investigated and made numerous contacts wherein officials of school boards, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Highway Engineers, etc. were involved and as a result, the road was paved entering the reservation and the bridge repaired.
- I) Mr. Jim Rork, Then, Arizona Employment Service Director asked the Commission to look into the operation of Indian Land, Inc. (Guy Exxon) who allegedly, was hiring handicapped Indians to make jewelry, etc. and then not paying them and mistreating them. The investigation was held and the findings turned over to the Navajo Tribe and to Mr. Rork for their action.
- J) The Commission was asked to look into better services being provided to Indians during the Flagstaff Pow-Wow and in Winslow where they patronize. After investigation, Flagstaff and Navajo officials began dialogue and an Indian Center was established in Flagstaff to assist the Navajos and other Indian people as well as more recently, an Indian Center is being established in Winslow.



K) Kaibab-Paiute Chairman Bill Tom asked the Commission to look into his ten (10) Neighborhood Youth Corps Slots being deleted. After investigation, we were able to get the Indian Development District of Arizona to handle their program and obtained a total of eighteen (18) slots for them.

L) The Commission was asked to take part in an extensive study investigating the amount of taxes coming off the reservations and the amount of services the State of Arizona spends on tribes. This study is the only one of its kind to our knowledge. Copy attached.

M) The Commission checked into the background of the Havasupai Tribe's request for the return of 251,000 acres from the U. S. Forest Service. After investigating, the Commission supported the tribe's position and legislation was then introduced in Congress returning acreage to the Havasupai Tribe.

N) Havasupai Chairman Earl Paya asked the Commission to investigate and do whatever was necessary to get their day-school reopened as they were sending their children out of the Canyon long distances to go to school. The Commission called a meeting of officials and finally was successful in getting the day school reopened. Copy of Article attached.

O) The Commission assisted Representative Benjamin Hanley and Mr. Ted Smith in establishing a National American Arts & Crafts Association to alleviate imitation Indian jewelry being sold as authentic. The Commission assisted in scheduling an organizational meeting wherein temporary officers were elected and plans made. This was necessary as many complaints were being received by the Indian legislators as to imitation products being sold to individuals as authentic Indian jewelry. Please note there is now Congressional legislation wherein affidavits of authenticity may be requested. There was a town in Japan that took the name "Reservation", therefore, jewelry was labeled as "Reservation Made" and was flooding the market.

7. The extent to which the Attorney General or any other applicable Agency of State government has the authority to prosecute actions under enabling legislation.

ANSWER: Not applicable as we are not a regulatory Agency.

8. The extent to which the Agency has addressed deficiencies in the enabling statutes which prevent it from fulfilling its statutory mandates.

ANSWER: The statutes were amended in July, 1964, the wording: The Commission may employ staff personnel was added; in April, 1974, the Commission's Indian membership was increased from seven members to nine members appointed

by the Governor; making the terms of three rather than two appointive members expire on the first Monday in January each year; adding F. under 41-541 "The Commission may apply for, accept, receive and expend public and private gifts or grants of money or property upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the donor and for any purpose provided for by this article," and adding C. under 41-542 "The Commission may initiate or assist programs on a reservation only upon the request of or with the approval of the tribal council for such reservation."

In 1982, the Commission tried unsuccessfully to establish a Tribal Directory Revolving Fund wherein the state, tribes and federal individuals would not pay but others would according to printing costs. This legislation did not pass, however, the sponsors of S.B. 1275 were Senators Arthur Hubbard, Lela Alston and Bill Hardt.

Our legal representative Mr. David Rich (Attorney General's Office) on several occasions has indicated to the Commission during meetings that in his opinion, our statutes were broad enough.

9. The extent to which changes are necessary in the laws of the Agency to adequately comply with the factors listed in the subsection.

ANSWER: Statutes appear to be adequate.

10. The extent to which the termination of the Agency would significantly harm the public health, safety or welfare.

ANSWER: Termination of the Commission of Indian Affairs would result in the following:

- A) Indirectly deny recognition of Indian tribes as separate, sovereign governments responsible for overseeing services to their members.
- B) Directly reject involvement of Indian tribal representatives to the Commission as advisers to state government or public health, safety or welfare concerns.
- C) Dismiss the services of a widely experienced staff in Arizona Indian affairs, and the expertise of the Commission Members.
- D) Sever long-held rapport and linkages established by the Agency with other state, federal, tribal and Indian-related service provider organizations and individuals in various capacities.
- E) Discontinue liaison functions of the Agency between officials of state and tribal governments as suggested in Sept. of 1969 by members of the legislature.



- F) Cease information, public education and referral services provided by the Agency on all aspects of Indian affairs.
  - G) Terminate technical assistance being offered by the Agency to Arizona Indian tribes.
  - H) Withdraw public speaking services furnished by the Agency and requested by various public entities.
  - I) End Agency sponsorship of forums for the purpose of airing or eliciting issues of concern to Indians and non-Indians.
11. The extent to which the level of regulation exercised by the Agency is appropriate and whether less or more stringent levels of regulation would be appropriate.

ANSWER: Not applicable as we are not a regulatory Agency.

12. The extent to which the Agency has used private contractors in the performance of its duties and how effective use of private contractors could be accomplished.

ANSWER: Due to budgetary limitations, the Agency has not used private contractors except when federal funds were received in 1977-78 through the Four Corners Regional Commission for a one-year study of "Indian Employment Within State Government". The effective use of private contractors has been provided by the Agency in a Minority Business Development plan and can be accomplished through consultation and technical assistance in conducting studies in such highly specialized fields as: statistics, computer science, economics, law, engineering, medicine, forestry, agriculture, etc.

CMP/dd

Attachments: As noted

cc: Commission Members

Tribal Leaders & Others

INTER-OFFICE MEMO

*Johnson*

TO: CLINTON PATTEA  
Executive Director  
Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs

Date June 25, 1980

FROM: DAVID RICH  
Assistant Chief Counsel *(DR)*

ARIZONA COMMISSION

SUBJECT: POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

JUN 30 1980 REC'D.

OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

You have asked generally the legal parameters of the Commission's powers. The following is a discussion of those powers based upon the four statutory subsections describing those powers, as follows:

A.R.S. § 41-541(F) provides:

F. The commission may apply for, accept, receive, and expend public and private gifts or grants of money or property upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the donor and for any purposes provided for by this article.

This section allows the Commission to seek gifts of money and property from any source, to accept and spend that money or proceeds of the property as restricted by the donor (assuming such restriction is not illegal, of course) for any purpose provided in the article governing the Indian Affairs Commission. Those purposes are set forth in A.R.S. § 41-542.

A.R.S. § 41-542(A) provides:

A. The commission shall consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the state. The studies shall be made to accumulate, compile and assemble information on any phase of Indian affairs. For such purpose the commission may employ staff personnel, hold hearings, make investigations, and confer with officials of local, state and federal agencies in order to secure cooperation between the federal, state and local governments in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people.

This section requires the Commission to "consider and study conditions among Indians residing within the state." The purpose



Clinton Pattea  
June 25, 1980  
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of such study is to obtain information on "any phase of Indian affairs". Obviously, this purpose is extremely broad, presumably subject only to the imagination of the members of the Commission, budgetary restrictions and any legal prohibitions. For the purpose of making such studies, the commission can hire whatever staff it wishes, hold hearings, make investigations and confer with governmental officials on all levels in order to promote the welfare of the Indian people. Thus subject to its budget and general constitutional and statutory limitation on all state agencies, the Commission's mandate and powers are not limited.

A.R.S. § 41-542(B) provides:

B. The commission shall make a written annual report, giving an account of its proceedings, transactions, findings and recommendations to the governor and the legislature, and shall from time to time submit such other reports as may be necessary.

This requires the Commission to report in detail all of its actions on an annual basis to the governor and the legislature. Thus any gifts sought or studies undertaken must be described annually in detail for the legislature and the governor.

A.R.S. § 41-542(C) provides:

C. The commission may initiate or assist programs on a reservation only upon the request of or with the approval of the tribal council for such reservation.

This section requires that any program "on the reservation", which is sponsored or assisted with by the Commission, be maintained only with the request or approval of the tribe's governing council. Obviously, this is a good idea for any program, whether on or off the reservation.

Based upon the foregoing I would conclude that the Commission may apply for a grant from the Four Corners Commission to pay

Clinton Pattea  
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for the promotional brochure your Commission is preparing on behalf of all the tribes in the State and that the Commission may help coordinate the negotiation of agreements between Indian tribes and other governmental entities. In connection with such agreements, the requirements of A.R.S. § 11-951, et seq., must be observed.

I realize this memo reaches the conclusion that the powers of the Commission are not clearly limited and therefore it is not particularly helpful as a guide to future action. I suggest that any major undertaking by the commission be reviewed first by this office for assurance that it falls within those areas where the Commission may properly exercise its powers. If you have any questions or comments please call me.

DR/rr



*Section 6 # 17*

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1645 WEST JEFFERSON • PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

MEMORANDUM

TO: Tribal Leaders, Commissioners,  
Smokeshop Operators and Others

May 17, 1984

FROM: Clinton M. Pattea, Executive Secretary

*Clinton M. Pattea*

SUBJECT: House Bill 2406 Omnibus Tax Measure

We are enclosing a copy of our letter to Mr. J. Elliott Hibbs, Director, Arizona Department of Revenue for your information.

In response to the numerous telephone inquiries as to the affects of House Bill 2406 on the smokeshops, we contacted our Attorney General representative Mr. David Rich and was advised that the proper procedure would be to direct a letter to Mr. Hibbs who in turn may request a legal opinion from the Attorney General.

The Commission is hopeful that an informal meeting can be arranged wherein questions can be addressed and perhaps resolutions worked out without costly litigation.

Our office will keep you informed as to progress made relative to this matter.

CMP/dd

Encl. Mr. Hibbs Letter

ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1645 WEST JEFFERSON • PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

May 17, 1984

Mr. J. Elliott Hibbs, Director  
Arizona Department of Revenue  
Capitol Building - West Wing  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Dear Mr. Hibbs:

It has been brought to our attention by various smokeshop owners on Arizona Indian reservations that distributors of cigarettes will no longer be making deliveries to on-reservation outlets, effective immediately. As we understand it, this came about as a result of legislation recently passed under House Bill 2406 and your office notifying distributors regarding the refunding of taxes on cigarettes sold to Indian retailers.

In the capacity of liaison between State government agencies and the Indian people, we would like to ask: If there are Revenue Department procedures or guidelines on how Indians can be refunded for taxed cigarettes sold to them in Indian country; if you would consider phasing in this legislative mandate considering the hardship that will surely result on smokeshop retailers; how this law will be enforced against Indian retailers or distributors not licensed by the State of Arizona; how you intend to respond to the intricate web of legal questions involved under ARS 42-1212, particularly with regard to the issue of pre-emption in this area claimed by representatives of the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Community in legislative hearings.

Now that the issue of taxation on cigarettes sold on Indian reservations is no longer a political one and may soon become a matter of litigation, perhaps your office in the spirit of cooperation may want to hear what the Indian tribes and interested parties have to say about how your actions in carrying out provisions of ARS 42-1212 is affecting them. Towards such an endeavor, our agency would be more than willing to assist in organizing a meeting between representatives of your Department and Indians affected



Mr. J. Elliott Hibbs, Director

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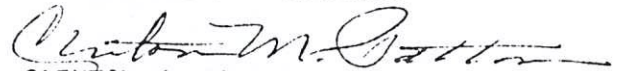
May 17, 1984

by H.B. 2406. We believe that such a move would be advantageous to all concerned and conceivably could include discussion on the possibility of intergovernmental agreements with Arizona Indian tribes in order to assuage litigation by the Indians.

Your reply at your earliest convenience to the problems raised in this letter would be appreciated.

Respectfully,

ELLIOTT BOOTH - CHAIRMAN



CLINTON M. PATTEA,  
Executive Secretary

CMP:TM/dd

*Signed - usame  
Law 5-6-84.*

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7. Class seven: The director shall annually determine percentages equal to the ratios which:

(a) The total assessed valuation for secondary tax purposes of all property in classes 1, 2 and 3 bears to the total full cash value of such property and such ratio shall be used for secondary tax purposes as required by federal law.

(b) The total assessed valuation of all property for primary tax purposes in classes 1, 2 and 3 bears to the total limited valuation used for primary tax purposes of such property and such ratio shall be used for primary tax purposes as required by federal law.

8. Class eight: Five per cent of its full cash value.

9. Class nine: A percentage of its full cash value equal to one-half of the percentage determined pursuant to paragraph 7 of this subsection.

C. The valuation determined for producing oil, gas and geothermal resource interests valued under the provisions of section 42-124 and sections 42-227.01 through 42-227.04 shall be the assessed valuation for such property.

D. Upon preparation of the rolls, the assessor shall apply the appropriate percentage to the full cash value and limited property value of all property so that the assessed valuation will be shown.

E. If a parcel of property has more than one percentage applied to its full cash value due to multiple uses pursuant to this section, the percentages shall be applied to the limited property value of the parcel in the same proportion and in the same manner as they were applied to the full cash value of the parcel.

Sec. 5. Section 42-1212, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

→ 42-1212. Purchase by distributor of unstamped cigarettes from without state; report required; violation; classification

A. Every distributor who purchases or acquires cigarettes on which a tax is imposed by the provisions of this article from any person not doing business in this state, and on which stamps evidencing the payment of the tax have not been affixed, shall, within forty-eight hours after receipt thereof, cause to be affixed stamps in the amount of the tax imposed by this article on all such cigarettes in his possession.

B. A DISTRIBUTOR MAY NOT SELL CIGARETTES WHICH HAVE TAX STAMPS AFFIXED UNLESS THE TAX EVIDENCED BY THE STAMPS IS ACTUALLY PAID. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL NOT REFUND ANY AMOUNT OF SUCH TAX ON THE GROUNDS THAT THE STAMPS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE AFFIXED TO THE CIGARETTES.

C. Any distributor who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a class 1 misdemeanor. If a distributor is convicted of a second violation of this section, his license shall be revoked by the department.

Sec. 6. Section 42-1314, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:



ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SPONSORED MEETING SUMMATION OF  
OCTOBER 12, 1979

The Commission sponsored a meeting on October 12, 1979, to bring together tribal leaders and other officials to discuss a recent Attorney General's Opinion #179-175 relative to motor vehicle registration and gross weight fees - charging Indian-tribal-owned motor vehicles.

The meeting was held in the Commerce Building, Room 200, Phoenix, with the following discussion participants present: Ms. Leona Kakar (Commission Chairperson); Mr. Wilbert Carlyle (Chairman, Ak-Chin Reservation); Ms. Phyllis Lockhart (MVD Supervisor, Apache County Assessor's Office); Mr. Philip Thorneycroft (Ass't. Director, MVD, Arizona Department of Transportation); Mr. Ian MacPherson (Attorney General's Office); Mr. Norman Vincent, Sr. (Ak-Chin Council Member); Ms. Alberta Tippeconnic (Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona); Mr. Dabney Altaffer (Attorney, Ak-Chin and Papago Reservations); Commission Executive Secretary Clinton Pattea and Diane Dankerl, Commission Administrative Assistant.

Chairperson Kakar welcomed those in attendance and turned the discussion over to Mr. Wilbert Carlyle, who had requested the meeting.

Mr. Carlyle said that it had been brought to his attention at various Indian meetings that one tribe had been requested to turn in their local government vehicle plates as they were no longer eligible for them according to an Arizona Attorney General's Opinion.

As background, Mr. MacPherson explained that in March, 1969 Opinion #69-11 was issued by Attorney General Nelson exempting Indians, living on the Reservations, from payment of in-lieu taxes whether the vehicle was driven on or off-reservation.

In December 1975, a letter was written to the Navajo County Attorney relative to whether or not the Teesto Chapter of the Navajo Nation could be considered exempt the same as the Navajo Tribe from payment of applicable registration fees. Opinion #75-392 states in conclusion: "We must, therefore, answer the question of whether or not the Teesto Chapter falls within any of the specifically enumerated categories of vehicles which are exempt from payment of registration fees. As stated, the law is clear...It is therefore, the opinion of this office that those persons applying for registration of vehicles owned by the Teesto Chapter of the Navajo Nation must pay to the Arizona Department of Transportation, Motor Vehicle Dept. the registration fees prescribed by statute and that the Chapter is not exempt from the payment under provisions of ARS 28-317."

In July 1979, Opinion #179-175 was issued in a letter to Mr. Philip Thorneycroft, wherein it stated: "...It is our opinion that tribe-owned vehicles are subject to Arizona registration and fee requirements only if they are to be driven on Arizona roads located outside the physical boundaries of the reservation."



Mr. MacPherson went further to explain that the tribes are not included in ARS 28-317A: "...Registration fees need not be paid for a vehicle owned by a foreign government, a counsel, or other official representative thereof, by the United States or by a state political subdivision thereof..." Therefore, it is apparent that it was not legislative intent that the tribes be exempted.

Mr. Tuley, stated that in Navajo County, the Indians sign a document relative to their living on the reservation and if they move off reservation, they then pay applicable fees. If the vehicle stays on reservation, they are not assessed but if they move off, they are.

Mr. Altaffer explained that several tribes are considering their own registration ordinance/code. However, as long as something can be worked out for the tribes to continue using local government plates, until perhaps a legislative amendment to ARS 28-317A could be obtained, would stop the tribes from implementing such ordinances which would really confuse the issue.

Mr. MacPherson mentioned the Colville Indians' case where they enacted their own cigarette tax code. This was imposed on non-Indians, thereby preempting the Washington State taxes. The State of Washington objected. Three judges ruled that the State Tax was preempted in said case.

Mr. Altaffer said that without going into technical issues, there was a problem relative to gross weight similar to Red Lake Chippewa Indians v. State of Minnesota.

Mr. Altaffer went on to say that this opinion may create problems relative to Ak-Chin and the Town of Maricopa cross deputizing, etc.

Mr. MacPherson said that he recognized the problems that the Opinion might cause, however, when the Opinion was written, all this other information was not known.

Mr. MacPherson also explained that the Attorney General's Office does not make laws, they merely interpret the laws.

Chairperson Kakar asked if the tribes could be considered a state political subdivision or a foreign government within ARS 28-317A.

Mr. MacPherson said no and in his opinion, it would be more applicable to have "tribal governments and tribal individuals" added to ARS 28-317A rather than being classified as a political subdivision of the State or a foreign government due to many complex ramifications that could then become applicable that would outweigh the benefits derived.

He went on to say, that in the McClanahan case, Justice Marshall said tribes are not states or foreign governments and defined tribes as domestic, dependent and sovereign.

Mr. Carlyle took exception with the word dependent as Ak-Chin is self-supporting.

Mr. Thorneycroft pointed out that the Opinion was sent to the County Assessors and that he could not tell them how to administer their counties.



He went on to explain that the laws relative to motor vehicle registrations have not been up-dated or changed in years. Mr. Thornycroft then pointed out that he did not send letters to the tribes requesting the return of local (municipal) plates as that would be the responsibility of the County Assessors. He said in closing, that the County Assessors and he were trying to find ways of easing into this, rather than making drastic changes now and have them negated later.

Following a general discussion, it was a consensus that the tribes need to discuss this Opinion in depth as to how it affects their particular situation prior to any action being taken to find someone to sponsor legislation to amend ARS 28-317A.

It was suggested that perhaps the Senate and/or House Transportations Committees might be asked to introduce a committee bill to amend ARS 28-317A to include "Tribal governments and tribal individuals."

Ms. Lockhart said that she has sent out letters to the Navajos indicating that when registering a new vehicle, applicable registration fees would be charged in compliance with the Opinion.

Mr. Tuley pointed out that Ft. Apache has always paid all applicable registration fees for their tribal plates at least in Navajo County. They have never had local government plates.

Mr. Pattea stated that a tribe went to register a school bus and was told they had to pay a fee for commercial non-profit plates.

Mr. Altaffer quoted ARS 28-207C, "Motor vehicles owned and operated by non-profit schools, recognized as being tax exempt by the federal government, and used exclusively for the transportation of pupils in connection with the school curriculum are exempt from the weight fee provided by ARS 28-206."

Mr. Tuley indicated that the County Assessors are meeting soon and that this Opinion would probably be discussed.

Chairperson Kakar asked if Mr. Tuley would send a copy of the meeting minutes relating to Opinion 179-175.

Mr. MacPherson stated that for information, in the Herbert Decision of March 1979, it was decided that state law enforcement laws are applicable on an Indian reservation when dealing with non-Indians.

It was a consensus that all parties involved in Opinion 179-175 must work cooperatively together in finding a workable solution.

Chairperson Kakar and Mr. Carlyle thanked everyone for attending.

CMP:DD/ras  
October 16, 1979

RESOLUTION OF THE ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS RECOMMENDING THE HIRING OF INDIAN COUNSELORS AT SECONDARY AND COLLEGE LEVELS AT INSTITUTIONS WITH SUBSTANTIAL INDIAN ENROLLMENTS

WHEREAS:

- 1. Many State Supported Public Schools and Colleges, including Junior Colleges, have substantial Indian enrollment,
- 2. The Indian Tribes of Arizona have recognized the social and economic benefits of education for their people,
- 3. The Indian Tribal Leaders have expressed their desires to improve the economic well-being of their reservations, through training and educational opportunities;
- 4. It is essential, therefore, that Indian students enrolled at secondary and college levels be given the necessary assistance in order that they can successfully complete their education and training.

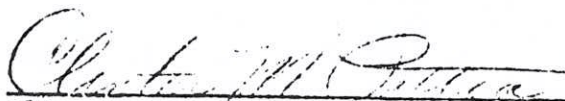
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

- 1. The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs hereby recommends to the Governor that State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Presidents of various colleges and universities provide in their budgets for Indian Counselors at secondary and college levels with substantial Indian enrollment, and
- 2. Substantial Indian enrollment would apply to schools with 25 or more of the total enrollment being Indians from federally recognized tribes, and
- 3. These counselors be appropriately funded to adequately counsel Indian students and to encourage them to complete their educational careers, and
- 4. The office of the Indian counselor coordinated closely with Financial Aid Offices and other counseling offices as well as with the Indian Tribes to ensure full assistance is being provided to Indian students.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that this Resolution was presented and approved at a duly called meeting of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs where a quorum was present on this 14th day of December, 1973.

West Anderson, Chairman

  
 Clinton M. Pattee, Executive Secretary



Question 6 # N

Phoenix Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1962

## COUPLE WILL TEACH ISOLATED TRIBE

# House Must First Be Lowered Into Canyon Before School Starts

Plans to assign a couple trained at adult education and community planning work to the isolated Havasupai tribe have been announced by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

But because there is no suitable house for the husband-and-wife team there at the bottom of the Grand Canyon where the Havasupais live, the bureau will first have to build one, probably after lowering its major components by helicopter into the canyon.

THE INDIAN bureau's plans to help the Havasupais were announced by Harry L. Stevens, assistant area director here, on the heels of an Arizona Commission on Indian Affairs decision to do what it could to get the Havasupais a grade school to replace the bureau school closed in 1953.

While the commission seeks a school to accommodate children through age 12, Stevens said the Bureau of Indian Affairs is interested in letting the public school district in which the reservation lies put in a school open to all children age 15 and younger.

Havasupai children have been

attending the BIA boarding school at Fort Apache since the bureau closed its own school as uneconomic.

Attendance at the six-grade school had dropped to 11 during the 1955 school year, and enrollment showed promise of being no more than five to seven during the next school year.

CHARLES F. GRITZNER, executive secretary of the Arizona Commission on Indian Affairs, said the commission acted in the school matter Friday after Earl Paya, the tribe's chairman, and Juan Synella, vice chairman, submitted a tribal resolution calling for help in getting a day school re-established by next September.

In its resolution, the tribe asserted that at least 22 families with 43 children between five and 12 years old desire the school to accommodate children in grades 1 through 4.

However, it is the understanding of Stevens that, when the parents were last surveyed by the bureau in 1960 or last year, quite a number of them were glad to have their children educated elsewhere.

Gritzner said the commission will start the ball rolling by contacting different state departments and federal agencies.

THE HAVASUPAI request for a replacement day school received renewed impetus last July when two Arizona State University professors, Dr. Bruce S. Meador and Dr. Robert A. Roessel, published a report in which they recommended that the Indian Bureau reopen the school despite a long list of disadvantages.

Stevens said the couple to be assigned to the tribe will help the Indians with the economic and community problems and provide education for the adults.

Stevens and Roy Anderson of Phoenix, the bureau's area plant management officer, recently discussed the proposed bureau program with the tribe in an on-the-spot study of facilities.

The original Liberty Bell was ordered from England in 1751 to hang in the Pennsylvania State House, now known as Independence Hall.



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEC 6 1962

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Education  
9748-62

*J. C. ... N*

Hon. John J. Rhodes  
House of Representatives  
Washington 25, D. C.

DEC - 5 1962

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

We appreciate your interest in the request of the Havasupai Tribal Council for a day school at Supai, and which was referred to us and to members of Congress by letter of October 2 from Mr. Paul Jones, Chairman, Arizona Commission on Indian Affairs. The recent impetus for reopening the school at Supai followed a survey conducted by personnel of the Arizona State University. The results of the survey are encouraging as there now may be a sufficient stable local population to support the maintenance of a local school.

As you know, we have not had a representative in the canyon for several years. As a first step toward establishing better communication with the Havasupai people, we have authorized the establishment of two adult education positions this year consisting of a man and wife team. They will study the migration pattern in connection with their adult program activities and by next summer we believe we will have sufficient data on which to base a decision about reopening the local school. You are aware, of course, that we did not close the school until the average daily attendance of children dropped below 12 required for the operation of a Bureau school.

Be assured of our effort to keep in close touch with the Havasupai situation. Enclosed is a copy of our letter to Mr. Paul Jones for your information and files.

Sincerely yours,

~~Assistant~~ Commissioner

Enclosure



MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE  
ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1. STATEMENT OF ISSUE: State-Tribal Relationships (a) affected by numerous court decisions ranging from tribal water, hunting and fishing rights to legislation and regulation of bingo. (b) Federal policies strongly upholding tribal self-government and jurisdiction and the need for negotiations to alleviate the problems.
  
2. BACKGROUND: Within the past two years, the U. S. Supreme Court handed down several significant decisions favoring Indian tribes with respect to state autonomy. For example, the high court rules on June 13, 1983 that New Mexico may not apply its hunting and fishing laws to non-Indians on an Indian reservation, which decision would also apply to Arizona Indian tribes. More recently, non-Indian business owners failed in their attempt to overturn the Quinalt Tribe's proposal to impose a business license fee and tax a business located within the reservation when the Supreme Court during the last week in May, refused to review this case decided by the U. S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals. Presently, Congress is considering legislation regulating bingo games on Indian lands. On July 1, 1983, the U. S. Supreme Court held that the State of California may prevent a BIA-licensed Indian trader from selling liquor on an Indian reservation. And last month, the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Navajo Tribe does not need Interior Secretary approval to tax mining companies holding leases on reservation lands. The question arising out of such decisions on policies initiated by the Reagan Administration is, how can the State and tribes work cooperatively in facilitating the wide implications of these court rulings for the benefit of all Arizona citizens?
  
3. FISCAL IMPACT: The potential for negotiating State-Tribal problems in a neighborly fashion between the parties concerned, far outweighs the threat of litigation which unquestionably, would stretch into years, result in taxpayers financing the excessive costs of litigation, cause distrust and misunderstanding and divide segments of the State's populace.
  
4. SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT: The impact on social, environmental and economic considerations would hardly be noticeable at first but would continue toward positive trends as projected in negotiations between the Papago Tribe, City of Tucson, State of Arizona and the Secretary of Interior to settle water rights in the Tucson area. The types of cases at issue are ones that would not cause undue social, environmental and economic hardship among the interests involved except perhaps for land and water rights issues in the distant future.
  
5. AVAILABLE OPTIONS: (a) Develop and articulate a statewide Indian policy statement consonant with federal policies and tribal goals. Through the Commission of Indian Affairs acting in the capacity of liaison, policy formulation can evolve with the input of both tribal and state officials; (b) encourage representatives of both the legislative and executive branches of office to involve the Indian tribes as much as possible in negotiations on the drafting of legislation which may affect Indian tribes directly or indirectly or when state agency regulations are being prepared; the utilization of the

MAJOR ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (Continued)

Indian Affairs Agency would be most effective in generating and facilitating tribal involvement for such purposes; (c) provide regular seminars for state agency officials on important aspects of federal Indian law, tribal culture and history. The advantage to developing an Indian policy statement, creating closer links with the tribes and educating state officials is that such relationships inevitably lead to mutual understanding and respect among all concerned. The disadvantage in carrying out these recommendations is that such efforts often become perpetual political problems with no immediate solutions in sight.

6. RECOMMENDATION: In addressing these issues, the most feasible option of the three available would be that of developing an Indian policy statement involving Indian tribes and state officials. This option would be the most cost-effective to the state since only the present Commission staff would be employed to assist in stimulating tribal interest in such a joint venture.

TM/CMP/dd  
July 16, 1984



## ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS



1645 WEST JEFFERSON • PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

January 3, 1985

Mr. Douglas R. Norton, Auditor General  
 Office of the Auditor General  
 111 W. Monroe, Suite 600  
 Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Reference: Preliminary Report Draft of  
 Performance Audit of the  
 Commission of Indian Affairs

Dear Mr. Norton:

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs has unanimously requested that we have made available to the Commission the documentation and/or background material collected by your office which purports to support the conclusions set forth in the draft report. At its meeting January 3, 1985, the Commission informally contacted your staff and requested this back-up data, which we understood would be made available. However, the only information informally furnished has been very general in nature.

Since your report concludes that the Commission be terminated as a structure of Arizona government, we believe it is critical that you document what support, if any, has been developed for this recommendation. This Commission has been requested to respond to the draft report with less than a month of time to study it and without any real evidence supporting the conclusions to do away with the Commission. This is obviously unfair. The Commission is very willing to work with the Legislature in order to improve its efficiency, but the conclusion to terminate the current structure is unacceptable, and, we believe, unsupported by appropriate evidence.

If you have any specific proof supportive of this drastic recommendation, the Commission now respectfully demands production of same.

Very truly yours,  
*Elliott L. Booth*  
 ELLIOTT BOOTH, Chairman  
*David Ramirez*  
 DAVID RAMIREZ, Vice-Chairman

EB:PR/ras



1985-86

PROGRAM INFORMATION

Agency ARIZONA COMMISSION OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Program OVER-ALL

Program Director Clinton M. Pattea

Title Executive Secretary

Phone 255-3123

(NOTE: Program Description is per Arizona Revised Statute)

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION: The Commission considers and studies conditions among Indians and confers with officials of local, state and federal agencies in order to secure cooperation between federal, state and local governmental entities in the promotion of the welfare of the Indian people.

The Commission may apply for, accept, receive and expend public and private gifts or grants of money or property upon such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the donor and for any purpose provided for by this article. The Commission may also initiate or assist programs on a reservation only upon the request or with the approval of the tribal council for such reservation.

(NOTE: Program Goals may be changed)

PROGRAM GOALS: Assist tribes in attaining and achieving social and economic objectives. Promote understanding and working relationships between tribal and other governmental entities. Ascertain the impact of various legislation and other matters affecting the tribes in the State of Arizona and determine the consensus of tribal opinion and present those opinions.

(NOTE: Program Plans may be changed)

PROGRAM PLANS: To accumulate, compile, assemble and disseminate information in order to create better understanding among state and tribal governmental representatives. 2) Publish and distribute the Annual Report containing the special profile feature on an Indian reservation; Tribal Directory; Indian Town Hall Report; Capitol Drumbeat Newsletter and/or news briefs and various other reports as deemed necessary. 3) To initiate and assist programs on Indian reservations by providing technical assistance. 4) Monitoring Indian-related state and federal legislation in the interest of improving communications. 5) Work with the State Department of Tourism in updating and disseminating the brochure "Arizona Reservations In Brevity". 6) Continue to provide technical assistance to tribes, state, federal and Indian organizations in the way of research, data compilation, sponsoring meetings, etc. 7) Accept speaking engagements to inform service clubs, high school and higher education students and organizations as to Native American culture and lore. 8) Assist Auditor General in Sunset Review Audit. 9) Serve on Committee for DES reviewing tribal proposals for Cottage Industries. 10) Assist DES by chairing activities/events committee relative to Native American Recognition Week. 11) Serve on DES Indian Advisory Council Committee. 12) Exchange information with other State Indian Affairs Commissions. 13) Exchange information with other State Indian Affairs Commissions.

PROGRAM RESULTS: 1) Published and disseminated the much-demanded Tribal Directory, Annual Report, news briefs; Arizona Reservations In Brevity Brochure and other information as needed. 2) Assisted Indian legislators in obtaining and researching data. 3) Provided technical assistance to OEPAD in updating the "Directory Of State Assistance To Indian Reservations." 4) Assisted Arizona Academy. 5) Researched data and responded to inquiries for Governor Babbitt. 6) Jointly sponsored a series of seminars on "Developing Tourism On Arizona's Indian Reservations" with the Travel & Tourism Studies Program at ASU and the Arizona Dept. of Tourism. 7) Drafted bylaws for the Gila River Early Childhood Parent Policy Council. 8) Worked with



PROGRAM INFORMATION CONTINUED

the Federal Emergency Management Administration Agency in setting up temporary offices in Phoenix following the flooding by contacting the Phoenix Indian Center's job bank and getting Indian people jobs. 9) Sponsored the Commission's 10th Indian Town Hall, "Communications: Overcoming Barriers & Limitations." Town Hall hosted by the Gila River Indian Community (Report being drafted) 10) Updated the "Arizona Reservations In Brevity" brochure" and disseminated upon request. 11) Assist Navajo Tribe in the passage of H-B. 2184 allowing religious services by Indian Medicinemen for Native Americans within the State's correctional facilities. 12) Worked with the Navajo Legislative Department and other tribes in the collection and dissemination of legislation affecting the tribes either directly/indirectly. Acquiring tribal opinions on various areas of concern. 13) Assisted and exchanged information on various matters with other state Indian affairs commissions. 14) Served on various committees for state departments. 15) Responded to thousands of telephone inquiries relative to the area of Indian affairs as well as answered correspondence.

CMP/dd  
07/11/84



**SALT RIVER RESERVATION**

(15 miles northeast of Phoenix adjacent to the City of Scottsdale on the east in Maricopa County) Attractions are the Salt River which provides tubing, camping and picnicking. The Tribe is noted for Basketry and Pottery.

Salt River Pima-Maricopa Tribal Council  
Rt. 1, Box 216  
Scottsdale, Arizona 85256  
Telephone (602) 941-7277

**SAN CARLOS RESERVATION**

(115 miles northeast of Phoenix in Gila and Graham Counties) Attractions are the San Carlos Lake which provides fishing, camping and hunting. They mine and manufacture Peridot Jewelry and Jojoba Bean Oil; Ceremonials, Rodeo and Fair. The Tribe is noted for Basketry, Beadwork and Peridot Jewelry.

San Carlos Apache Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 0  
San Carlos, Arizona 85550  
Telephone (602) 475-2361

**TONTO-APACHE RESERVATION**

(94 miles northeast of Phoenix in Gila County) Attractions are hiking and picnicking in the beautiful scenic area. The Tribe is noted for Basketry and Beadwork.

Tonto-Apache Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 1440  
Payson, Arizona 85541  
Telephone (602) 474-5000

**YAVAPAI-PRESCOTT RESERVATION**

(103 miles northwest of Phoenix in Yavapai County) Attractions are picnicking and hiking in the beautiful scenic area. The Tribe is noted for Basketry.

Yavapai-Prescott Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 348  
Prescott, Arizona 86302  
Telephone (602) 445-8790

**NOTE:** Detailed information may be obtained by contacting the tribes directly; the Arizona Office of Tourism or the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs. Tribal permits are required prior to hunting, fishing or camping on an Indian reservation.

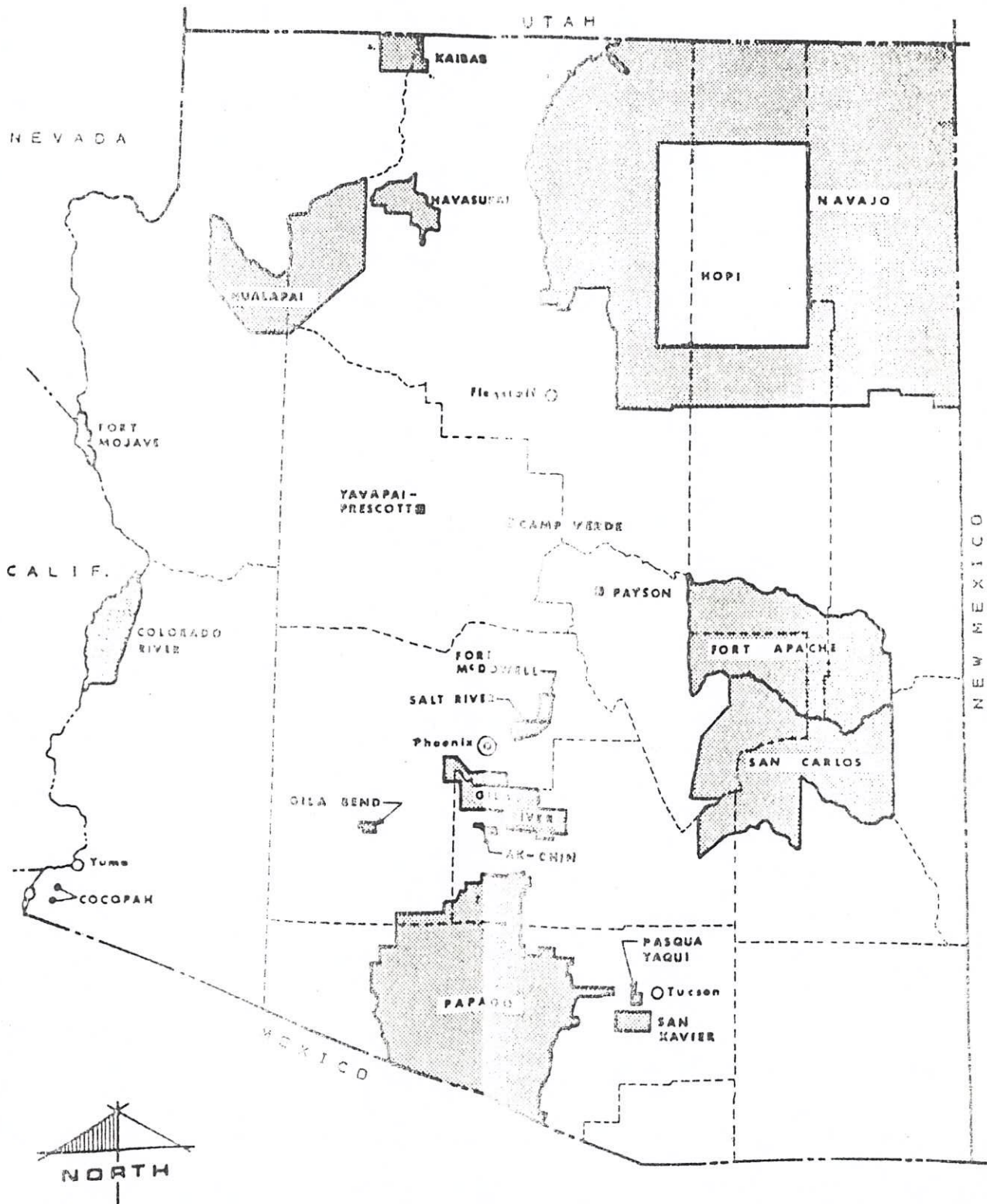
**ARIZONA OFFICE OF TOURISM**  
1480 East Bethany Home Road  
Phoenix, Arizona 85014  
(602) 255-3618

**ARIZONA COMMISSION  
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS**  
1645 W. Jefferson  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
(602) 255-3123

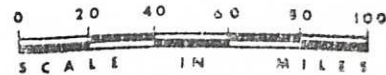
**ARIZONA  
INDIAN  
RESERVATION  
IN BRIEF**







ARIZONA INDIAN RESERVATIONS MAP



ARIZONA  
INDIAN  
RESERVATIONS  
MAP





The Reservation borders Arizona and California; Tribal Headquarters are located in California)

Quechan Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 1352  
Yuma, Arizona 85364  
Telephone (619) 572-0213

### **GILA RIVER RESERVATION**

(40 miles south of Phoenix in Maricopa and Pinal Counties) Attractions are the Gila River Arts and Crafts Center, Gila Heritage Village & Museum, Firebird Lake & Water Sports Marina, Mul-Cha-Tha "The Gathering of the People", Rodeo and Miss Gila River Pageant (April) and the St. John's Mission Fair (March). The Tribe is noted for Pima Basketry and Maricopa Pottery and is the homeland of the Pimas and Maricopas.

Gila River Indian Community  
P.O. Box 97  
Sacaton, Arizona 85247  
Telephone (602) 963-4323/562-3311

### **HAVASUPAI RESERVATION**

(310 miles northwest of Phoenix in Coconino County) The People of the "Blue-Green Waters" are located at the bottom of Havasupai Canyon, a tributary of the Grand Canyon. To reach Supai you must take an 8 mile trail from Hilltop to Supai either by pack mules or hiking. Campgrounds are limited. Beautiful scenic areas. In August is the Annual Peach Festival. The Tribe is noted for Basketry and Beadwork.

Havasupai Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 10  
Supai, Arizona 86435  
Telephone (602) 448-2961/448-2731

### **HOPI RESERVATION**

(250 miles northeast of Phoenix in Coconino and Navajo Counties) Attractions include the Cultural Center and Ceremonials are held throughout the year (Snake Dances are now open to general public). The Tribe is noted for Basketry, Plaques, Kachina Dolls, Silver Crafts and Pottery making.

Hopi Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 123  
Kyakotsmovi, Arizona 86039  
Telephone (602) 734-2441

### **HUALAPAI RESERVATION**

(252 miles northwest of Phoenix in Coconino, Yavapai and Mohave Counties) The westerly 100 miles of the Grand Canyon are included within the boundaries. Attractions are camping, hiking, hunting, fishing and one and two-day White-Water Colorado River Trips. The Tribe is noted for Basketry and manufacturing of Dolls.

Hualapai Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 168  
Peach Springs, Arizona 86434  
Telephone (602) 769-2216

### **KAIBAB-PAIUTE RESERVATION**

(350 miles north of Phoenix in Mohave County) Attractions are "Pipe Springs National Monument" a Fort built in 1870, the Kaibab-Paiute Camper & Trailer Park consisting of a Museum, Store and Laundromat and campsites with 48 complete hook-ups. The Tribe is noted for coiled, shallow Baskets known as "Wedding Baskets."

Kaibab-Paiute Tribal Council  
Tribal Affairs Bldg., Pipe Springs Rt.  
Fredonia, Arizona 86022  
Telephone (602) 643-7245

### **NAVAJO RESERVATION**

(260 miles northeast of Phoenix in Apache, Coconino and Navajo Counties) There are many attractions such as Monument Valley, Canyon de Chelly, Little Colorado River Gorge, Grand Falls, Rainbow Bridge, Betatakin and Window Rock, these are the "Seven Wonders of the Navajo Nation." There is also the famous Four Corners, the only place in the United States where four states, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado come together at one point. They have Ceremonials, 3-Day Rodeo & Fair, Arts & Crafts Shops, camping, hunting, fishing and hiking. The Tribe is noted for Blanket and Tapestry Weaving, Silver Crafts and some Basketry.

Cultural Resources Dept.  
Visitor Services  
PO Box 308  
Window Rock, AZ 86515  
Telephone: (602) 871-4941

### **PAPAGO RESERVATION**

(136 miles south of Phoenix in Maricopa, Pinal and Pima Counties) Attractions include Kitt Peak National Observatory, Rodeo & Fair, Papago Village Solar Power Project at Schuchuli the World's 1st totally electric village, Ventana Cave, Forteleza Ruins, Mission San Xavier Del Bac known as the "White Dove of the Desert." The Tribe is noted for Basketry and Pottery.

Papago Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 837  
Sells, Arizona 85634  
Telephone (602) 383-2221

### **PASCUA-YAQUI RESERVATION**

(135 miles southwest of Phoenix in Pima County) The main attractions are the Easter Ceremonial and the September Recognition Ceremonial. Tribal enterprises include a landscape nursery, charcoal packing center and bingo operation. Spring 1983 should see completion of Community Center. Business development is an important tribal activity. The Tribe is noted for Deer Dance Statues and Cultural Paintings done by the Children.

Pascua-Yaqui Tribal Council  
7474 S. Camino de Oeste  
Tucson, Arizona 85746  
Telephone (602) 883-2838

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Fourteen actual Indian tribes, representing nearly 160,000 people, are found within Arizona. Although distinct tribes with unique characteristics, all are proudly united by their Indian heritage. Twenty reservations, covering more than 19 million acres, tell the story of the Indian people—a people and culture that has withstood the trials of time and shaped American history. It is an honorable and spirited story, woven into tapestries and baskets and sculptured in jewelry, pottery and beadwork. It is a story brought alive in Indian rodeos, ceremonies and festivals.

Following is information on Arizona's Indian reservations, including locations, attractions, and addresses and phone numbers for obtaining further information. Although brief, we hope this brochure will enhance your visit as you explore Arizona's Indian reservations.

#### **AK-CHIN RESERVATION**

(56 miles south of Phoenix in Pinal county) There are several attractions such as the St. Francis Church Feast (Oct. 4) and the Tribal Election held in conjunction with a Barbecue sponsored by the Tribe (2nd Saturday in January). Their tribally-owned farming enterprise is very successful. The Tribe is noted for Basketry.

Ak-Chin Indian Community  
Rt. 2, Box 27  
Maricopa, Arizona 85239  
Telephone (602) 568-2227

#### **CAMP VERDE RESERVATION**

(94 miles north of Phoenix in Yavapai County) Several attractions are noted such as Indian Ruins, Yavapai-Apache Information Center (just off Black Canyon Freeway) houses a Tribal Museum and Arts & Crafts. Other attractions include Montezuma Castle National Monument, Montezuma Well, hunting, hiking and fishing. The Tribe is noted for Basketry.

Yavapai-Apache Indian Community  
P.O. Box 1188  
Camp Verde, Arizona 86322  
Telephone (602) 567-3649

#### **COCOPAH EAST & WEST RESERVATIONS**

(211 miles southwest of Phoenix and 12 miles southwest of Yuma in Yuma County) A special attraction is the Heritage Art Museum with displays of cultural art including beadwork, traditional farming tools, hunting, recreational equipment and mannequins in native dress. Tribal tourism and recreational enterprises are being planned including an adult RV park. The Tribe is noted for Beadwork.

Cocopah Tribal Council  
Bin "G"  
Somerton, Arizona 85350  
Telephone (602) 627-2102

#### **COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION**

(189 miles west of Phoenix in Yuma County) Attractions include approximately 100 miles of river frontage on both sides of Arizona and California, Lake Moovala is the home of famous speed boat races, All-Indian Rodeo, Indian Day Celebration, Arts & Crafts Center and Museum, hunting (dove and quail), fishing, picnicking and water sports. The Tribe is noted for Basketry, Beadwork and Indian Motif Wall Clocks.

Colorado River Indian Tribes  
Rt. 1, Box 23-B  
Parker, Arizona 85344  
Telephone (602) 669-9211

#### **FORT APACHE RESERVATION**

(194 miles northeast of Phoenix in Apache, Gila and Navajo Counties) There are numerous attractions such as the tribally-owned and operated Apache Sunrise Resort, Annual Rodeo & Fair (Labor Day Weekend), Ceremonials, camping, fishing, skiing, horseback riding and hiking. The Tribe is noted for Basketry "Burden Baskets" and Beadwork.

White Mountain Apache Tribe  
P.O. Box 700  
Whiteriver, Arizona 85941  
Telephone (602) 338-4346

#### **FORT MCDOWELL RESERVATION**

(36 miles northeast of Phoenix in Maricopa County) Attractions include camping, fishing and inner tubing. The Tribe manufactures Jojoba Bean Oil for retail. Note for Basketry.

Mohave -Apache Tribal Council  
P.O. Box 17779  
Fountain Hills, Arizona 85268  
Telephone (602) 990-0995

#### **FORT MOJAVE RESERVATION**

(236 miles northwest of Phoenix in Mohave County) Attractions include fishing, hunting (dove and quail) picnicking, camping and water sports. A tribal enterprise is the Smoke Shop. The Tribe is noted for Basketry and Beadwork. (Note: The Reservation borders Arizona, Nevada and California; Tribal Headquarters are located in California.)

Fort Mojave Tribal Council  
500 Merriman Avenue  
Needles, California 92363  
Telephone (619) 323-4591

#### **FORT YUMA RESERVATION**

(185 miles southwest of Phoenix in Yuma County) Attractions include the Colorado River, fishing, picnicking and water sports plus camping facilities. The Tribe is noted for Beadwork and other Artifacts. (Note: