



2004-2005 Annual Report



Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs
www.indianaffairs.state.az.us

Greetings!

The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs (ACIA) has enjoyed another successful year in its mission of meeting the ever changing concerns and issues that face our Native American population here in our great state of Arizona. We have been working hand in hand with Governor Janet Napolitano, who in turn is upholding her commitment to work more closely with Arizona tribes.

Tribal communities still face many challenges. Some of these issues include the AIMS test, homeland security, juvenile detention issues and drug use (for example, methamphetamines) which affect both young and old in our communities. The Commission will continue to assist and support tribes in addressing these issues.

As Arizona's liaison to the 22 Indian Nations and Tribes, ACIA will continue to strengthen the Governor's agenda of continuing to build stronger relations between the tribes and the State of Arizona.

We continue to face our own challenge of funding; however, thanks to our persistence in educating the community at large about the vital role the Commission plays in facilitating intergovernmental relations, along with building and maintaining the support of the Governor and the Arizona State Legislature, we will continue to take a proactive stance in our approach to these challenges.

On behalf of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs Board, I would like to commend our staff for their commitment and dedication for all the work they have been doing to accomplish all of the goals and objectives that have been set forth this past year. Thank you for your ongoing support!

I again look forward to another year of building partnerships between our sovereign governments, and hope that this report will give you a picture of the many activities that ACIA engages in to 'enhance communication and intergovernmental relations with Arizona's 22 Indian Tribes/Nations.'

Paul Nosie, Jr.
ACIA Board Chairman



ACIA Board:

Paul Nosie, Jr., Chairman
San Carlos Apache Tribe

Marilyn Masayesva, Vice-Chair
Hopi Tribe

Eric Sexton, Secretary
Non-Indian Member

Elliott Booth
Colorado River Indian Tribes

Johnny Endfield
White Mountain Apache Tribe

Lucinda Hughes-Juan
Tohono O'odham Nation

Cora Maxx-Phillips
Navajo Nation

Alberto Olivas
Non-Indian Member

Ex-Officios

The Honorable Janet Napolitano
Governor of Arizona

The Honorable Terry Goddard
Arizona Attorney General

The Honorable Tom Horne
Arizona Superintendent of Public Instruction

Catherine Eden
Director, Arizona Department of Health Services

Victor Mendez
Director, Arizona Department of Transportation

David A. Berns
Director, Arizona Department of Economic Security

Gilbert Jimenez
Director, Arizona Department of Commerce

Margie Emmermann
Director, Arizona Department of Tourism

ACIA Staff:

Jack C. Jackson, Jr.
Executive Director

Debra Krol
Deputy Director

Vera Phillips
Administrative Secretary

Yá'át'ééh,

On behalf of the Board of the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs (ACIA), we are proud to present the Commission's Fiscal Year 2005 Annual Report, which highlights major accomplishments achieved by our office from July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005.

While my tenure began here at the Commission on January 10, 2005, I was confident that my hard working staff continued to provide outstanding service to the Office of the Governor, the State Legislature, the various state and federal agencies, and the 22 Indian Nations and Tribes of Arizona during the interim period when the Commission was without an Executive Director.

We began the year with one of most successful gatherings of the annual Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day, bringing together many tribal and state leaders to discuss issues of mutual concern. Our 25th Arizona Indian Town Hall was also one of our most important gatherings; this year, we focused on safety issues and developed many recommendations to make our tribal communities more secure. At the Town Hall, we also hosted the inaugural ACIA Leadership Award luncheon honoring Rep. Tom O'Halleran for his exceptional commitment to developing stronger relationships between local, state, and tribal governments.

During this period, we also strengthened the membership of our Board by bringing in several outstanding individuals from tribal and non-tribal communities. We are excited to have their respective vision and experiences at the Commission and know that the Board's collective insight will further our goal of "working for a greater understanding and improved relationships between Indians and non-Indians in the State of Arizona."

We look forward to continuing our work with all facets of government and the private sector to strengthen and foster these important relationships that benefit all of our citizens. We also appreciate all the support of the Commission from individuals like you and look ahead to doing what we do best, assisting others!

Ahéhee'

Jack C. Jackson, Jr.
Executive Director



- 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 is 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 (Fort McDowell Yavapai), takes office
- 1975:** Passage of Public Law 93-638; 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 (San Carlos Apache), who is formally appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Arizona State Senate in 1989
- 1996:** Eleanor Descheeny-Joe (Navajo) appointed ACIA’s second Executive Director
- 1998:** Ron S. Lee (Navajo) assumes the office of Executive Director
- 1998:** ACIA incorporates the Indian Economic Development program
- 1999:** ACIA provides technical assistance to tribal colleges to secure state sales tax sharing revenues through legislation
- 1999:** Indian Town Hall incorporates Legislative Process Workshops with post-Indian Town Hall Meetings
- 2000:** ACIA launches a Web site, www.indianaffairs.state.az.us, with an online bill-tracking service
- 2000:** Two recommendations made by the 19th Arizona Indian Town Hall are enacted into law; tribal political subdivisions can now obtain feasibility and technical grants from the Greater Arizona Development Authority, and tribe can now access county mass transit funds for their own transportation needs
- 2001:** Arizona Legislature grants ACIA a 10 year extension, the maximum permitted by law
- 2001:** ACIA is threatened with closure during a special budget session, but tribal, state and private sector supporters convince the Legislature to reconsider its stance and continue the agency
- 2001:** The Legislature gives ACIA another new job: facilitating and coordinating Indian Nations and State Legislative Day
- 2003:** ACIA works with tribes, state legislators and private sector supporters to once again preserve its funding; ACIA also works with state legislature on raising awareness of tribal issues
- 2005:** Gov. Janet Napolitano appoints Jack C. Jackson, Jr., ACIA’s newest Executive Director
- 2005:** Indian Nations Day sets new attendance records with over 600 participants
- 2005:** The 25th Annual Arizona Indian Town Hall takes a new direction by tackling homeland security, emergency management and border security in tribal communities

The State of Arizona utilizes a strategic planning model based on “planning for results.” Each agency submits a plan to the Governor and Legislature which incorporates the agency’s goals and how it plans to measure its progress in achieving these goals by the use of performance measures. The Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs is currently developing a new revision of its strategic plan, based on its new mission statement:

Working for a greater understanding and improved relationships between Indian and non-Indians in the State of Arizona

ACIA currently focuses on one goal:

- Improve communications and intergovernmental relations with Arizona’s 22 Indian Tribes and Nations.

Due to the necessity of making the best use of limited resources, ACIA has focused on its last two performance measures, although we are continuing to assist economic and community development efforts when feasible. This redirection of the staff’s energies has proven to be a wise decision, as ACIA is exceeding its performance measure goals in two key areas related to its core mission.

As ACIA continues to revise its strategic plan, our stakeholders can expect to see even greater results over the next year.

It is our pleasure to present the results of our FY 2005 Satisfaction Survey as they relate to our performance measures:

Goal 1: Improve communications and intergovernmental relations with Arizona’s 22 Indian Tribes and Nations	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Estimate	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Estimate
Performance Measures:					
Percentage of overall rating as “good” or better during facilitation of two workshops to promote effective methods of self-government by increasing awareness of available state programs/ services to tribal economic development staff.	96.7	60	65	N/a*	70
Deliver four post-Indian Town Hall meetings and Legislative Process Workshops. Achieve a higher percentage of overall satisfaction rating of overall satisfaction rating as good, better or excellent.	77.0	80.0	85.0	88.9	90.0
Percentage of overall rating as good, better or excellent for ACIA’s basic services (bill tracking, publications, information dissemination, customer service).	75.3	86.7	85.4	90.9	93.0

* The workshops were part of other conferences, for which evaluation results were not available at press time.

**25th Annual Arizona Indian Town Hall—
Securing Arizona’s Communities: Building
a Model for State-Tribal Collaboration”**

This year, Arizona’s premier state-tribal forum departed from its usual topics to examine three related issues of prime concern to Arizona’s tribal communities: homeland security, emergency management and border security. Over 2 1/2 days of discussion in June 6-8, the nearly 100 participants at the AITH developed a report of recommendations to address funding, technical and intergovernmental matters. The report is available on our Web site, www.indianaffairs.state.az.us, or through the mail. Call ACIA to have a copy mailed to you.

During the AITH, the Commission also inaugurated a new award, the ACIA Leadership Award, which recognizes extraordinary effort to build and maintain state-tribal relations. The first recipient was Rep. Tom O’Halloran of Sedona. O’Halloran, the chairman of the House Natural Resources and Agriculture Affairs Committee, which hears Native-related bills, initiated the Native Workgroup. This ad-hoc group brings together stakeholders to discuss and develop legislation and propose administrative changes to better serve tribal communities.

And ACIA also gave Gov. Janet Napolitano a special award for her support of tribal issues and of the Commission’s work to *work for a greater understanding and improved relationships between Indians and non-Indians in the State of Arizona.*



ASU student Evereta Thinn and DES Intergovernmental Liaison Cheron Watchman lead a panel session at the Arizona Indian Town Hall



Former Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation President Clinton Pattea [r] during the plenary session



Rep. Tom O’Halloran accepts his award from ACIA Executive Director Jack Jackson, Jr.



Chief of Staff Dennis Burke accepts Gov. Napolitano’s award from Jackson and ACIA Vice-Chair Marilyn Masayeva

ACIA Accomplishments and community outreach for FY 2005

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between Indians and non-Indians in the State of Arizona*

10th Annual Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day sets attendance records

A collaboration between ACIA, the Governor's Tribal Liaison Group and the Arizona Indian Gaming Association resulted in the biggest Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day to date. Over 600 attendees included tribal leaders, agency officials and community members who met with state legislators, staff and agencies to discuss the coming legislative session during INTLD, held on Jan. 18, 2005.

Tribal leaders started their day right by sharing breakfast with Gov. Janet Napolitano. At a joint press conference, Senate President Ken Bennett and House Speaker Jim Weiers joined tribal leaders to call for a cooperative effort during the session. At a joint legislative protocol session held in the Senate Chamber, tribal and legislative leaders spoke on their priorities for the 47th Arizona Legislature.

Tribal leaders met individually with legislators and staff to outline their concerns, and also mingled with state leadership over Indian tacos during lunch.

A series of informal roundtable sessions, held in various locations at the Capitol, provided another opportunity for tribal community members and leaders and legislators to discuss issues vital to their communities.

ACIA was given the responsibility of facilitating INTLD by the Arizona Sate Legislature in 2002, and will soon being the planning process for the 11th Annual INTLD, to be held on Jan. 17, 2006.



ACIA Board Chairman Paul Nosie, Jr. and ACIA staff member Vera Phillips at INTLD



[right] Even "Gerald" recognizes the importance of intergovernmental relations: Local Valley TV personality Pat McMahon of KAZ-TV, ACIA's media partner, speaks during INTLD



Hundreds of guests enjoy Native food on the Senate lawn during Indian Nations and Tribes Legislative Day

ACIA Accomplishments and community outreach for FY 2005

Working for greater understanding and improved relationships between Indians and non-Indians in the State of Arizona

ACIA—leading the way in community outreach

ACIA has worked to bring tribal and state communities together since its inception in 1953. Advances in electronic communications have enabled the Commission to engage in even more outreach services to Arizona communities. ACIA also engages in a number of collaborations with public and private sector entities to help deliver more services and information to Arizona tribes.

ACIA's listserv service brings Capitol to tribes

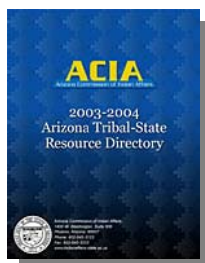
One of ACIA's biggest success stories is its use of email to distribute news of events, grants, fellowships and even jobs to tribal and non-Indian communities throughout Arizona. The response to the ACIA listserv has been overwhelmingly positive. The Commission will continue to expand this vital service by working closely with the Governor's Office, universities, grantors, employers and events organizers to ensure that our stakeholders get the latest news fast.

ACIA works with government and community groups

ACIA staff works with a number of groups to help fulfill its mission. The Commission coordinates its activities closely with the Governor's Office and utilizes the partnering opportunities of the Governor's Tribal Liaison Group. The Commission also works with entities as diverse as the Arizona Association for Economic Development, NDNS4Wellness/American Indian Prevention Coalition and Arizona Intertribal Veterans.

By being available to many agencies and groups, ACIA helps link services to the people who need them, as well as provide an information clearinghouse that's one of the state's most valuable resources. Contact ACIA staff for more on our outreach services.

ACIA Resource Directory



The biannual ACIA Resource Directory provides "one-stop" listings of federal, state, local and tribal governments, as well as private entities engaged in tribal programs. The 2005-2005 Directory will be available in mid-September; call for your copy today.

ACIA Newsletter



Newsletter

ACIA's quarterly Newsletter continues to win praise from its readers for its comprehensive approach to tribal news and events. The ACIA Newsletter is available in both print and electronic formats.



Lockheed Martin's Apprenticeship Program students prepare for three years of work and instruction in computer science. The apprenticeship provides hands-on instruction in computer science, workforce skills development, a security clearance and for successful graduates, full-time employment with Lockheed-Martin. ACIA worked with L-M staff to recruit Native American high school students for the program. [photo courtesy Lockheed-Martin]

The Numbers

On April 1, 2000, the Native American, Eskimo and Aleut population in the United States stood at 2.4 million, or 0.9 percent of the total population. Since July 1, 1990, this racial group has grown 23 percent, while the non-Hispanic White population increased 3 percent.

The nation's Native American, Eskimo and Aleut population is projected to grow steadily, to 3.1 million in 2020 and 4.4 million in 2050. The proportion of the U.S. population that is Native American, Eskimo or Aleut would rise to 1.1 percent in 2050.

Regionally speaking, nearly half of the projected increase in Native American, Eskimos, and Aleuts between 1995 and 2025 would be added in the West. The Census Bureau projects that in the Northeast, Midwest and West, this group will grow faster over this period than either Whites or African Americans. In the South, its population would increase faster than that of Whites.

The nation's Native American, Eskimo and Aleut population is young, with about half under 27.2 years old on August 1, 1997. By comparison, non-Hispanic Whites were about a decade older, with a median age of 37.4 years.

Where They Live

The 2000 Census notes that California is home to the largest Native American population, with 333,345 Natives, followed by Oklahoma (273,230), Arizona (255,879) and New Mexico (173,483). These four states account for 43 percent of the total Native American population.

Households and Families

Between 1997 and 2010, the number of Native American, Eskimo and Aleut households in the United States is projected to climb from 713,397 to 906,036.

In 1997, 75 percent of the nation's Native American, Eskimo and Aleut households were made up of families. Of these family households, 65 percent consisted of married couples, 27 percent were maintained by women with no husband present, and 9 percent were maintained by men with no wife present.

Businesses

American Indian- and Alaska Native-Owned Businesses in 2002

- There were 206,125 American Indian- and Alaska native-owned businesses in 2002, with receipts of \$26.4 billion. In the 2002 survey, businesses were asked to report ownership by an American Indian tribal entity. These businesses are considered to be government-owned entities and are therefore excluded from the estimates of American Indian- and Alaska native-owned businesses. [This distinction was not made in the 1997 survey, so prior data are not directly comparable.]
- An estimated 25,101 American Indian- and Alaska native-owned businesses had paid employees and their receipts totaled \$21.2 billion, or about \$847,492 per firm.
- American Indian- and Alaska native-owned businesses with no paid employees numbered 181,024 with receipts of \$5.1 billion. Average receipts of these businesses were \$28,299 per firm.
- American Indian- and Alaska native-owned firms were prevalent in many industries, with the largest concentrations in construction; retail trade; professional services; health care; and other services. Receipts were highest in retail trade and construction.
- Arizona ranks 7th in the number of Native-owned businesses with 6,614 firms. This is a 16.7 percent increase from 1997, not counting the change in tabulating businesses (see Fig. 1). *(courtesy U.S. Census Bureau)*

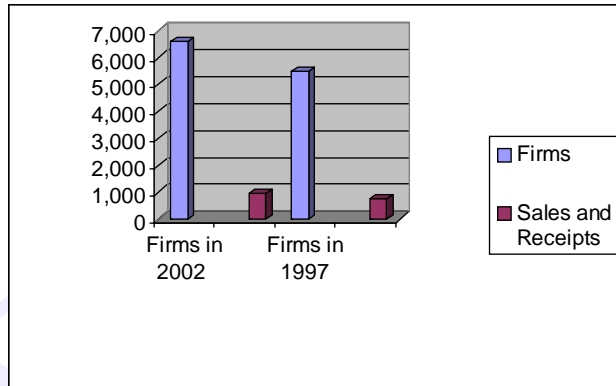


Fig. 1: Comparison of Arizona Indian-owned firms from 1997 to 2002.

More detailed information is scheduled to be released in 2006.

American Indian- and Alaska Native-Owned Businesses in 1997

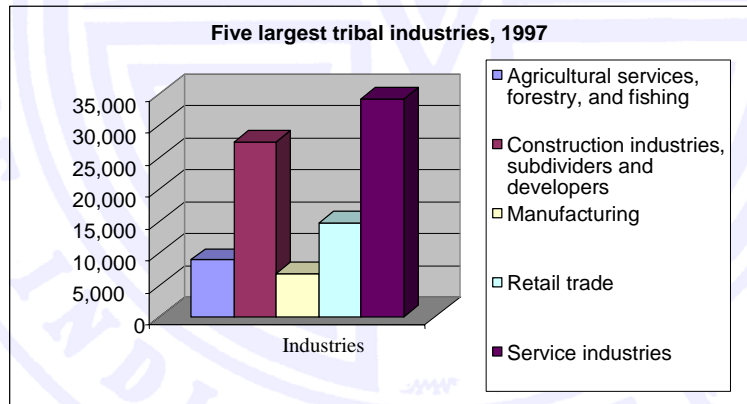


Fig. 2: Five largest tribal industries, 1997.

- In 1997, the United States had 197,300 Native American-owned firms, with sales and receipts of \$34 billion. [Changes in methodology between the 1992 and 1997 Economic Censuses make it impossible to perform a direct comparison.]
- Although firms with paid employees made up only 16 percent of businesses, they generated 85 percent of sales and receipts.

The five largest categories of tribally-owned businesses are service industries, construction, retail, agricultural and manufacturing respectfully. (See Figure 2)

Persons With Disabilities

During the October 1994-January 1995 period, about 1 in 3 Native Americans and Alaska Natives aged 15 and over reported having a disability; about 1 in 7 reported having a "severe" disability. For those aged 65 or over, the odds of having a severe disability increased to 1 in 2.

Note: The Census Bureau defines a disability as difficulty in performing functional activities (seeing, hearing, talking, walking, climbing stairs and lifting and carrying a bag of groceries) or activities of daily living (getting in or out of bed or a chair, bathing, getting around inside the home, dressing, using the toilet and eating) or other activities relating to everyday tasks or socially defined roles. A person with a severe disability is defined as one who is completely unable to perform one of these activities or tasks or who needs personal assistance.

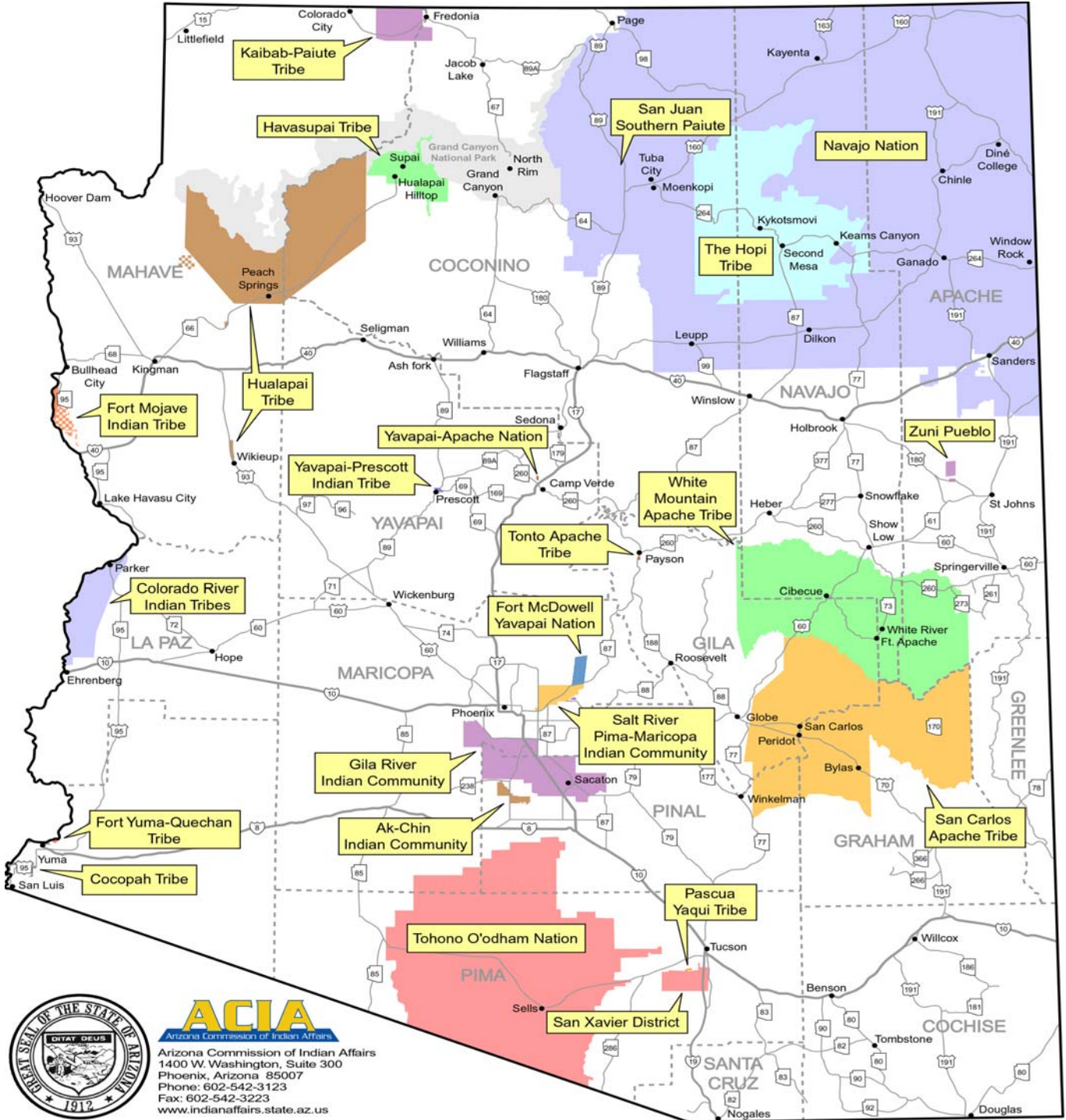
(The preceding facts come from the 2000 Census, population estimates and projections, the 2002 Economic Census, the 1992 Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises, the 1997 Economic Census, and the Survey of Income and Program Participation. Data in this factsheet are subject to nonsampling errors. Some are also subject to sampling variability. See referenced sources for more detail on these limitations.)

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Public Information Office
(301) 763-3030*

*Compiled by the Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs
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Arizona's Indian Nations and Tribes



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Per-Capita and Poverty Rates for Arizona Indian Nations and Tribes

Reservation	Household income [dollars]	Family income [dollars]	Per capita income in 1999 [dollars]	Income below poverty level [%]- All ages	Related children under 18	65 years and older	% of families
All Arizona reservations and trust lands	21,396	23,289	7,642	42.1	47.3	40.9	37.8
Cocopah Reservation	26,400	25,600	12,094	31.4	53.2	12.3	20.7
Colorado River Reservation, AZ-CA (AZ part)	29,624	30,605	12,317	22.2	28.1	17.9	17.6
Fort Apache Reservation (White Mountain Apache)	18,903	20,891	6,358	48.8	54.6	39.5	42.2
Fort McDowell Reservation (Fort McDowell Yavapai)	50,313	50,556	19,293	17.4	14.6	10.0	14.0
Fort Mojave Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ-CA-NV (AZ part)	30,417	30,104	13,221	18.5	24.5	15.9	14.6
Fort Yuma Reservation, CA-AZ (AZ part)	4,375	11,250	1,872	94.4	100	(X)	100
Gila River Reservation	18,599	18,769	6,133	52.1	62.7	44.2	46.9
Havasupai Reservation	20,114	21,477	7,422	50.2	56.2	0	46.1
Hopi Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	21,378	22,989	8,531	41.6	47.4	27.9	36.5
Hualapai Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	19,833	22,000	8,147	35.8	36.6	50.0	35.8
Kaibab Reservation	20,000	21,250	7,951	31.6	36.3	0	29.7
Maricopa (Ak Chin) Reservation	24,408	28,000	8,418	27	36.1	21.1	25.3
Navajo Nation Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land, AZ-NM-UT (AZ part)	21,136	23,992	7,578	41.9	45.9	48.5	38.5
Pascua Yaqui Reservation	22,235	21,293	5,921	43.8	49.6	44.3	40.3
Salt River Reservation	24,975	28,413	9,592	30.5	37.5	15.2	27.4
San Carlos Apache Reservation	16,894	17,585	5,200	50.8	55.4	41.2	48.2
Tohono O'odham Reservation and Off-Reservation Trust Land	19,970	21,223	6,998	46.4	50.2	50.2	40.5
Tonto Apache Reservation	40,417	41,667	11,258	9.8	3.8	0	8.3
Yavapai-Apache Nation Reservation	24,583	23,958	8,347	33.4	34.9	29.8	30.8
Yavapai-Prescott Reservation	51,250	56,250	14,217	6.6	8.3	0.0	4.9
Zuni Reservation (NM)	21,122	20,804	6,976	45.9	54.3	44.1	43.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census

*Working for greater understanding and improved relationships
between Indians and non-Indians in the State of Arizona*

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Cover photo: Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community President Joni Ramos, San Carlos Apache Tribe Chairwoman Kathy Kitcheyan and Tohono O'odham Chairwoman Vivian Juan-Saunders discuss the issues with Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano at the Governor's Tribal Summit on Children's Issues, Feb. 10, 2005 in Phoenix. [photos by Debra Krol]