Based on information provided by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Agency Offices and by the Indian Health Service, this publication provides profiles of 45 Indian reservations located in Arizona, Nevada, and Utah. These profiles include data on reservations located partially or totally in the adjoining states of Oregon, Idaho, California, and New Mexico which are under the administrative jurisdiction of the BIA Phoenix and Navajo Area Offices. Primarily based on data collected during 1977, the profiles provide information on the people and area, education, employment, housing, industrialization, resources availability, income, health, resource development, and additional attainments. Each profile includes addresses and phone numbers of BIA and tribal officials and offices as of March 1978. Reservations covered include the Camp Verde, Colorado River, Fort Apache, Fort Yuma, Gila River, Havasupai, Navajo, Papago, Yavapai-Prescott Community, Battle Mountain, Duck Valley, Fallon Colony, Goshute, Las Vegas Colony, Pyramid Lake, Reno Sparks Colony, Uintah and Ouray, and Yomba. Tabular data are given on the service population of Phoenix Area by state, lands under BIA jurisdiction as of June 30, 1977, Indian population and labor force as of April 1977, reservation populations and acreage recapitulation, and estimates of resident Indian population and labor force status by state and reservation.
INFORMATION PROFILES OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN ARIZONA, NEVADA, & UTAH

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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PHOENIX AREA OFFICE
1978
Information Profiles of Indian Reservations in Arizona, Nevada and Utah is published by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Phoenix Area Office, Office of Program Analysis.

The data presented is based on surveys of information provided by Bureau of Indian Affairs Agency Offices located in the States of Arizona, Nevada and Utah. The Navajo portion was provided by the BIA Navajo Area Office located at Window Rock, Arizona. Additional information was provided by the Indian Health Service.

Please note that these profiles include data on reservations that are located partially or totally in the adjoining States of Oregon, California, Idaho and New Mexico that are under the administrative jurisdiction of the BIA Phoenix and Navajo Area Offices.

The information provided is primarily based on data collected during Calendar Year 1977. Identification, addresses, and phone numbers of BIA and Tribal Officials and Offices have been updated to March 1978.
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## II. Information Profiles of Arizona Indian Reservations

Tribal Officials - BIA Agency Officials - Reservations

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## III. Map of Nevada Indian Reservations

## IV. Information Profiles of Nevada Indian Reservations

Tribal Officials - BIA Agency Officials - Reservations

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Table 6. Facts About American Indians and Alaskan Natives
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Thomas Medicinehorse, Agency Special Officer 2220
David Sine, Agency Tribal Operations Specialist 2241
James Simpson, Education Specialist (Prescott) 445-9771
CAMP VERDE RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Middle Verde, Arizona. 635 acres. On Tribal roll 823.
Yavapai-Apache Indians, 460 living on or near the reservation. Located in
Yavapai County, central Arizona, about 30 miles east of Prescott, Arizona, 6
miles north of Camp Verde. In Verde Valley surrounded by mountains, semi-
desert; healthy climate. Reservation includes Middle Verde, Lower Verde,
Clarkdale, Rimrock and Montezuma Castle interchange land.

Employment

Present available labor force is 148 consisting of 88 males and 60 females.
Total employed 109, consisting of 77 males and 32 females. Unemployed, 39
consisting of 11 males, 28 females. 25 actively seeking employment.

In 1964 these figures were somewhat higher. Improvement is expected within
the next two or three years:

In 1980 or later some improvement anticipated as commercialization increases
in Verde Valley. Will need creation of 50 permanent jobs.

Housing

In 1964 much improvement was needed on housing. Little could be done because
of lack of funds. Progress started in 1967. 20 new houses were built at
Middle Verde, consisting of 8 home improvement and 12 Mutual-Help. 10 more
homes needed at Middle Verde, 5 units at Camp Verde, 2 units at Rimrock.

40 new HUD Turnkey houses constructed at Clarkdale in 1974-75.

Four new homes built in 1977 under HIP program with five planned in 1978.
New houses might increase tribal and individual pride.

Industrialization

At present little industrialization in Verde Valley with none on reservation.
Employment opportunities for Indians improving slightly. Similar condition
existed five years ago.

Montezuma Castle Interchange project in planning stage. Council might lease
a portion of Lower Verde for commercialization.

Resources Availability

Presently no development of resources. Limited range used to capacity.
Irrigated lands, all small parcels, used by local Indians. Acquired 74.64 acres
commercial property along Highway I-10. Tribe plans to develop tourism
complex on this property.
In 1964 irrigated land leased to non-Indians brought Tribe about $3,000 yearly income. Indians used small range lands as today.

From 1975 to 1980 little or no improvement foreseen due to size of Indian population and limited resources available. Tribe must depend on development of entire Verde Valley.

Tribe received their Claims Judgment Funds and made a 23% per capita payment in 1975. Now planning to have additional per capita payment to bring total to 80% of claims amount by 1978.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau or boarding schools; few attending boarding schools off-reservation. Most attending public schools. Thirty-six students attending higher education in college.

Additional Attainments

Tribe has formed a development corporation in an attempt to develop their resources and create employment for their members.


Training of tribal members being accomplished by Indian Action Team presently.

Income

There are presently 74 people with an average income of less than $5,000 a year, with only 35 earning $5,000 or more per year. Examples are ranch hands $3,000 per year, cement plant workers $6,000 per year, City of Clarkdale $4,000 per year. Tribal income from leases only $1,240 in 1976. Tribe has had very little income in the past; did expect approximately $100,000 a year in interest from claims investments and deposits but this will be reduced when additional per capita payment is made.

In 1964 the majority of people were working seasonally, showing below average annual earnings. Income has increased, but is still below average.

In 1980 or 1982 commercialization should increase in the Verde Valley. Income average will increase to approximately 50 people earning over $7,500, 30 earning from $3,000 to $7,500, 20 between $3,000 and $4,000 and 10 below $3,000.

Health

Major health needs include general medical care, maternal and child care, diabetes detection and follow-up, mental health services including drug abuse by the youth, excessive drinking, problems of the aged, accident prevention and health education in all areas.
Contract hospital and medical services may be authorized through local physicians and facilities in Camp Verde, Clarkdale and Cottonwood, Prescott and Sedona. Public Health Nursing services are provided through a contract arrangement with the Yavapai County Health Department. Other health services i.e., sanitation, health education, social services and dietetics are provided to the tribe on request.

Three community health representatives are employed by the tribe and are the major liaison with the Public Health Service staff. They perform a large variety of activities, such as home visits, making appointments with physicians and dentists, community organization, health education, transportation, etc.
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Clyde L. Ballard, Realty Officer
J. Kimball Hansen, Land Operations Officer
VACANT - Supervisory Civil Engineer
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Edna Mae Johnson, Supervisory Accounting Specialist
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Delbert L. Lawyer, Supervisory Electrical Engineer
Billy D. Martin, Supervisory Soil Conservationist
Marcus Mojado, General Supply Specialist
Carl R. Moore, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
Stanley Schwab, Criminal Investigator
Billie Jo Sutton, Personnel Assistant
Bill R. Tipton, Loan Specialist
VACANT - Education Coordinator
CHEMHEUEVI RESERVATION

People and Area

30,654 acres located between Parker, Arizona and Needles, California, along the shore of Lake Havasu. Approximately 33 Chemehuevi Indians living on the reservation. The reservation now has a legal governing body. 370 enrolled members. Low-lying desert land bordered by Lake Havasu on the east and mesa land and mountains on the west.

Employment

A majority of the Chemehuevi Indians live away from the reservation and are employed. 14 tribal members living on the reservation have permanent employment.

Housing

Present: 6 mobile units; 2 substandard mobile units and 2 substandard houses; a complete residential section for a subdivision is planned, with large lots. The Chemehuevis have a planned project of 35 homes for people planning to move back to the reservation on a permanent basis. This project will house those who are seeking permanent local employment.

Resources Availability

Present: Only short term leases are being issued. The Tribe has regained access to Lake Havasu by obtaining shoreline lands which were withdrawn from the reservation when Parker Dam was built. 66 existing leases and permits on 6 acres were turned over to the Tribe by the Bureau of Land Management. The income from these leases is $41,257.

Long-range 1980: 3 to 5 mobile home parks; 50-100 subdivision homesites; 5 to 10 commercial and business leases.

Resource Development

Present: The Tribe is now operating an overnight campground and the Havasu Landing complex. They are attempting to develop a 150-unit permanent mobile home park.

Long-range 1980: Considerable potential for development. Shoreline issue is settled, giving access to Lake Havasu which will create a demand for tourism and outdoor recreation.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools; few families with children. A youth-work-learn program is provided in the summer to bring in Indian youth to maintain the tribal campground.
Additional Attainments

The Quechuevi Tribe has become organized and is showing initiative in accepting responsibility toward further, development of the reservation and as housing and employment are available, more and more members will return to the reservation.

Income

Present Tribal income is estimated at $41,257 from leases and the newly acquired Havasu Landing is about to break even. Further development is needed.

Long range 1980 projection of $100,000 tribal income; $190,000 personal income.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and PHS Indian School Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly clinic held at Needles, California, in contract facilities.

Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building on Havasupai Reservation constructed by U.S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services at Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in canyon have included a temporary full-time physician, a health aide, and a Community Health Representative.

Medical supervision carried out by short-wave radio and telephone communication with personnel at Peach Springs Health Center and Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Alternate medical facilities in the Parker area include 36-bed community hospital in Blythe, California, approximately 50 miles from Parker and two general hospitals in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Town of Parker has two osteopathic physicians, one M.D., and new well-equipped 30-bed hospital which opened in March of 1974. Needles, California has hospital emergency room and inpatient facilities if needed.

Environmental health services provided by Environmental Health Technician stationed at Parker and Sanitarian from Phoenix. Hualapai serviced by Technician from Peach Springs.
COCOPAH RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: West Cocopah Reservation near Somerton, Arizona, 1,772 acres. 543 enrolled Cocopah Indians. Located south and west of Yuma, Arizona, near Mexican border. Low-lying desert land, surrounded by privately owned irrigated farm land. Reservation divided into three parcels known as East Cocopah, West Cocopah and Lots 5 and 6. A total of 465 Cocopahs live within the boundaries of the Reservation. The remainder live in urban areas such as Los Angeles and Phoenix.

Employment

Present available labor force 168: 81 persons employed, approximately 48 of whom earn over $5,000 a year.

Short-range projections should improve the picture as there are several tribal farming projects underway, with more Cocopah students completing college and high school, in addition seasonal work should be available to them.

Housing

At present there are sixty-two (62) residences on the reservation sections of East and West, plus twenty (20) modern mobile homes on the flood plain Lots 5 and 6 section. Of these 62 units, forty-five (45) new HUD homes are on West Cocopah, six (6) substandard houses and one (1) modern mobile home. There are thirty-one (31) new HUD homes on East Cocopah, four new HIP homes and 2 under construction.

Industrialization

Presently there is no industry located on the Cocopah Reservation. Tribal Council has received funds and has constructed a mini-industry building in which tribal members can manufacture native crafts. The building, at present, is being used to house Federally sponsored programs. Native crafts remain a cottage industry.

Resources Availability

Present: Irrigated land developed and leased 116 acres; land undeveloped approximately 1200 acres.

Year 1976: Irrigated land developed and leased 116 acres; irrigable land undeveloped 1200 acres.

Long-range 1980: Irrigated land developed and leased 1300-1500 acres; no irrigable land undeveloped.
Resources Development

Present: Irrigated land lease income $844 per annum.
Year 1977: Irrigated land lease income $844.

Educational Attainments

Presently there are 13 students attending colleges from the reservation.

Additional Attainments

Tribe showing greater initiative in accepting responsibility and involvement in interagency programs. Cooperating with Federal and local agencies on socio-economic development, especially social services and housing.

In future, tribal commitment and involvement expected to increase.

Health

Alcoholism probably most serious chronic disease, with additional high incidence of diabetes, liver, kidney, and gallbladder disease. Trachoma and tuberculosis are considered endemic to this area; occasional outbreaks occur. Tuberculosis is a continuing problem, apparently resulting from overcrowded homes and substandard living conditions as well as frequent extended visits with untreated Mexican friends and relatives. Nutritional problems are contributing factors in many disease categories.

Diabetes, upper respiratory infections, otitis media and lacerations were a few of the leading clinical impressions during FY 77.

PHS Indian Hospital at Fort Yuma Reservation provides outpatient and inpatient care to Cocopah and Quechan Indians. Contract Health Services also available. Improved hospital and clinic facilities are needed for reservations, either by replacement of present hospital or alteration to a modern health center with increased Contract Health Services.

Future plans include greater emphasis on TB care finding, therapy and follow-up; additional nutritional counseling, and health maintenance services, more involvement of paramedical personnel in direct patient care.

Environmental Health Services provided by Indian Health Service.

Current planning involves the development of a dual health department with the Quechan Tribe and integration of services. The Cocopah and Quechan are also considering the development of a joint health plan in response to P.L. 93-437 the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.
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Clyde L. Ballard, Realty Officer 2159
J. Kimball Hansen, Land Operations Officer 2187
VACANT, Supervisory Civil Engineer 8140
Verlon M. Hughes, Supervisory General Engineer 2187
Ellis E. James, Tribal Operations Officer 2134
Clifford L. Jenson, Supervisory Hydraulic Engineer 2187
Edna Mae Jones, Supervisory Accounting Specialist 8142
Ivan D. Krhuelec, Social Worker 2171
Delbert L. Lawyer, Supervisory Electrical Engineer 2187
Billy D. Martin, Supervisory Soil Conservationist 2187
Marcus Mojado, General Supply Specialist 2296
Carl R. Moore, Acting Employment Assistance Officer 2215
Billie Jo Sufton, Personnel Assistant 2237
Bill R. Tipton, Loan Specialist 2218
VACANT, Education Coordinator 2216
Stanley Schwab, Criminal Investigator 8130
COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Parker, Arizona. 268,691 acres. 1,745 Mojave, Chemehuevi, Navajo, and Hopi Indians on or adjacent to reservation. Located 280 miles from Los Angeles, California; 176 miles from Las Vegas, Nevada; 165 miles from Phoenix, Arizona. Low-lying desert lands along the Colorado River, bordered by mountains on two sides.

Employment

In 1977, total available labor force 700; 463 males, 237 females; 380 employed including permanent and temporary; 301 males, 79 females. 32 unemployed; 162 males, 158 females.

In the foreseeable future or by 1980, 550 man-years of Indian employment is projected as a result of further development of resources.

Housing

Total dwellings: 70 HUD Mutual Help, 50 Turnkey III and 150 Low-rent. Forty new mutual help units will be under construction by 1978 and a 25-unit house for the elderly was completed in 1976 and will be fully utilized in 1978. There are 25 mobile homes for tribal members on the reservation; 80 modern homes are financed through the Tribe's revolving Credit program, Farmers Home Administration, VA and other sources; 50 substandard homes are being renovated by Housing Improvement funds.

Industrialization

Over 100 business and commercial leases in force and three Tribal enterprises in operation on the reservation resulting in 130 man-years of Indian employment. Tribal Industrial Park is available for leasing.

There are 7 commercial enterprises operated and owned by tribal members, made possible by Indian Business Development Program grant funds. These include a laundromat, arts and crafts shop, restaurant, radio station, awning sales and installation, service station and grocery store, resulting in 20-25 jobs for Indians. By 1980 an additional 5-10 enterprises are anticipated with 10-20 potential jobs for Indians.

Resources Availability

Present: Most promising resources available for significant development include: lands along the Colorado River that can be irrigated; mesa lands for housing and commercial production; outdoor recreation based along the Colorado River. Irrigated land approximately 73,000 acres; mineral (gravel); fishing permits, outdoor recreation and tourism 300,000 man-visitor days.
Long-range 1980: Irrigated land 100,000 acres; mineral; fishing and hunting permits; outdoor recreation and tourism potential of 2,000,000 visitor days.

Resource Development

In 1976, irrigated land produced $52,571,764 in gross income from leased tribal land and individual operations, with supplemental income from outdoor recreation and tourism, commercial leases and minerals.

Education Attainments

No Bureau schools. 448 children in local public schools. 71 students in various universities and colleges. Currently in the local public schools, there is an Indian Counseling Team as well as Johnson-O'Malley and Title IV Programs.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and the PHS Indian Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly clinic held at Needles, California, in contract facilities.

Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building at Havasupai Reservation constructed by U.S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services from Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in Canyon have included a temporary full-time physician or a Community Health Nurse, and a Community Health Representative.

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Environmental Health Services provided by Environmental Health Technician stationed at Parker and sanitarian from Phoenix.
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FORT APACHE RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Whiteriver, Arizona. 7,706 White Mountain Apaches; 7,686 on reservation. 1,644,972 acres. Located in the White Mountains of east central Arizona; adjoins San Carlos Reservation on southern boundary. Terrain varies from desert terrain at 2,700 feet elevation to spruce forests at 11,500 feet.

Employment

Present total employment about 1400 man years. Employed by Tribe 600 man years, Federal and state governments 700 man years, private sector 100 man years. About 70% of employable males now working: 1700 employed; 1100 males, 600 females.

1963 total employment 590. Employed by Tribe 210, Federal and state governments 90, private sector 290.

Near-future expect total employment of slightly over 1,500 man years. Expect distribution among Tribe, various governments, private sector similar to present distribution.

Long-range expect total employment of 1,700 man years; increase in tribal employment as Tribe continues to expand its control over commercial activity. Manpower shortage in skilled and semiskilled trades expected to become severe however, overall unemployment expected to remain high.

Industrialization

Present total industrialization of timber, cattle, and tourism yields $2,000,000 cash income to central tribal government and directly provides 600 jobs for Apaches. The tribally owned industries are the Fort Apache Timber Company, the Recreation Enterprise (fishing, camping and hunting), the Apache Enterprise (retail outlets and homesite leasing), and the Sunrise Park Resort Complex (skiing and deluxe inn). The private sector industries are the Apache owned cattle industry, and various leasing situations in minerals and retail outlets.

In 1963 total industrialization yielded $514,000 income and 230 jobs for Apaches. $514,000 income and 180 jobs from tribal industries and 50 jobs from the private sector.

Near future expect fairly stable income and employment from private sector. Income and jobs from tribal industries expected to increase slightly.

Long-range expect increase in income and employment from tribal industries, private sector decreasing.
Resource Availability

Major resources available include an allowable annual cut of 92 million board feet of timber, range land supporting about 15,000 head of cattle, very considerable tourism base of 750,000 acres of forest land, 25 fishing lakes and 200 miles of stream, and a great variety of wildlife.

Resources Development

At present timber resources yield $2,000,000 in cash income to central tribal government and 260 Apache jobs from 60 MMBF annual cut. Allowable annual cut is 92 MMBF. Improved management could produce more and better jobs for Apaches in the near future and long term, and yield a greater percentage of sales to the tribal government.

Rangeland now supports about 15,000 head of cattle and yields income of about $316,000, including about 50 full time jobs. Little chance of improvement in short or long term; expected to remain static or degenerate.

Minerals only partially exploited due to inaccessibility and lack of quantitative survey data. Expected to become more important sometime in the future, sooner or later depending on many variable factors beyond the control of the Tribe.

Recreation and tourism now yield about 100 jobs but no tribal income. Potential only fractionally exploited. Improved management could yield $1,000,000 per year net profit and provide for several more jobs. Increased and continuing investment in new facilities could provide for considerable income and unlimited job opportunities. Some improvement expected in near future, while long term growth could be excellent.

Housing

As of June 30, 1977, a total of 709 new houses have been constructed and 130 houses repaired over the last ten years on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation under the following programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>New</th>
<th>Repair</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Revolving Credit</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD Mutual-Help</td>
<td>350</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUD Low-Rent</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHA 221d (Sawmill)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIA Home Improvement</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual Effort</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers Home</td>
<td>74</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans Administration</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>709</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Plans are currently underway for the construction of an additional 195 houses in the fiscal year ending September 1978.

**Educational Attainments**

At present one BIA boarding School (Fort Apache), two BIA day schools (Cedar Creek, Cibecue); two Navajo County public schools (Whiteriver, Seven Mile), one Lutheran Mission School (East Fork). 100 Apaches in higher education.

Near future may see possibility of transferring entire educational responsibility to public school systems, closing Fort Apache Boarding School.

Long-range planning anticipates increase in interest in higher education.

**Additional Attainments**

Tribal Council and membership show new, encouraging spirit. Accepting greater responsibilities; have own enterprises. Take initiative in socio-economic development activities. Cooperating and coordinating projects with Federal, state, local agencies and private enterprises. Effectively using Federal grant-in-aid programs, especially EDA and HUD. Tribal Council energetic, taking on increased commitments in development programs.

In 1964 and prior years Tribe depended much on Bureau to take initiative in socio-economic development matters. Had less involvement with outside agencies and private sector.

On short and long-range basis Tribal responsibility, interagency involvement and initiative expected to increase substantially.

**Income**

At present $12,000,000 total personal income; $1,000,000 from private sector, $4,000,000 from tribal enterprises, and $7,000,000 from Federal and State governments.

In 1963 total personal income was $1,567,000; $525,000 from private sector, $1,042,000 from tribal, Federal and State governments.

In near future expect total personal income of $14,000,000; $700,000 from private sector; $5,000,000 from tribal enterprises; and $8,300,000 from Federal and State governments.

Long-range expect personal income of $16,000,000; $500,000 from private sector; $7,000,000 from tribal enterprises; and $8,500,000 from Federal and State governments.
Health

The Whiteriver Service Unit is located in east central Arizona in portions of Apache, Navajo, and Gila Counties. The Service Unit is responsible for the delivery of health care to the White Mountain Apache Tribe residing on the Fort Apache Reservation.

The PHS Indian Hospital is composed of two distinct buildings. The original portion of the hospital was built in 1928 and is of wooden frame construction. In 1960, a brick addition was completed and all inpatient care and services are located in this portion. The "old" and "new" sections are joined by a corridor. The outpatient clinic, administration, pharmacy, medical records, field health, dental service, environmental health, social service, and health education are located in the "old" section.

The hospital has a constructed bed capacity of 38. The authorized bed capacity is 38. There are, however, 42 usable beds, plus three more if needed—a 25 adult and obstetrics beds, two labor beds, 17 cribs, and one youth bed.

The Staff of the Service Unit consists of 89 authorized positions. In July, 1975, the patient services were divided into three sections: (1) Ambulatory Patient Care (Outpatient Services), (2) Hospital Health Services (inpatient care), and (3) Field Medical Services. It was envisioned that a more accurate cost of operation will be obtained from this division.

The PHS Indian Health Hospital at Whiteriver is an important source of medical care for the reservation beneficiaries. Other sources of medical care include the Community Health Representative Program, the Tribal Guidance Center (Mental Health), Tribal/Alcohol Rehabilitation and Education Program, Project Apache (Maternal and Child Health), ONAP Women and Infant Children (WIC) Program, ONAP Elderly Feeding Program, and Day Care Center and Headstart. Non-reservation hospitals are located in the Show Low/Lakeside Area, Springerville, and Globe.
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FORT MCDOWELL RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Scottsdale, Arizona. 24,680 acres. 348 Yavapai-Apache Indians. Located 13 miles north of Mesa, Arizona. Reservation stretches for 10 miles along Verde River from north to south and 4 miles wide. Elevation 1,350 to 1,900 feet. Land ranges from typical rolling desert to lush river bottom; almost flat to steep grades. Reservation bounded by Salt River Indian Community; within economy of Scottsdale, Mesa and Phoenix Metropolitan Area.

Employment

The 1977 potential labor force was 98; 59 males, 39 females. Unemployed 26; 14 males, 12 females. 72 employed; 45 males, 27 females.

1965 available labor force 80, consisting of 47 permanently employed, 9 temporarily employed, 24 unemployed. March 1966 available labor force 77, consisting of 47 permanently employed, 15 temporarily employed, 15 unemployed.

Housing

Presently 53 dwelling units on Reservation; 34 units adequate, 9 repairable 11 below substandard. June 1968 initiation of Mutual-Help Housing Program. June 30, 1977 Mutual-Help houses completed. 1963 reflected 9 units adequate, 8 repairable, 11 below substandard. The proposed construction of the Orme Dam is one reason for delay in starting construction of additional houses, however, construction started December 15, 1975 on 8 new HUD homes, and was completed July 30, 1976.

Resources Development

Reservation has received proposals for development. By a referendum vote in September 1976 the Community rejected plans to construct Orme Dam. A task force is looking for alternate sites to recommend construction of a Dam. January 1978 is target date.

Additional Attainments

Presently Tribal Council taking initiative, working effectively with Federal, State and local agencies in interagency relations. Still concerned with Central Arizona Orme Dam Project. Younger members fairly affluent; see value of joining mainstream of American way of life; interested in socio-economic development activities. Older members conservative.

Same situation five years ago:
In future anticipate younger members to increase interagency involvement in socio-economic development activities. Central Arizona Project should bring additional income to Tribe in future. Preliminary negotiations are underway with Bureau of Reclamation.

Tribe has 701 Urban Comprehensive Planning Program of community which was completed in August 1972. A resident planner is administering a 701 Planning Assistance Program with a 3-year grant from HUD.

Tribe is keeping in close contact with McCulloch's planned Fountain Hill City adjacent to west boundary of reservation. This development is now under construction. Rio Verde Development just north of the reservation is under construction. McCulloch has plans for a new town, Goldfield, on the east side of the Verde River to commence about 1990.

A tribal roll has been completed and updated. A second and final per capita was made on July 2, 1977 from land claim settlements.

A committee has completed revising the tribal constitution with the assistance of a consultant with expertise in constitutional law.

Tribe has a business manager full time through a tribal contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

**Industrialization**

At present no industry on Reservation. Tribe operates a recreation enterprise. In 1963 no industry on Reservation.

**Resources Availability**

At present 1,300 acres available for agricultural development, 600 acres under cultivation. Same 1,300 acres available for development with higher and better use for residential development. Total of 17,000 acres potentially available for residential and commercial development; additional 1,000 acres available for industrial and public utilities development. Groundwater resources best in state. Water from Verde River would enable Reservation to farm 1,300 acres with three acre feet of irrigation. Nine miles of flowing stream provide base for recreational or residential development. Undetermined quantities of sand and gravel on Reservation.

**Education**

A preschool (Early Child Development Program) was started in 1974 and is funded by BIA. A total of 26 students ages 2 through 5 are enrolled. A parent-infant program funded by the state began in June 1977.

**Income**

Present estimated average family income in the $6,000 range. Primary source of income is from earnings at City of Phoenix Water Plant. Sale of
cattle also, source of family income. Estimated Tribal income $40,000 from right-of-way for City of Phoenix water line and recreational enterprises.

In 1970, family income ranged as follows: $1,000-$1,999 seven families; $2,000-$2,999 six; $3,000-$6,999 eighteen; $7,000-$9,999 five; $10,000 and over, three.

Health

The tribe considers of utmost importance the following problems: Alcoholism, obesity, diabetes and hypertension. Other health problems include aging, dental care for all ages, upper respiratory infections, accidents, mental health and the need for health education.

The Phoenix Indian Medical Center, located 35 miles from Fort McDowell, provides both inpatient and outpatient care.

A clinic is held in the community tribal building one day each week, staffed by one physician, one LPN, one pharmacy technician and one clerk. The tribal building, including clinic space, will be enlarged during FY 1978. A community health nurse also spends one day a week in the community. Other services provided by IHS include health education, consultation in social services, environmental health and dietetics.

Tribal programs include the Community Health Representative (CHR) Program and Social Services. There are three CHRs at Fort McDowell. Although their activities are comprehensive in nature, the emphasis is on maternal and child health, working with the elderly, health education, general health follow-up and transportation. The Social Services Program includes a tribal social worker and a social services aide.
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People and Area

Headquarters: Needles, California, 41,884 acres; 650 enrolled Mojave Indians; 383 live on or near reservation. Located along both sides of the Colorado River in Arizona, California and Nevada; 125 miles south of Las Vegas, Nevada. Low-lying desert land surrounded by high mesa land and mountains.

Employment

Present available labor force 147; 88 males, 59 females; 83 employed including permanent and temporary; 51 males, 32 females. 64 unemployed; 37 males, 27 females.

Long range 1980 projection indicates employment for a labor force of 200 persons.

Housing

Present: 89 residences of which most are substandard. HUD has approved 50 units of Conventional Mutual Help to be constructed on purchased land adjacent to the California Village. HUD will be requested to fund another 50-unit project to be built on the Arizona side in the near future.

Industrialization

Present: 9 commercial and agricultural enterprises in operation. Efforts are being made to establish an overnight trailer court and campground.

Long-range 1980: 12 to 15 commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises. Potential job development for 100 to 150 Indians.

Resources Availability

Present: Total leases 7; outdoor recreation and tourism 19,000 man-visitor days.

Long-range 1980: Income from commercial and agricultural leases $300,000 including minerals.

Resources Development

In 1974 agricultural land produced $147,720; commercial leases $157,255. In 1964 total income was $2,197 from one commercial lease.
Income

Present tribal income $300,000; personal income $600,000. In 1964, tribal income was $5,000; personal income $140,000.

Projected long-range 1980 tribal income $500,000; personal income $800,000.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and PHS Indian School Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly Clinic held at Needles, California, in contract facilities.

Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building on Havasupai Reservation constructed by U.S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services at Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in canyon have included a temporary full-time physician, a health aide, and a Community Health Representative.

Medical supervision carried out by short-wave radio and telephone communication with personnel at Peach Springs Health Center and Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Alternate medical facilities in the Parker area include 36-bed community hospital in Blythe, California, approximately 50 miles from Parker and two general hospitals in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Town of Parker has two Osteopathic Physicians, one M.D. and new well-equipped, 30-bed hospital which opened in March of 1974. Needles, California has hospital emergency room and inpatient facilities if needed.

Environmental Health Services provided by Environmental Health Technician stationed at Parker and Sanitarian from Phoenix.
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FORT YUMA RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Yuma, Arizona. 9,282 acres, 1,752 enrolled Quechan Indians, 851 live on the Reservation. Located along Colorado River across from Yuma, Arizona, in Imperial County, California. A small portion of Reservation lies across Colorado River in Arizona. Low lying desert land bordered by Colorado River on east and mesa and mountains on west. 165 miles from San Diego, California; 183 miles from Phoenix, Arizona.

Employment

Present available labor force is 333, approximately 105 persons earning over $5,500 a year. There are 174 unemployed, and 54 earning less than $5,000 a year.

The Tribe has established several enterprises which have been capable of providing employment for tribal members: Environmental Farm 65, Farming Enterprise 8, Trailer Park 4, Fort Yuma Builders 22, total employment in these enterprises varies due to seasonal requirements.

Housing

Of the 238 existing homes on the reservation, 161 are in standard condition. One hundred five (105) are HUD Mutual Help units. Forty-eight (48) additional Mutual Help units have been approved by HUD for immediate construction. Also programmed are additional HIP homes for the elderly.

Industrialization

Present: One tribally-owned mobile home park in operation; potential job development for 5 to 10 Indians. Four (4) commercial businesses in operation. Tribally-owned Environmental Farm employs 65 persons and has potential for earning $200,000 per year for tribe.

Year 1977: No new commercial or industrial enterprises.

Long-range 1980: New highway interchange crossing Reservation will provide possibility for 3 to 5 new commercial enterprises: Service station, motel, R/V Park; other tourist type business; potential Indian employment of 25 to 50 persons.

Educational Attainments

Presently 37 students attending colleges from the reservation.
Additional Attainments

Tribal government is taking initiative in developing own projects. Effectively using Federal grant-in-aid programs, especially ED, OEO, and HUD, in cooperation with Bureau and other Federal, State and local agencies and private sectors. Cooperative and coordinative efforts by Tribe in interagency relations, particularly development and employment programs on Reservation and adjacent area.

In 1964 and prior years Tribe depended much on Bureau to take initiative in socio-economic development matters. Had less involvement with outside agencies and private sectors.

On short-range and long-range basis tribal interagency relations and initiative expected to be expanded to increase benefits to Indians.

Resources Availability

Present: Irrigated land developed and leased 6,796.19 acres; land undeveloped approximately 600 acres.

Year 1975: Irrigated land developed and leased 6,796.19 acres; irrigable land undeveloped 600 acres.

Long-Range 1980: Irrigated land developed and leased - unknown, undetermined land returns; no irrigable land undeveloped.

Resources Development

Present: Irrigated land lease income $620,843.00.

Year 1976: Irrigated land lease income $466,378.00.

Long-range 1980: Irrigated land lease income - unknown, undetermined land returns.

Health

Alcoholism probably most serious chronic disease, with additional high incidence of diabetes, liver, kidney, and gallbladder disease. Trachoma and tuberculosis are considered endemic to this area; occasional outbreaks occur. Tuberculosis a continuing problem, apparently resulting from overcrowded homes and substandard living conditions as well as frequent extended visits with untreated Mexican friends and relatives. Nutritional problems are contributing factors in many disease categories.

Diabetes, upper respiratory infections, otitis media and lacerations were a few of the leading clinical impressions during FY 77.

PHS Indian Hospital Fort Yuma Reservation provides outpatient and inpatient care to Cocopah and Quechan Indians. Contract Health Services are available. Improved hospital and clinic facilities are needed for reservations.
either by replacement of present hospital or alteration to a modern health center with increased Contract Health Services.

Future plans include greater emphasis on TB care finding, therapy and follow-up; additional nutritional counseling, and health maintenance services, more involvement of paramedical personnel in direct patient care, and the development of a home health project.

Environmental Health Services provided by Indian Health Service.

Current planning involves the development of a dual health department with the Cocopah Tribe and integration of services. The Quechan and Cocopah are also considering the development of a joint health plan in response to P. L. 93-437, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.
I. Patient Care-Direct

A. Ambulatory Patient Care

Four general medical officers provide comprehensive medical services to the Service Unit population. Outpatient clinics include:

1. Well Baby Clinic Monday 8-12
2. Prenatal Clinic Wednesday 8-12
3. Diabetic Clinic Thursday 8-12
4. Physical Examinations
5. T.B. Clinic Once per month
6. Family Planning
7. General Clinic Daily
8. Thursday Night Clinic 2nd Thursday 6-9 PM

The outpatient department provides 24-hour emergency service and is staffed with 3 RN's, 1 LPN, 1 Pharmacist practitioner, 1 Community Health Medic, and 1 Medical Student in addition to the 4 general medical officers. Services of W.I.C., Family Planning and CHR's sometimes overlap (EX. CHR's reinforce teaching during home visits) and are strengthened.

B. Inpatient Care

1. Medical

Four general medical officers provide inpatient care for the 30 bed Sacaton Hospital, including 15 Medical/Surgical Beds, 10 Pediatric Beds, 5 Obstetric Beds, 8 Bassinets. The physicians are responsible for chart audits, standards of care, continuing education programs, clinical staff orientation, training of one pharmacist practitioner, one Community Health Medic and several medical students. In addition, the physicians participate in developing the general hospital policies and by-laws, involved with the Tribal Health Board, and through the Clinical Director, are responsible for all Clinical Services.

2. Nursing Services

The Nursing Department has a staff of 26 Nursing personnel (including those in outpatient) and is responsible for 24-hour coverage in the outpatient and hospital units. Services provided are direct patient care, administration of medications and treatments, transcription and carrying out of doctor's orders, counseling, and giving primary care. Nursing Department is also responsible for maintaining sterile equipment and supplies.
3. Medical Records

The medical record staff consists of a Registered Record Administrator, a Medical Record Technician and two additional health records clerks. An appointment system is maintained with call backs of patients who fail to keep appointments, have abnormal x-ray or laboratory findings and reminders of the due dates of the PAP smears. The Health Record Administrator is an active member of the Medical Audit Committee, serves as Utilization Review Coordinator and indirectly supervises (instruction) clerical personnel of the Human Resources Department, Family Planning, family folders, etc. The Health Record Clerk supervisor (Medical Record Technician) is a member of the outpatient committee.

4. Laboratory and X-ray

The Laboratory and X-ray Department function as one department. The laboratory is staffed with one medical technologist, ASCP, and 3 medical technicians and furnishes 24-hour coverage. Services provided by the lab include all clinical diagnostic tests; chemistry, hematology, bacteriology, urinalysis, blood banking, and EKG's. The x-ray services are the usual routine x-rays as well as IVP's, GI's, barium enemas and gall bladders. In addition to these services the lab is involved in a quality control program, a blood banking survey program and cooperates with the Environmental Health Program in its efforts to control infections throughout the hospital.

5. Dietetic Services

The dietary department is staffed by an ADA registered dietitian, a cook foreman, two cooks, and a kitchen helper. The cook foreman is a graduate of the Santa Fe Food Services Supervisor Training Course. Between 650 and 700 rations are prepared by the department each month, approximately half of which are for patients on modified diets. In addition to directing the department, the dietitian provides individual diet counseling for inpatients and outpatients, services breakfast and gives group counseling to approximately 35 outpatients in Diabetic Clinic, gives nutrition counseling to mothers during Well Baby Clinic and works cooperatively with Tribal Nutritionist providing consultation to groups and institutions in the community, for example the Elderly Nutrition Program.

Under a USDA grant, the dietitian and a Tribal Nutrition Aide are operating a supplemental food program for 289 women, infants and children.

6. Pharmacy

The pharmacy department is staffed with two licensed pharmacists; one of whom has a graduate degree and has completed a hospital pharmacy residency. Services provided in addition to filling prescrip-
tions include drug and poison information, private patient consultation, chronic disease monitoring programs for hypertensives, diabetics, epileptics, and patients on oral contraceptives. In addition both pharmacists have completed the Pharmacist Practitioner Training Program and devote approximately 32 hours per week to primary care in outpatient clinic. There is a temporary C.E.T.A. pharmacy technician employed. The pharmacist also prepares the pharmacy and therapeutics committee meeting agenda and minutes with emphasis on updating the formulary and drug therapy. The pharmacists are also involved in group patient and staff education, acute care, and drug audits.

7. Physical Therapy

8. Dental

The Dental Department is responsible for the oral health needs of all the people in the Gila River Indian Community. The two-chair dental clinic is staffed with one dentist and two dental assistants. With the limited resources and manpower available a system of priorities for dental care to help the greatest number of persons get the most long term value from the Dental Services on the prevention and early treatment of dental disease. Since most types of dental problems begin in childhood, the majority of efforts are directed towards children until such time that enough resources are available to treat the total reservation population. Emergency services are provided to everyone 24 hours a day. Adult care can be obtained, at the present time, on a limited basis after school hours and during summer months.

II. Patient Care-Indirect

A. Podiatry

Podiatry services are provided for both inpatients and outpatients by a contract podiatrist twice a month.

B. Radiology

A contract radiologist is available for interpreting more complicated x-rays.

C. Psychiatry

Limited psychiatric services are available under contract care.

D. Laboratory

More sophisticated laboratory procedures are provided by contract with National Health Laboratory. Arizona State Laboratory does bacteriology studies on, for example, water samples for Environmental Health.
E. Eye Glasses

The purchase of eye glasses is through contract with American Optical. School children are first priority and adults with medical problems related to the need for glasses are the second priority.

F. Emergency Medical Services

Cost for emergency medical services at surrounding community hospitals is paid for by contract care monies.

G. Transportation

Emergency medical transportation is available under contract care; the service is provided by Aztec Ambulance. Routine bus services to PIMC for special clinics is also provided by contract care monies.

III. Field Health Service

Public Health Nursing

The Field Health Nursing Department is staffed by 3 Registered Nurses, one of whom has a Master’s Degree and two have B.S. Degrees. In addition, there are two LPN’s and a Clerk. The department provides nursing services in the home; focusing especially on diabetic care and MCH. Through the referral system the PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE acts as a liaison between the hospital (inpatient and outpatient) and the community. 41% of the 8887 hours worked by Public Health Nurses is spent in direct patient services. School Health takes 12% of duty time and includes health screening procedures, health teaching, immunization programs, and working with children and their families to correct specific health problems. Records, including family folders, are maintained for all functions. The department is responsible for maintaining registers for Crippled Children Services, Tuberculosis, Rheumatic Fever and Diabetes.

IV. Mental Health/Social Service

The Mental Health/Social Service Department is an integral function of the Sacaton Service Unit Field. Major emphasis in the department is on preventive health programs. The Mental Health Technicians and social work aides work mostly in the reservation communities.

The Social Work program provides both medical and psychiatric social work services. Emphasis is on health-related activities with services available to both on and off-reservation Indian People. Services include inpatient and outpatient, individual and family counseling, nursing home placement, and child welfare services (such as relinquishment of newborn for adoption and intervention in cases of dependent, neglected and battered children). In addition to direct client services, consultations with doctors, nurses and other staff, training of paraprofessionals and graduate students in social work are all a part of the social service program.
The present Mental Health Program is based on recognition of the fact that while some individuals require treatment within an institutional setting, the majority are able to continue living in their own communities provided they have access to professionally trained and qualified people who can assist them during time of crisis and who understand treatment modes with culturally appropriate approaches and who can provide follow-up care. The Mental Health Program contains the following components: clinical services, community services, developmental and preventive counseling, and research.

V. Optometry and Ophthalmology Services

Every other week an optometrist from PIMC examines patients to determine need for eye glasses. Services are directed predominately toward school children, but adults are seen after school hours on an appointment system. Ophthalmology services are provided once a month by an ophthalmologist from PIMC.

A cooperative project with Papago Tribe, IHS and National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) has provided a Mobile Health Unit (MHU) which serves west side of reservation. This MHU, staffed by an Indian Community Health Medic (CHM), nurse, and driver is linked to hospital at Sells and, through Sells to Phoenix Indian Medical Center (PIMC), with color and black and white television, voice radio, EEG, Health Information System data and color microscope. Comparable equipment and communication linkages also entailed at Santa Rosa Health Center. Project is called STARPAHC - Space Technology Applied to Rural Papago Advanced Health Care.
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GILA RIVER RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Sacaton, Arizona, 372,000 acres. Approximately 8,600 Pima and Maricopa Indians residing on or adjacent to the Reservation. Terrain dominated by gently sloping Gila River Valley floor.

Employment

Approximately 30% of the estimated labor force is unemployed. Approximately 53% are employed by Government (Federal, State, County, and local), 30% by industrial enterprises. (The Gila River Indian Community is presently completing a Population Housing Census and the above figure will be subject to change.) Labor Force of 2,442; 1,659 employed, 1,013 males, 646 females.

Housing

Total occupied and vacant housing is 1,560. Of this total, approximately 8-10% are female headed households. 121 units are scheduled for rehab with 92% of the units being homeowner. The renovated houses are renter units. There are 100 units presently under construction in some stage with 100 more slated for construction in 1979. (The Gila River Indian Community is presently completing a Population/Housing Census. The figures are subject to change.)

Industrialization

Light manufacturing is developing rapidly on the Reservation. Growth is largely due to development of more sites on Pima Chandler Park. The tenants are diversified and find the close proximity to I-10 and Phoenix, International and Phoenix progress very convenient. The other two industrial parks (Pima Coolidge and Santan Park) are beginning to draw potential tenants; (PIMA-COOLIDGE PARK - Gila River Indian Enterprise, Dela Enterprises, Pima Container Reclaiming Corp.; SANTAN PARK - Gila River Grain Storage and Arizona Tanning Company.)

Four I-10 interchanges located on Reservation lands still present excellent potential for development. Other Reservation economic activity includes arts and crafts manufacturing and sales, retail trade, construction, and sand and gravel extraction, with the emphasis on self-determination, it is the feeling of the Tribe that economic development and industrialization will surge tremendously.

Tourism and recreation are increasing with the completion of Firebird Lake (Sun Valley Marina) and the development of the Pima-Hohokam National Monument. Other future developments include service stations, motels, related small businesses, and shopping centers which are past the planning stage.
Resources Availability

At present there are 80,000 acres of land now under irrigation. Excellent groundwater in parts of Reservation. Large sand and gravel deposits, possible copper and other metallic minerals. Excellent location just south of Phoenix. Bisected by Interstate Highway 10 and served by Southern Pacific Railroad.

Resources Development

During past 6 years 8,000 acres of land have been reorganized and rehabilitated. 4,500 acres of new land have been developed in the last two years. Other developments are four interchanges, one lake, Arizona pump storage, expansion of Tribal farm enterprise, and development of National Monument and related businesses. Increased development expected to center around recreational facilities to accommodate potential tourism with the development of regional and community parks and game wildlife potential.

Educational Attainments

Currently five elementary and one high school on the Reservation; Blackwater Elementary (Tribally operated), Casa Blanca Elementary (BIA), Gila Crossing Elementary (BIA), Sacaton Elementary (public), St. Peters Elementary (parochial), and St. Johns Elementary School (parochial). Public high schools available nearby in off-Reservation communities. A new facility has been completed at Casa Blanca, with two new complexes also completed in Sacaton within the past year. Presently there are approximately 160 students attending higher education institutions.

Additional Attainments

A significant development in 1969 was the selection of the Reservation to participate in the Model Cities Program. This resulted in grant funds annually for FY 71 to 74 which helped establish a planning arm of Tribal Government. This was instrumental in significant progress for the Tribe in all programmatic areas. Presently the Tribe is in the process of restructuring its organization to make it a more workable and responsive government. One of the first areas to undergo restructuring was education. As a result, the Tribe now has a Department of Education with a Director and an Assistant Director. The Department now covers all aspects of education from day care to institutions of higher education. In the near future more areas (health, social services, housing and government) will be restructured to accommodate today's needs.

Income

Reservation income $15,433,000 (sources tabulated include work with Federal and State agencies, agricultural income, business and industry income, Tribal income, and transfer payments).
The reservation income figure is not all individually job related but is income generated for Gila River Indian Community operation and maintenance.

Approximately 75% of the employed are earning less than $5,000 per year with the average family income approximately $4,800 (5.5 persons per family).

**Health**

Consumer involvement in the methods of health delivery, the setting of program priorities and the development of both new and on-going programs is becoming better coordinated through the newly reorganized tribal structure. Since 1934 when the first Tribal Council was elected to office under the Indian Reorganization Act, Gila River has not, until recently, veered from the Council-Governor type of self-government for the orderly transaction of Community business. As government became more complex over the years and the reservation received a steady flow of federal dollars through redevelopment loans and grants, there was little action taken to modify the Council-Governor relationship, which served the people well when life on the reservation was relatively simple. A weak attempt was made to meet the increasing demands of wise elders of the Tribe, who at one time served in a public capacity. That advisory group was abolished and was replaced by standing committees now assigned to a major unit of government and are responsible for keeping order within its assigned area. Each committee, therefore, hears issues, studies proposals, reviews business transactions and passes their recommendations to the Tribal Council. (See Relationship of Indian Health Service-Sacaton and Phoenix (West End Clinic) Service Units and the Human Resources Department - Health Services Branch to the Tribal Administrative and Legislative Structure).

The Health and Education Standing Committee, one of the five standing committees, consists of five members, one of which is a non-council person. This committee is advised by the Tribal Health Board which is composed of one non-council member from each district of the community, Ak-Chin and two ex-officio nonvoting members, the IHS Service Unit Director and the Human Resources Health Services Branch Director, who sit in on business meetings. The Gila River Indian Community (Tribal) Health Board operated under delegated authority from the Gila River Indian Community Tribal Council to "manage and coordinate" health programs established, fulfilled by representation of health needs to the Tribal Council, concerning health care and programs within the reservation districts and by establishing policy for the operation of all health programs serving the reservation. As a part of its policy making function, the Board reviews professional staff appointments, program plans and budgets of the Tribal and IHS Health Services.

**Health Providers:** There are at least three distinct health providers in the Gila River Indian Community, one from the Indian Health Service Sacaton Service Unit serving Districts 1 through 5 and Ak Chin, one from the Indian Health Service Phoenix Service Unit, Districts 6 and 7, and the Tribal Human Resources Department, Health Services Branch, serving all seven districts and Ak Chin.
Responsibilities for care are divided generally with the Indian Health Service providing direct medical care through clinics and inpatient facilities plus a field unit to handle referrals pertaining to clinic and hospital activities. The Health Services Branch staff of the Human Resources Department, i.e., Environmental Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Health Education and the Division of Community Nursing, comprised of the Community Health Representatives, Family Planning and the Community Nursing Program, handle direct referrals and initiate programs in the community to meet community needs and requests.
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AK-CHIN INDIAN COMMUNITY

People and Area

Headquarters: Ak-Chin Indian Community, Route 1, Box 12, Maricopa, Arizona. Comprised of approximately 21,840 acres entirely located within Pinal County. Approximately 30 miles south of Phoenix. There are 336 Papagos residing in and around Ak-Chin Village. Terrain typical Sonoran desert with arid flatlands.

Employment

Of the 336 residents on or near the reservation there is a labor force of 85 individuals; 61 men, 24 women. There is an average of 10% unemployment (8 people) with the principal employer being Ak-Chin Farm, a tribal enterprise, with 57 gainfully employed full-time. Other residents are employed by a filling station (2), a commissary (6). The remainder are employed by the Tribe.

Housing

Community has own housing program built with profits from Tribal Farm. Families buy on lease purchase plan. Number of houses; 58---of which 8 are substandard and 50 are standard.

Industrialization

There is a 120-acre industrial park which has been open about half a year. Two firms are located on the park with room for more. One is a grain storage facility (Arizona Grain) and the other is A&M Livestock Removal. The Park is suitable for light industry and agriculturally related industry. Rail access is available.

Resources Availability

Agricultural land is principal resource with approximately 6,000 acres under irrigation. Falling water table has limited expansion and forced the Tribe to cultivate less land. Some sand and gravel available with no mineral or oil deposits.

Resources Development

Ideally located for agriculture but water is limiting factor. Tribe beginning to refine and cultivate new ways of farming in order to conserve water. Long term investments such as pistachio groves, drip irrigation, etc., are in the demonstration stage. Tribe is continually improving water and sewer facilities in conjunction with housing in order to improve the health of the people. Continued improvement in industrial park is a must in order for Tribe to best utilize manpower and resources.
Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Most students attend public school in Casa Grande and Maricopa or go to boarding schools. No students in higher education.

Health

Health information covered under Gila River. General Hospital care available at PHS Indian Hospital, Sacaton. Public health nurse visits Ak-Chin periodically.
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People and Area

Headquarters: Supai, Arizona. 188,077 acres; 1425 Havasupai Indians on roll; 326 at Supai Canyon. Located in Northeast Arizona at bottom of Cataract Canyon within Grand Canyon National Park. 76 miles northeast of Peach Springs, Arizona. Beautiful canyon walls and blue-green stream and falls at bottom of Grand Canyon.

Employment

Present potential labor force is 171 consisting of 105 males, 66 females. Total employed 129, consisting of 77 males, 52 females. Unemployed 42, consisting of 28 males, 14 females. 9 actively seeking employment. All unemployed seeking employment in construction projects.

Six years ago available labor force was 141; employed 66, unemployed 75. 43 actively sought employment.

In 10 years labor force in canyon not expected to increase due to lack of room for more people. Developments on new 185,000 acres not expected to improve conditions for several years.

Housing

Fifty houses blown down by helicopter and completed by 1977. No more planned at present. Total of 66 residential units.

Industrialization

No plans contemplated for industrialization of the Havasupai Reservation. Limited commercialism associated with recreation and tourism highly potential. $80,000 EDA multipurpose building with new cafe constructed, cafe operating in 1973. Better sewage and waste disposal needed, and is under study, before further development can take place.

Resources Availability

Natural resources consist of Cataract Creek, waterfalls along creek, scenic grandeur of the canyon, farm lands and range.

Tourism is largest resource available for development.

Resources Development

Presently major emphasis on development of tourist facilities; trail improvement, better campgrounds, plans for new lodge and business complex. Plans for improving irrigation system. Packer station and corrals constructed at Hilltop along with improved parking facilities.
In past, tendency was to do best with what was available; improve only as necessary and fund availability.

New 32 room motel with business complex planned in future at Supai village. Electricity now at village via Long Mesa Generating Plant. Expect to start construction of commercial power distribution line by spring 1978.

Canyon Park expansion bill returned 185,000 acres of land to the Havasupai. Tribal cattle industry with other economic developments may be possible. Tribe operating old park campgrounds.

By 1978 paved highway from Peach Springs to Hilltop. Helicopter flights to Supai, hiking and riding trails to be developed.

Educational Attainments


In FY 1962 no Bureau school on Reservation. All children were in Public or Bureau boarding school.

Income

Present, past and future income derived from tourism. In 1976 number of tourists was about 10,850. Total tourist income $201,043; Packers income from tourist & Trading Co. $91,998; Trading Co. Sales $235,135; Federally funded wages & Salaries $455,540; Personal Income $153,147.

Ten years ago tourists totaled 3,625. Packing income was $15,847, hiking fees $2,305, lodge rentals $4,650, individual packers $2,000.

In 10 years tourist total expected to be limited to 15,000, packing $120,000, hiking $40,000, lodge rentals $80,000, other income $100,000, individual income $200,000.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and PHS Indian School Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly clinic held at Needles, California, in contract facilities.
Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building on Havasupai Reservation constructed by U. S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services at Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in canyon have included a temporary full-time physician, health aide, and a Community Health Representative.

Medical supervision carried out by short-wave radio and telephone communication with personnel at Peach Springs Health Center and Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Alternate medical facilities in the Parker area include 36-bed community hospital in Blythe, California, approximately 50 miles from Parker and two General Hospitals in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Town of Parker has two Osteopathic Physicians, one M.D., and new well-equipped 30-bed hospital which opened in March of 1974. Needles, California has hospital Emergency Room and inpatient facilities if needed.

Environmental Health Services provided by Environmental Health Technician stationed at Parker and Sanitarian from Phoenix. Hualapai serviced by Technician from Peach Springs.
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HOPI RESERVATION

People and Area


Located in Northeastern Arizona; surrounded by Navajo Reservation, 60 miles north of Interstate Highway 40. Northern part of Reservation mesa and valley terrain with some grass cover and Juniper trees. Southern part semi-desert plains some grass cover.

Employment

At present 1,119 employed; 694 males, 425 females. 1,043 unemployed; 624 males, 419 females. In 1978, anticipate 1,144 to be employed; 1,066 unemployed.

Housing

Presently there are approximately 882 dwelling units. 210 standard, 672 substandard. In 1978 an increase of 85 standard units will be realized through the HUD Mutual Help Program and approximately 6 homes will be renovated and 73 repaired through the Home Improvement Program.

In 1979 there will be another 100 dwelling units constructed through the HUD Mutual Help Program.

Industrialization

At present consists of expanded family operated commercial establishments, 70 Indians, and the $1,200,000 Hopi Cultural Center comprising motel, restaurant, museum, curio shops, 30 employees; anticipate future expansion of ancillary tourism facilities attracted by Center. Hopi Electronics Enterprise plant employs 8.

In 1978, initiation of small commercial elements near Cultural Center will include silvercraft and other crafts requiring skilled manual dexterity. Anticipate revenue and expansion of jobs at villages resulting from expanded arts and crafts market.

Resources Availability

During past 13 years available resources increased with sale of oil leases; yielded over $3,000,000 to tribe, although no oil found. Coal lease presently yields rental income of approximately $900,000 per year. Much interest in Reservation by mining companies especially in uranium and coal.
Resources Development

In latest 5 year period tribal government has become highly organized; functioning as entity in social and economic development of Reservation. Examples: Commercial elements and Electronics Component Plant, Cultural Center tourism project. Indian Development District of Arizona.

Educational Attainments

The Bureau of Indian Affairs operates 5 day schools and one boarding school. Total enrollment was 1,200 during the 1976-77 school year. The boarding school also functions as a day school for 7th and 8th grade students while operating a unique program with the public school system. There is one Mennonite mission day school educating Hopi youth in grades Kindergarten - 8th Grade. Most high school students attend one of three off-reservation boarding schools while other are bused daily to public high schools at Ganado, AZ; Winslow, AZ; Holbrook, AZ. Plans are being developed for construction of a BIA high school on the reservation at a site east of Polacca village. Completion and occupancy of the proposed high school is targeted for the early 1980's. At the present time 190 Hopi students receive financial assistance for their higher education through the BIA and are attending over 35 different colleges and universities. Many Hopi Tribal members are engaged either in classroom instruction or school administration. Each day school has a viable school board functioning in an advisory capacity. The Tribal government has developed and maintained an auspicious Education Committee and is developing a Tribal Education Office that is functional and responsive.

Income

At present, average family income $3,910. Projected family income for 1978, $4,120.

Health

Single most common cause of hospitalization, excluding deliveries and complications of pregnancy, are diseases of respiratory system. Most common single diagnosis is category of influenza and pneumonia. Patients primarily in younger age group. Most common diseases are infections, gastroenteritis, other viral infections, pneumonia, otitis media and chronic draining ears, tonsillitis, pharyngitis and Trachoma.

PHS Indian Hospital at Keams Canyon is 38-bed facility, proposed for expansion. Regular field clinics held at Hotevilla, Oraibi, Second Mesa Health Center, Whitecone (Navajo) and Low Mountain (Navajo). Second Mesa Health Center is a newly constructed facility, fully equipped with lab., x-ray, pharmacy, medical records, and dental suite. Low Mountain is a new facility with lab., pharmacy, examining rooms, and medical records.
Through IHS contracts with the Hopi Tribe the following services are provided: CHR, Homemakers, Bus Transportation, and Tribal Health Department.

Future direction includes continued expansion of community health services, consolidation and improvement of present services, improvement or replacement of substandard facilities.

Environmental Health Services provided by Sanitarian from Globe and Environmental Health Technician stationed at Second Mesa Health Center.
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Thomas Medicinehorse, Agency Special Officer
David Sine, Agency Tribal Operation Specialist
James Simpson, Education Specialist (Prescott)
People and Area

Headquarters: Peach Springs, Arizona 993,083 acres. 1,133 enrolled Hualapai Indians; 912 living on or near the reservation. Located in northwest Arizona, 50 miles northeast of Kingman, Arizona. Somewhat mountainous with high plateaus and deep canyons toward Grand Canyon.

Employment

Present available labor force 350, consisting of 205 males, 145 females. Total employed 200, 98 males, 102 females. Unemployed 150, 107 males and 43 females. 102 actively seeking employment.

Housing

Present housing being brought up to standard. 70 new Mutual-Help Turnkey Combination houses completed in 1973, 40 more planned by 1978, 40 more at later date. Four HIP houses for elderly completed in 1973, 3 HIP houses in 1978. 10 Mutual-Help Homes in 1967.

1964 housing below standard except for 7 old houses. 94 houses substandard no plumbing. 68 could be repaired but still substandard.

Industrialization

Present commercial developments consist of new shopping center which includes groceries, clothing and Arts & Crafts, one service station, leasing offices to Post Office and BIA, three churches, several sign leases and one Dairy Queen type business. Tribal Wildlife and Recreation Department handles all hunting, fishing and recreation. Participating in tribal overnight Colorado River Running Project at Diamond Creek. Tribe operating Hualapai Doll Manufacturing Enterprise, exploring other income sources. Limited domestic water supply inhibits further developments but expected to improve by 1978. 1964 picture was the same. In 1980 little or no change can be foreseen due to remote location and no immediate urban outlets. Expect main highway to move 20 miles south of Hualapai Reservation by summer 1978.

Resources Availability

Timber cutting planned for 1980, timber stand improvement being accomplished. Range developed with water, improved pastures, fencing. No action on building stone, selling some sand and gravel. Wildlife consists of deer, elk, antelope, javelina, some wild turkey. Fishing at Colorado River down Peach Springs Canyon. Plans for roads, trails, picnic and campsites. 19 miles of road improved in Peach Springs Canyon but washes out each summer. 26 miles of Frazier Wells-Hualapai Hilltop road paved in 1973, will continue until entire road is paved in 1978.
1964 no cutting of forest due to small size. Range development 5 new wells, 23 miles of fence lines, 1,840 acres controlled burned, reseeded, no mineral leasing. Stocked 36 elk, 10 javelina.

1980 range work to continue the same. Increased action for use of building stone and road material expected. Increased hunting pressure expected, recreation facilities improved by 10 miles of trails, ten picnic areas. Increased emphasis on outdoor recreation past years showing results, potentially one half million dollar business and increasing.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau boarding school. Some attending boarding school off reservation. Most attending Public Schools. Informally Tribe operates Summer Youth Camp on reservation for 250 Indian children. Fifty-six students in college or higher education.

Income

In past fifteen months payroll for Tribal Council and Tribal enterprises amounted to $292,893. Earned Tribal income was $198,110. Value of all tribal contracts and grants is $815,891. Leases and permits brought tribe $69,300.

1964 personal income was $650,481, consisting of forest $1,179, farming and ranching $96,212; minerals $33,840; commercial $149,400; Federal Government $197,000; Reservation based income $38,600; other cash income $89,000; home consumption of Reservation products $250.

1980 expected income from farming and ranching $250,000 minerals $50,000; commercial $500,000; Federal Government $750,000; Reservation based income $250,000; other cash income $300,000; home consumption of Reservation products $20,000. Total personal income $2,120,000.

Health

Indian Health facilities for Service Unit include PHS Indian Hospital at Parker, PHS Indian Health Center at Peach Springs, PHS Clinic in Supai and the PHS Indian School Health Center at Riverside, California. Weekly clinic held at Needles, California, in Tribal facilities.

Major health problems in Service Unit are: 1) alcoholism, 2) diabetes mellitus, and 3) respiratory disease.

Physician at Peach Springs visits Havasupai every three weeks for a 1-1/2 day period. New clinic building on Havasupai Reservation constructed by U. S. Public Health Service in 1972. In acute situations, contract helicopter services at Grand Canyon are employed. Medical personnel available in canyon have included a temporary full-time physician, a health aide, and a Community Health Representative.
Medical supervision carried out by short-wave radio and telephone communication with personnel at Peach Springs Health Center and Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Alternate medical facilities in the Parker area include 36-bed community hospital in Blythe, California, approximately 50 miles from Parker and two General Hospitals in Lake Havasu City, Arizona. Town of Parker has two Osteopathic Physicians, one M.D. and new well-equipped, 30-bed hospital which opened in March of 1974. Needles, California has hospital Emergency Room and inpatient facilities if needed.

Environmental Health Service provided by Environmental Health Technician stationed at Parker and Sanitarian from Phoenix. Hualapai serviced by Technician from Peach Springs.
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Ext. 31
Ext. 32
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Ext. 40
KAIBAB RESERVATION

People and Area

Tribal Headquarters: Kaibab, AZ  BIA Agency: Keams Canyon, AZ, 237 miles from Reservation. 120,413 acres. 195 Paiute Indians; 110 on reservation. Located on northern border of Arizona directly north of Grand Canyon. Northern half of Reservation high mesa plains with juniper cover; southern half is flat to gently rolling low plains with some grass cover.

Employment

At present, 44 employed; 30 males, 14 females. 32 unemployed; 14 males, 18 females. In 1978 anticipate 46 employed; 33 unemployed.

Housing

Presently there are 37 existing dwelling units. 13 in standard condition and 24 in substandard condition. HUD Mutual Help Program will provide 15 more standard units. In 1978 the Home Improvement Program will renovate 5 units.

Industrialization

Presently no industries on Reservation; however, small garden-type industrial plant has been constructed through I.B.D.F. Tribally owned visitors center at Pipe Springs National Monument provides employment for 5 tribal members. By 1978, Tribal Trailer Park and Campground will provide employment for 2 additional tribal members.

Resources Availability

Resources include grazing land and judgment claims funds of approximately $1,038,000, 35% of which has been used for economic development.

Resources Development

Presently Tribe developing irrigation system to provide water to a large-scale farm enterprise which will be operating by 1978.

Income


Health

Majority of medical and dental services taken care of by contract with Kanab Hospital, Kanab, UT, located about 22 miles from reservation. In November of 1973 Field Clinic was started--flying a medical team on reservation (physician social worker, nurse) 6 to 8 times per year. Flight takes about one hour ten minutes and 10/15 patients are seen each clinic. Through IHS contract with Kaibab Band of Paiute Tribe, Community Health Representative services are provided. Environmental Health Services provided by a Sanitarian stationed in Globe.
Area and People

Navajos live on the largest Reservation in the United States. Some 24,000 square miles in Arizona (9,101,516 acres); New Mexico (4,174,441 acres); and Utah (1,194,531 acres). In addition to trust lands tribal members reside in public domain allotments, fee patent land, and railroad lands, some outside the Reservation. Three New Mexico communities Ramah, Canocito, and Alamo are detached from the Reservation.

Climate and productivity dictated largely by elevation and rainfall. Vegetative cover varying sharply from sparse shrubs at lower elevations (4,500 feet) to forests in mountainous regions (10,000 feet). Reservation is land of high plateaus, deep canyons, and low lying plains traversed by range of mountains along Arizona-New Mexico State line. Although annual rainfall may be as high as 27 inches in high altitudes, Reservation climate considered arid to semi-arid.

Total population is now just over 153,000 -- increasing at the rate of 2% annually. Nearly 83,000 Navajos reside in Arizona. Median age is nearing 19 years. The older age group (65 years old and older) is represented by less than 5% of the total. Females outnumber males, 103 to 100. This ratio has been decreasing as opportunities for migrant work and permanent jobs for males off Reservation are not as plentiful.

Government

Tribal Government is administered by a 74 member council elected from 101 chapters. The chapters, while reflecting local sentiment, have virtually no control over local affairs. The chairman and vice chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council, who serve as executive officers, are elected at large. Term of office for tribal officials is four years. The Tribe is currently in the midst of developing and implementing a plan to reorganize the Tribal Council on a basis of "one person--one vote."

The Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Indian Health Service maintain principal administrative offices in Window Rock, Chinle, Tuba City, and Fort Defiance, Arizona; Crownpoint, Shiprock, Gallup, New Mexico. Other County, State, and Federal Government offices are located across the Reservation as various program needs demand.
Employment and Income

Current unemployment rate for the Reservation is just over 38% - a substantial decrease from 45% in April, 1975. Labor force, April, 1975, numbered 66,000 with 40,000 employed. Of these approximately two thirds were earning more than $5,000 per year. Openings for employment are not becoming available as rapidly as number of people entering the labor force. No valid data is available defining personal income among Navajos.

Housing

The Navajo Tribe through their Housing Authority has developed new homes on the Reservation. Individual Navajos using available credit resources have done a great deal to improve existing housing. Several Federal agencies have participated in programs for new housing and home improvement but the prospect of satisfactory housing for maximum number of families is far in the future. Increased construction costs will continue to be a deterrent in Housing Development.

Education

More than 55,000 Navajo young people are attending schools and colleges today. Of the total group more than half of the elementary and secondary school pupils are enrolled in public schools. The Tribe together with Bureau of Indian Affairs is making a constant effort to be sure that Reservation pupils have every opportunity to attend school on the Reservation. Public high schools and Bureau high schools developed on the Reservation are showing increased enrollment. The Tribe owns and operates Navajo Community College located at Tsaile, Arizona.

An increasing number of college graduates are returning to the Reservation to serve in key jobs influencing Reservation development. The wide range of positions cover not only tribal government but Federal and State positions as well as jobs in private industry. Three Tribal members serve in the Arizona legislature and two in the New Mexico legislature.

The Tribe's Division of Education participates actively in matters concerning Navajo children in Bureau of Indian Affairs, public and private schools.

Future Development

The Navajo economy is experiencing significant changes. Cattle are replacing sheep in agriculture, industrial and commercial development are attracting people to communities where jobs are available. New industry has not come to the Reservation recently but the Tribe indicates prospects for the immediate future to be good. Development on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project is moving forward; first 10,000 acres is being farmed with second 10,000 soon to be cropped. Particle board division of Navajo Forest Products Industries is in full production.
Health

The Navajo Health Authority is showing increasing activity in coordinating the delivery of health service to Navajo families and in providing training programs to bring Navajo persons skilled in the health sciences to the Reservation. Indian Health facilities and mission hospitals across the wide area are increasing their patient care programs. Environmental programs, geared to making the Reservation a better place to live, continue. Detailed information on health service can be secured from Indian Health Service, Navajo Area Office, Window Rock, Arizona.

*Information on Navajo Reservation Provided by BIA Navajo Area Office on 3/7/78*
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LeRoy Leas, Supervisory Construction Representative
PAPAGO RESERVATION (MAIN)

People and Area

Headquarters: Sells, AZ 2,773,377 acres. 8,885 Papago Indians residing on Reservation with additional 1,657 residing adjacent to the Reservation. Located in extreme south central Arizona; southern boundary forms 64 miles of common border with Republic of Mexico. Situated in Sonoran Desert; area generally consists of wide arid valleys and plains interspersed with abrupt mountain ranges. Highest elevation: Baboquivari Peak...7,730 feet. Valleys from 1,378 feet to above 3,000 feet in elevation.

The Papagos (closely related to the Pima in Arizona) are thought to be descendants of the Hohokam Indians who reached a high cultural level and flourished around 1400 A.D. Papagos were agricultural and semi-nomadic moving to new locations in search of water. "Papago" means beans, referring to their staple crop. To supplement the food they raised, the women gathered foods in the desert. Papago women make excellent baskets of yucca, bear claw, and other natural fibers.

The complete Papago Reservation consists of three separate parcels...Sells Main Reservation (2,773,377 acres), San Xavier Reservation (71,095 acres), & Gila Bend Reservation (10,337 acres) altogether totaling 2,854,809 acres or 4,462 square miles...about the same size as the State of Connecticut. The Tribal constitution of 1937 organized the Tribe into a federated form of government. The Tribal Council composed of 11 members representing 11 separate districts governs all the reservations. A Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by popular ballots for a 4-year term.

Employment (On-Reservation Papagos only)

Total estimated available labor force 4,748 (2,958 male and 1,790 female). Total employed 3,086, 1,165 earn over $5,000 per year and 1,921 earn less than $5,000 per year. Unemployed and grossly underemployed (less than $500 annual earnings) 1,662.

In 1978 expect permanent employment to provide 2,700 jobs. Appreciable increase in mining, commercial, and industrial employment expected during the next 2 years.

Housing

There are 1,313 homes on the Papago Indian Reservation; 406 of these are standard and 907 are substandard. Total housing need requirements on the reservation, counting the unhoused families, is 1,363.

Industrialization

Present commercial activities on Reservation include: 6 general mercantile stores, 5 auto service stations, one cafe and one snack restaurant. Hecla and Newmont Mining Companies both have copper mining leases on Reservation. Phelps-Dodge Corporation operates Ajo Copper Mine and mill adjacent to the Reservation and employs a significant number of Papagos.
Papago Tribe owns 70% interest in Phillip Petroleum ammonium nitrate processing plant on Reservation. Tribe has organized its own utility authority for commercial sale and distribution of electrical power and water on the Reservation. A Tribal Department of Mining and Department of Construction both successfully in operation.

Industrial Park established on San Xavier Reservation in October 1970 now in full operation. Five tenant leases in force. $3 million plant under construction by Empire Machinery Company (Caterpillar distributors for Arizona). New cattle complex consisting of feed lots, auction pens, rodeo arena, etc. near Sells completed in 1976 and now in operation.

Development of Sells shopping center, motel, and trailer park planned by late 1979. More commercial enterprise by Papagos being encouraged and technically assisted.

6,000 feet asphalt paved airstrip was completed in 1974.

Resources Availability

Major resources consist of agricultural lands, underground water, mineral deposits, and tourism.

Currently 5,299 acres of land in developed irrigation; could be increased to 14,000 acres if adequate subsurface water were produced. 90,000 acres of existing grazing land could be improved by developing pastures. Long potential source of geothermal power lies beneath semideveloped grazing area near Mexican border. Large copper mining operations developing on Reservation. Mountainous areas of recreation offer good tourism resource; need developing with outdoor recreation facilities. Kitt Peak National Observatory on the main Reservation now attracts an estimated 190,000 visitors annually.

Resources Development

Currently 35 wells have been drilled; 65 wells have been equipped and repaired; 38 water catchments have been constructed; 72 charcos have been constructed; 165 charcos have been renovated; 284 miles of stock fence constructed; 85 earthen dike systems have been constructed; 12,972 acres have been rootknifed and reseeded; 5,200 acres have been chained to remove noxious plants and 78 miles of stock trails have been built. Large multimillion dollar agricultural development project near Mexican border now under way.

Two copper mining companies have started large developments on the main Reservation; six other areas of known mineralization being offered for lease and development. A large earth dam and reservoir designed by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers now completed. Project to provide flood control, irrigation water, new lake.

By 1980 two major recreation areas expected to be developed and another by 1982. Extensive new BIA road construction program throughout the main reservation began in 1972. Paved roads completed for new school bus routes, copper ore hauling routes, and to villages.
Educational Attainments

At present, there are more than 100 Papagos in college or junior colleges. Large public elementary school at Sells plus a new public high school. BIA operates two day schools, four kindergartens and a boarding/day school at Santa Rosa. Tribal youth showing strong interest in higher education.


Additional Attainments

The Papago Tribe now has its own business staff, housing organization, utility authority, construction department and various special committees. The Tribe is now becoming able to negotiate and manage their properties in the field of business, industry and mining. Tribal Council and leaders continue to show new spirit of independence and self-reliance. Tribe is taking advantage of various Federal Programs offered by BIA, PHS, OCS, SBA, EDA, FHA, HUD and other agencies.

Annual Papago Tribal Rodeo and Fair held each November at Sells attracts increasing numbers of visitors every year and earns several thousands of dollars for the Tribe.

New Tribal Government Building now under construction at Sells, to be completed in late 1977. Early Childhood Education Center also under construction at Sells; completion date January 1978. Other EDA funded construction scheduled for Sells in 1978; Tribal Court and Juvenile Detention Center and a Papago Community Center. Also new, health complex.

The Tribal Council consists of two (2) elected representatives from each district. Officers are elected by eligible members of the Tribe (over 18) for a four (4) year term. A wide variety of social, health, educational and economic programs are operated by the Papago Tribe.

Income

Present estimated total cash income to individuals and Tribe is about $12,900,000 annually with wage employment accounting for approximately $7,800,000 of total. Wages from Federal employment comprise roughly 43% of wage income. Self-employed earnings total $1,400,000 with practically all from livestock sales. Unearned income from mineral bonuses and welfare payments total about $4,900,000. Average annual per capita income from all sources $1,285. Current tribal income about $3,000,000. In 1977 estimated average per capita income from earned sources was $925.

Appreciable increase was expected in earned income during next two years from industrial employment and tribal employment. Total unearned income...
from mineral activity projected to decrease by as much as 50% during coming year because of copper decline.

By 1979 earned income $9,800,000 for an average annual per capita earning of $976. Tribal income from mineral activities estimated to be $5 million by 1980.

Health

Health care for Papago people provided by Indian Health Service (IHS) and programs of Papago Executive Health Staff. Fifty bed hospital and outpatient department located at Tribal Capitol of Sells. Health Center offering ambulatory care located at Santa Rosa; another located at San Xavier. Referral center for specialty care located in Phoenix; Phoenix Indian Medical Center (PIMC).

A cooperative project with Papago Tribe, IHS and National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) has provided a Mobile Health Unit (MUU) which serves west side of reservation. This MUU, staffed by an Indian Community Health Medic (CHM), nurse, and driver is linked to hospital at Sells and, through Sells to Phoenix Indian Medical Center (PIMC), with color-and-black and white television, voice radio, EEG, Health Information System data and color microscope. Comparable equipment and communication linkages also entailed at Santa Rosa Health Center. Project is called STARPAHC - Space Technology Applied to Rural Papago Advanced Health Care.

Program directed by Papago Executive Health staff includes: Community Health Representatives, Nutrition, Mental Health, Alcoholism, The Wise-Ones (Assistance for the Ages), and Disease Control.

Working closely with the Executive Health Staff and Tribal programs for Highway Safety, Headstart, Community Action.

National IHS Office of Research and Development (ORD) located at San Xavier Reservation. Its staff works closely with Papago Tribe and EHS in developing improved methods for delivery of health services to American Indians and Alaskan Natives.
People and Area

Tribal headquarters: Sells, Arizona, 150 miles southeast. BIA Agency also in Sells. 10,337 acres. 357 Papagos residing adjacent to the Reservation. Located in south central Arizona; adjoins the town of Gila Bend. Desert terrain bisected by the usually dry Gila River.

Employment (On-Reservation Papagos Only)

Total estimated available labor force 249; 159 male and 90 female. Total employed 154; (51 earn more than $5,000 per year, 103 earn less than $5,000 per year). Unemployed and grossly underemployed (less than $500 annual earnings) 95.

Moderate increase in employment expected in next two years as agriculture and small business ventures are developed. By late 1979 permanent employment expected to provide about 175 jobs.

Housing

Total houses on Reservation 65. All houses built within past ten years; all are adequate and modern. Construction of latest group of 35 HUD financed homes completed in 1972.

Industrialization

No industrial or regular commercial activity on Gila Bend Reservation; little or none in past. Adjacent town of Gila Bend has limited scope in commercial industrial activity. More job opportunity and industry found in nearby town of Buckeye. Gratis program in needlecraft training available in Buckeye.

Flowage easement held by U. S. Corps of Engineers precludes developments requiring permanent structures on 90 percent of Reservation.

Potential commercial tourist development project associated with ruins of old Mohokam fortified hill (Fortaleza); could become major attraction. Fortaleza is a designated national historic site. National Park Service planning and EDA funding available for tourist development. Project approval by Papago District leaders needed.

Resources Availability

Primary sources are agricultural land and tourist attractions. Currently 710 acres of irrigated land are developed. Adequate subsurface water available. Undeveloped grazing land totals 8,500 acres.
U. S. Corps of Engineers flowage easement on most of Reservation prohibits construction of permanent structures. Agricultural developments allowable. Tourist facilities on higher elevations possible.

Potential of $100,000 revenue possible from plan to harvest dead mesquite wood in flowage easement area.

Resources Development

Approximately 1,200 acres being currently offered for developmental leasing (irrigation).

Fortaleza Indian Ruins site possibly of future National Monument quality. Recreational vehicle park and camp sites could be built as income producers. Initial planning stage of development completed in 1974.

Education Attainments

No Bureau schools. All children in nearby public schools.

Additional Attainments

Due to flowage easement, the one village on the Reservation (Sil Murk) was relocated by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers at a cost of $269,000. Relocated village (now called San Lucy) is all new; pride and spirit of residents greatly improved.

Residents have developed better working relationships and understanding with the nearby town of Gila Bend during the past two years. Papago Gila Bend Development Commission was formed in January 1968 for developmental planning in the region. Regular meetings held between Papago and Gila Bend residents. Development planning now a cooperative undertaking.

Income (On-Reservation Papagos only)

Present estimated total cash income to individuals is about $202,000 annually with wage income accounting for $140,000 of total. Self-employed annual earnings from livestock sales estimated to be about $8,000. Unearned income from welfare payments totals around $75,000. Average annual per capita income from all sources $798.

No significant change in sources of income during the past five years. Some income increase expected over the next two years. Small increase in rentals from irrigated land anticipated. Tribe attempting to develop 1,200 acres of irrigated land for crop production. Tourism could generate additional income. By 1979 total income estimated to be about $220,000.
PAPAGO SAN XAVIER RESERVATION

People and Area

Tribal Headquarters: Sells, Arizona, 60 miles southwest. 71,095 acres, 797 Papago Indians residing on Reservation with an additional 3,790 Papagos residing adjacent to the Reservation in the greater Tucson Area. Located in south central Arizona; northern boundary joins Tucson city limits. Desert interspersed with low mountains and traversed by normally dry Santa Cruz River. Excavations in this river valley reveal that ancient tribes - possibly ancestors of the Papagos - dwelled in this area as long as 10,000 years ago.

Employment

Total estimated available Indian work force 2,053; 1,196 male and 857 female. Total employed 1,170 (421 earn over $5,000 per year, 749 earn less than $5,000 per year). Unemployed and grossly underemployed (less than $500 annual earnings) 883.

Housing

Total houses on Reservation 170; adequate houses 140; other 30 marginal or below minimal standards. Fifteen new houses constructed in 1970-71 with HUD financial assistance. 50 new durable HUD homes of high-strength design completed in 1976.

Industrialization

City of Tucson adjoins Reservation and has adequate opportunities in commercial-industrial employment.


Interchanges from U. S. Interstate Highway 19 planned for development by 1980 with motels, restaurants, service stations, and other commercial facilities.

Resources Availability

Major resources consist of mineral deposits, agricultural lands, land for commercial leasing, and tourism. Immediate proximity to City of Tucson enhances use of land for commercial-industrial activities.
All areas of promising mineralization made available for mineral exploration and development. One large copper mine now being developed with estimated 90 million tons of quality copper ore available. Sand, gravel, and building stone also valuable resources on Reservation.

Currently 980 acres of irrigated land are developed. Adequate subsurface water available at 100-200 feet. 5,000 acres of undeveloped range land can be improved by adding fencing and grazing pastures.

Historic San Xavier del Bac Mission a major tourist attraction on the Reservation; now visited by 380,000 annually.

Resources Development

Agricultural cooperative organized in 1971 for better use of irrigated Papago allotments and better economic return. Grain crops and cotton being grown and very successfully marketed. Hydroponics also being considered.

American Smelting and Refining Company (ASARCO) currently uncovering large deposit of oxide-type copper ore on Reservation. Sand and gravel deposits being leased to competent developers.

San Xavier Industrial Park now attracting manufacturing industries to the Reservation; 60 more developed acres completed in 1977. By 1980 a total of 120 acres could be placed in industrial use with possibly as many as 12 plants in operation.

New Bicentennial Plaza completed in 1976 as a commercial tourism attraction in association with San Xavier Mission. Park acreage expanded by an additional 60 acres in 1977 to accommodate two large machinery plants. Highway interchanges on Interstate 19 could be developed with commercial facilities by 1980.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Majority of children grades one through six attend San Xavier Mission parochial school. All other grades in nearby public schools in Tucson (Sunnyside School District).

Additional Attainments

District organization showing new spirit of progress and self-reliance but is carefully evaluating all commercial proposals. More interaction with surrounding non-Indian areas during past two years. An allottee association formed to simplify developments involving land leases. New cattle association formed. Board of Directors for San Xavier Industrial Park (Papago-Tucson Development Corporation) are all Papagos from San Xavier Reservation. Farm Cooperaive active and profitable.
Income (On-Reservation Papagos Only)

Present estimated total cash income to individuals about $738,000 annually, with wage employment accounting for about $305,000 of total. Self-employed earnings total over $100,000 with majority derived from farming and livestock sales.

Approximate unearned income in 1977 from mineral bonuses, compensations, and welfare payment will total around $985,000 ($95,000 welfare and $890,000 in mineral leases, bonuses, and legal settlements). Average annual per capita income from all sources is about $2,160 at present but in 1978-79 due to copper price decline, may increase slightly.

Significant change in income during past year due to mineral royalties and bonuses. Substantial increase in earned income expected during next 2-3 years because of expanded industrial park at San Xavier. Total unearned income from mineral activity expected to decline somewhat during next year or so because of drop in copper price.

By end of 1980 total income estimated to be almost $2 million; increase mainly from major copper developments, commercial leases, new employment opportunities at San Xavier Industrial Park, and agricultural cooperative income.
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PAYSON INDIAN COMMUNITY
(Payson Tonto-Apache Tribe)

People and Area

Public Land Order 5422 dated May 31, 1975, provided that Tract 37, Sec. 9 T. 10 N., R. 10 E., Gila and Salt River Base meridian, Arizona was to be held in trust by the United States as an Indian Reservation for the use and benefit of the Payson Community of Yavapai-Apache Indians. The Payson Community of Yavapai-Apache includes 21 households. (18 in the community; 3 in rental housing outside community.) 66 people; 35 males, 31 females. 85 acres.

Employment

Present available labor force, 23; 18 males and 5 females. Males employed in lumber mill or logging operations. Employed 17; 12 males, 5 females. Unemployed 6 males all actively seeking work.

Housing

16 frame houses, 2 trailer homes in community. Temporary housing until community relocates to new reservation. Presently no sewer system or water supply. Water hauled from Payson. Electric service now available to each resident. Plan to construct 21 new homes by 1978.

Industrialization

None.

Resources Availability

None.

Resources Development

None.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. All students of school age presently attending public schools or County Head Start Programs. One student in higher education.

Income

Total annual income from 21 households interviewed is $87,000, ranging from $1,300 to $7,800, median income $4,300. Interest from claims funds available for operating tribal government. Tribe receiving funds from other Federal agencies also in form of grants.
Health

The health problems of concern to the community are dental problems, eye diseases, accidents, injuries, diabetes and arthritis.

The first CHR for the Tonto-Apache Indian Community went to work in 1976. The CHR provides the following services: transporting patients to health facilities, making appointments for clients, making home visits, providing first aid, assistance in obtaining food stamps, and working with welfare clients.

Contract medical care arrangements have been made for the provision of medical care to this community by two physicians and the Payson Clinic Hospital. Only emergency dental services are provided through contract services. Gila County provides a WIC program for the community.
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SALT RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY

People and Area

Headquarters: Scottsdale, Arizona. 49,294 acres, 2,950 Pima & Maricopa Indians. Bounded by Scottsdale on west, Mesa & Tempe on south, adjoins Fort McDowell Indian Community on northeast corner. Community consists of 3 zones: western area containing about 15,000 acres of irrigated land on which most of Indian population lives; northwestern area consisting of similar flat or gently sloping land which could be farmed if water available, remainder consisting of rolling desert land which has no immediate value for farming or stock raising, but which could be developed for housing or recreation.

Employment

1964 estimated available labor force - 588; consisted of 78 permanently employed, 111 temporarily employed, 199 unemployed. 1967 estimated available labor force - 440; consisted of 120 permanently employed, 130 temporarily employed, 50 unemployed.

1968 estimated available labor force - 545, consisted of 220 permanently employed, 195 temporarily employed, 130 unemployed. 1973 estimated available labor force - 670; consisted of 470 permanently employed, 150 temporarily employed, 50 unemployed.

Present estimated available labor force - 750, consisting of 620 employed, of which 274 earn $5,000/year or more, and 345 earn less than $5,000/year. 130 unemployed.

1977 estimated available labor force - 905, consisting of 710 employed and 195 unemployed, 85 males, 110 females.

Housing

1963 reflected 380 dwelling units in community. 40 units considered adequate, 125 needed repairs, 215 needed replacement.

1973 reflected 424 dwelling units in community. 135 units adequate, 76 needed repairs, 213 needed replacing. 70 family units doubled up with other families.

In 1975, 511 dwelling units in community. 199 units are adequate, 82 need repairs, 230 need replacing. 50 family units doubled up with other families.

1978 expect 550 houses, 85% will be adequate, modern standard type dwelling units. Improvement being accomplished through accelerated housing programs utilizing FHA loans, HUD, and private financing.
Industrialization

In 1963 City of Phoenix Water Filtration Plant and 1 major sand and rock company on Reservation.

Present industries include: concrete products manufacturer; cabin fabricator in 30 acre industrial park; tribally-operated landfill operation for communities of Tempe, Mesa, Scottsdale, and Salt River. Present businesses include: 2 barber shops, 1 junior college, 1 gasoline service station, 2 cafes, 1 country club, 1 luxurious horse facility, 1 garage, 1 worm farm, 3 major sand & gravel concerns, 18 hole golf course & driving range, tribal recreation enterprise, vegetable market, 20,000 head cattle feeder, 1 stone & granite outlet, 1 600-space travel trailer park, hydroponic-type sales concern, an 80 acre mobile home park, youth home, Salt River Water Co., upholstery shop, Pi-Copa Construction Co., a drag-race track, and skeet range, also 2 Circle K markets, and 1 mini-storage facility.

In 1974 expect additional 15-20 acres of small industrial sites occupied.

Resources Availability

At present, 10,000 additional acres available for agricultural development; 15,765 acres under cultivation, 10,000 acres available for development have higher and better use for residential purposes. 40,000 acres potentially available for commercial development; additional 3,000 acres available for industrial and public utilities use. Presently, marketing in excess of 1,000,000 tons of sand and gravel. Groundwater supply possibly best in Phoenix area. Water received from Salt and Verde Rivers enables the Community to farm 9,640 acres with 3 acre-feet of irrigation. 5 acre-feet of water available to all developed agriculture lands. 4 miles of flowing stream conditions provide base for recreational development.

40-year life estimated for deposits of sand and gravel.

Resources Development

Presently State highway construction and farm-to-market roads cover area adequately; all weather access to all parts of community. Basic road design carries traffic around land base, allowing planning to take place with directed course. Adequate planning of flood control and development zones. Public utilities, including municipal water, serve all of the community. Southern portion of community part of Mesa Public School system. 99-year leasing authority granted to community. FAA has given clearance for a 6,000 ft. runway to serve the northwest part of Valley with a feeder airport.

Educational Attainments

In FY 1962 1 Bureau school in community; 8 teachers. Some interest in higher education.
In 1972 day school kindergarten through 6, 8 teachers. Near urban area. Most of community in Mesa School District. Very active Indian education committee.

Presently in FY 1978, day school kindergarten through 6; staffed with 18 permanent teachers. Very active Parents Advisory Council and Indian Education Committee; interested in student welfare.

Architectural drawings completed early in FY 1978 for new elementary school, kindergarten through 8; construction schedule is indefinite.

Income

In 1963 family income derived from agriculture and business leases, plus earned income, averaged $3,300. 1963 tribal income $112,664.

In 1970 estimated family income $8,600. Estimated tribal income from land leases and business ventures $300,000.

By 1978, anticipated family income $8,800. Anticipated education and other government costs of $1,800,000. Increased income based on: increased employment, better paying jobs, more regular and less seasonal employment, efforts of Land Management Board to secure larger rental for business and agriculture leases.

Health

Health services provided include general medical care, maternal and child health care, diabetes, dietitian, and follow-up and school health. In fiscal year 1975, a five day a week clinic schedule was instituted. The clinic is staffed by one full-time physician; one RN and a pharmacist (twice a week).

A team of one public health nurse and one LPN provide service in a generalized field program. A psychiatrist is in the community on a one morning a week basis for conferences with patients and staff in-service education activities. A social worker, dietitian, environmental health and health education staff are available on a continuing consultant basis.

Three Community Health Representatives (CHR) and one CHR Supervisor provide services on the reservation including school health, general health care and follow-up, transportation, diabetes and follow-up, information center, senior citizen aid and others. Nutrition is provided by one caseworker, one clerk under the WIC Program.

The community has an alcoholism and drug abuse program with a staff of seven individuals. Salt River Social Services is another tribal program that aids senior citizens, provides counseling and general assistance programs.
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SAN CARLOS RESERVATION

People and Area


Employment

As of April 1977, available labor force 1,750; 1,247 males, 503 females: employed 1,022; of those employed 835, earned over $5,000 per year, 187 under $5,000 per year, unemployed 728, actively seeking work 450. Indians employed March 1970 - 658, March 1971 - 578, March 1972 - 864, March 1974 - 894, and April 1977 - 1,022.

Housing

34 units of HUD Mutual Help Housing under construction (22 units 7 Mile District, 12 units Bylas District), 117 units being planned for construction during FY77-78. Noticeable increase in Indian owned mobile homes on reservation. Home Improvement Program repaired and renovated 38 homes in FY 1976. Tribe contracted renovation of 10 units of HUD housing AZ 11-1, representing first HUD housing built on Reservation. 35 units HUD AZ 11-2, and 11-5 to be done this year by Tribal Construction Company.

Industrialization

Present industry on Reservation consists of privately owned sawmill employing approximately 40 local Indians. Soil conditioner also produced at this location as by-product. Annual cut on Reservation is approximately 8 million board feet. A 50 acre Industrial Park near the Cutter Sawmill and Globe Airport is available for light industry.

Resources Availability

Natural resources on the Reservation consist of timber, range, farmland and mineral deposits. High mountainous and timbered areas offer potential for recreational development. A unique gemstone called Peridot is also found on the reservation.

Resources Development

San Carlos Lake and Seneca Lake represent two major recreational developments administered by the Tribe through their Recreation Enterprise. Recreation permits initiated in 1969 by the Tribe provide income for maintaining these facilities.
New wells and water storage facilities are improving the San Carlos Lake Enterprise. Seneca is being upgraded with new camping facilities, sewage system and an electrical powerline. Use of the San Carlos Lake obtained by the tribe via a "Grant of Cession" from the Department of the Interior. Range land utilized by Tribe through their Registered Herd (R100) and grade herd (IDT) and five independent state incorporated grazing associations. Non-Indian grazing permits cancelled on Mineral Strip in 1973 by the Tribe. Congress authorized compensation for non-Indian ranchers. Status on State land, and other Land Classification not fully resolved. Ranchers in process of being compensated. Some have received final payments.

Educational Attainments

In FY 1977 Elementary Public Schools enrolled 1,104 Apache Indian Students. Secondary Public Schools recorded 342 Indian students. Boarding Schools accounted for 141 elementary and secondary students from San Carlos. Parochial supported elementary schools enrolled 401 students. The Office of Native American Program (ONAP) administers a Headstart Program for each district on the Reservation enrolling a total of 111 students. 114 higher education scholarships were granted in FY 1977, GPA applications numbered 88 with two obtaining certification. A total of 80 applications for vocational training were received during FY 1977. 48 are currently in training. In 1976, there were only three students from San Carlos attending college. In 1977, five graduated from college, in 1977, two graduated from college, total graduates to date from the reservation is 17.

Additional Attainments

A new modern jail facility containing Law Enforcement, Tribal Adult Court, and space for adult rehabilitation will be occupied this fall at San Carlos. Final recreation and landscape plans for the new 7 Mile Chapter House have been completed. A prototype headstart building is being evaluated for the 7 Mile area. Reactivated Job Corps Center located on the Reservation turned over to the Tribe in 1970 is now being used to accommodate a Youth Advance- ment Center Program, Sheltered Home Care for the aged, Tribal Construction Program and Indian Action Team Program. A pilot dropout intervention program will be initiated this fall at this location.

The Apache Marketing Cooperative has been converted to the San Carlos Jojoba Development Project. The Tribe is interested in the development of jojoba as an Agro Industry for the reservation. This southwest shrub may provide a substitute for whale oil and be utilized as wax for candles, a base for cosmetics and for pharmaceutical uses. The Project will develop cultivated plantations of jojoba as well as techniques to harvest wild stands on the reservation.

The Indian Route 8 known as the Geronimo Trail is continuing to be improved through the Road Construction Program. Grade and drain has been completed, a sub-base will be applied to twenty-two miles followed by eventual paving of the remaining dirt road into Point of Pines.
The Tribe, in FY 1977, secured over a million dollars from the Bureau of Indian Affairs in P.L. 93-638 Grants and Contracts. Over a million dollars involved in the CETA Program. The Tribe obtained a 1.9 million dollar Drought Relief Project from EDA. Approximately five hundred acres of potential farmland is being cleared along the San Carlos River south of Peridot with additional farmland development scheduled for FY 1978.

Income

In FY 1975 earned and unearned income estimated to be slightly over 8 million dollars for the Reservation. Per Capita income for resident Indians averaged $1,426.00, based on the resident population figure for that year. Income figures for FY 1977 not available, however, employment of Indians earning over $5,000 per year has improved.

Health

Public Health Service-Indian Health Service Program, administered from a 36-bed hospital with seven bassinets, provides both preventive and curative services through direct inpatient, outpatient, and field health divisions. Of a staff of 82, over 50% are Indians.

Alcoholism is considered the major health hazard on the reservation manifesting itself in multiple medical illnesses, frequent admissions, trauma and deterioration of family and social structure. Other important health problems include infectious diseases, gallbladder disease, diabetes and hypertension. Pediatric admissions coincide with outbreaks of infectious illness on the reservation. Pneumonia, gastroenteritis, and failure to thrive being the most frequent diagnosis. The obstetrical population has a very high rate of preclampsia and other complications of pregnancy. Mental health and suicide gestures are major and significant areas of concern, with the successful suicide rate for 1977 being the highest in years.

Hospital admissions have increased from 849 in FY 1975 to 1,095 in FY 1977 excluding newborns. There were 5,207 inpatient days excluding newborns; 91 births were recorded with 269 newborn days in FY 1977.

The total number of outpatient visits increased from 44,705 in Fiscal Year 1976 to 46,121 in Fiscal Year 1977. Of these, 10,074 were recorded in the emergency room and 8,470 from Yulas Clinic.

Available clinics are: Prenatal/Well Baby, OB-GYN, General Medical, Eye, Pediatric, Cardiology, Orthopedic, Chest, Diabetes, ENT, Surgery, Internal Medicine, Minor Surgery, and Physicals.

Transportation to Phoenix Indian Medical Center is available on a daily basis except Saturday, Sunday, and holidays for other clinics not available at San Carlos.
Environmental Health Services are provided by a Sanitarian from Globe. An Environmental Health Technician is stationed at San Carlos and works with the community as well as staff members.

Sanitation Construction is provided by an engineer stationed at San Carlos and directed by the Phoenix Area Sanitation staff.

There is a five chair dental unit staffed by one dentist and three dental therapists. Another dentist and dental assistant will be added this year. The clinic is open five days per week. During the school year, a mobile clinic is stationed at Fort Thomas, Arizona, about 40 miles from San Carlos, to better care for students in the Blyas area.

Social Services are provided daily on a five day week by a Social Worker and a Social Service Associate. Mental Health Services are available through a psychologist and three mental health technicians. Health Education is provided by a Health Educator.

There are 3 Public Health Nurses, one licensed practical nurse permanently assigned to community nursing. An active training program consisting of two Public Health nurse trainees has been in effect for several years. These trainees spend one year in training then are eligible to take positions elsewhere as Public Health nurses.

Present contracts with the San Carlos Apache Tribe provide an active Community Health Representative program to make home visits, arrange for medical appointments, provide community transportation to the hospital for those who do not have vehicles, along with other related health needs of the community.

Also, a contract is in effect to provide all patient transportation on the reservation as well as scheduled clinic trips to Phoenix Indian Medical Center and other medical facilities in Arizona. Due to the efforts of the San Carlos medical staff, an active Emergency Medical Technician training program has been established and has resulted in a contract with the San Carlos Apache Tribe to provide Emergency Medical Technician service to the entire reservation. Other private grants to the Tribe have provided staff and two new modular emergency vehicles of the latest modern design.
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YAVAPAI-PREScott RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Prescott, Arizona. 1,409 acres. 108 Yavapai Indians; 68 living on or near Reservation. Located in west central Arizona, surrounded by beautiful ponderosa pine forested mountains.

Employment

Present available labor force 30, consisting of 12 males and 18 females. 20 employed, consisting of 9 males and 11 females. 10 unemployed, 3 males and 7 females; 2 males and 2 females actively seeking employment.

Recent past shows slightly higher figures. Unemployed varies from 4 to 10 depending on season. To 1980 very little difference will occur in pattern. After 1980 any and all members desiring work should be employed full time.

Housing

At present tribe is remodeling or constructing new homes under a BIA HIP contract. Eight homes in 1977 and five in 1978. Program probably will continue in 1979. 4 mobile homes set up during 1973 under HIP program.

Six years ago was a little different picture. Housing was better than on most reservations due to higher average income. Income average at the time was too high to qualify for Mutual-Help houses. Situation now improved.

Industrialization

At present a creosoted pine pole factory on Reservation employs 3 to 5 Yavapai Indians. Developing site for small commercial park (17 acres). Some light industry in Prescott hires Indians.

5 years ago, due to proximity of urban area to Reservation, industry was available off reservation.

On short-range basis, farsighted tribal leaders with federal government help will attract suburban developers, shopping center complex and possible homesite areas.

Trend will continue to 1980 and beyond. This reservation has great potential for commercial and industrial sites and development.

Resources Availability

Present resources are limited range lands, potential commercial and industrial development through leasing, and eventual self-development. Decomposed granite, sand and gravel. No hunting or fishing.
Resources Development

Range used by 5 Indian operators with 40 head of cattle. 6 business and other leases. In 1964, there was one sand and gravel lease, some use of range, and 3 business leases. By 1979, 400 acres of highway frontage expected to be developed. Commercial site to be developed. Possible commercial development through west part of reservation. By 1982, these developments should be complete with most construction completed and premises occupied.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Children attend public schools. Four students in higher education.

Additional Attainments

Presently Yavapai Tribe integrated into Yavapai County NYC program; Federal CAO, Technical Assistance and EDA programs, and Indian Development District of Arizona (IDDA) program. People and Tribal Council now accepted by City of Prescott; cooperatively working together. Meeting and accepting responsibilities.

Few years ago Tribe intermittently conflicted with surrounding non-Indian neighbors.

In future Yavapai's expected to work closer with neighbors, especially on mutually beneficial economic development goals, while still maintaining own culture.

A tribal taxing ordinance passed by Tribe in 1975 to assess sales tax on reservation is bringing additional income to the tribe. From July 1976 to July 1977 tribe collected $22,257.37.

Income

At present there are 5 people earning $5,000 or more a year and 15 earning almost but less than $5,000 with an average income of about $5,800 per year. Salaries run from $12,000 to $3,000 per year. From 1963 to recent past income pattern of this group has been somewhat lower. By 1980, commercialization increase anticipated on Reservation and in Prescott. Indian income should be increased, especially in the $3,000 to $5,000 bracket. Tribe is receiving interest income from their claim fund annually. Earned Tribal income $42,600. 1976 lease income totaled $33,320.

Health

Contract hospital, medical and dental services may be authorized through local physicians, dentists and facilities in the Prescott area.
Public Health Nursing services are provided through a contract arrangement with the Yavapai County Health Department. Comprehensive medical care is also available at the Phoenix Indian Medical Center. Other health services on the reservation are provided to the tribe on request.

The major health concerns of the tribe are health education in all areas, excessive drinking, dental health, and mental health.
MEDICAL PROFILE OF THE Owyhee Service Unit

General:
The Indian Health Service Program operations for Northeastern Nevada is located in Owyhee on the Duck Valley Indian Reservation.

Program direction is under the Administration of the Service Unit Director.

Direct health services are available from the Owyhee Community Health Facility. (15 bed general medical hospital and outpatient clinic).

Field Health Department consisting of Public Health Nursing, Social Services Mental Health, Dental and Environmental Health occupy one wing of this facility. Two additional environmental health personnel (sanitarian and engineer) are stationed in Elko, Nevada. All Field Health disciplines travel throughout the service unit area of northeastern Nevada.

Community Health Representatives Program:

The CHR Program is composed of nine positions in the Owyhee Service Unit as follows: Owyhee (2), Elko (1), South Fork (1), Battle Mountain (1), Ely (1), Duckwater (1), Goshute (1), and Wendover (1).

Primary function: serve as liaison between the Community and Health Resources such as Indian Health Services, county medical agencies, medical and welfare programs, and voluntary medical agencies. Assist Indian Health personnel in both clinical and field health programs.

Home Health Aid Program:
The Shoshone-Paiute Tribe has contracted through Indian Health Service for five Home Health Aides to be located in Owyhee (2), Elko (1), South Fork (1), and Battle Mountain (1).

Home Health Aide Program has as a primary goal to provide such services to the elderly or disabled in their home as to delay or prevent hospitalization for some, shorten the length of hospitalization for others, insure more adequate follow-up care after discharge from the hospital and delay nursing home placement.

Services are provided such as light housekeeping, assistance with personal hygiene, ambulation, shopping, companionship. Visits by the In-Home Services Worker and efforts to involve family and community resources have allowed some recipients to function in their own home safely and comfortably.
Nevada State PHN Program:

There are six state PHN's located in the Service Unit. Two are stationed in Elko to cover Elko, South Fork and Carlin. One in Battle Mountain who also covers Austin, Nevada. Two in Ely who cover Ely Indian Colony, Goshute and Duckwater and one in Wells to cover Wendover and Wells.

The State PHN's through a special contract with Indian Health Service have the responsibility of developing effective CHN coverage of the Indian Population of Nevada with services over and above those usually provided the general population but adapted in type and amount to meet the special needs of the Indians on all reservations and colonies.

Visits include:

1. Infant Care
2. Maternity
3. Family Planning
4. Immunization Against Preventable Diseases
5. Communicable Disease Control Including Epidemiological Investigation
6. Health Supervision to All Age Groups
7. School Nursing

Contract Health Services:

The Contract Health Services annual allowance of the CHIP budget is $552,000 to provide medical and dental services for those beneficiaries who reside in the Owyhee Service Unit without access to Indian Health Services facilities due to distances to be traveled. Limitation of funds, may come within the scope of the program. Third party coverages are utilized to the extent available, i.e., private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, SAMI, etc. In addition referrals may be made to PHS Hospitals and the Phoenix Indian Medical Center.

Contract providers are: Elko Clinic, Elko General Hospital, Dr. Seyferth, Dr. Del Guidice, Elko, Nevada; Dr. William Fritishe, Dr. Jevas, Pennywise Drug all in Elko, Nevada; Lander County Clinic, Battle Mountain General Hospital, Battle Mountain; Eastern Nevada Medical Group; William Bee Ririe Hospital, Ely, Nevada; Humboldt General Hospital and Dr. William Mason, Winnemucca, Nevada; St. Lukes and St. Alphonsus Hospital and various contract pharmacies, Specialty physicians in Boise, Idaho; Mountain Home, Air Force Base Hospital, Mountain Home, Idaho.

Consultants

The Owyhee Community Health Facility is visited on a regular basis by the following contract consultants and/or specialists:
1. Rita M. Bradley, Dietitian
2. Bernard A. Bodmer, M.D., Radiologist
3. Frank W. Crowe, M.D., Dermatologist
4. John C. Day, M.D., and Larry Knight, M.D., Pathologist
5. Leslie H. Gould, M.D., Psychiatrist
6. Floyd G. Johnson, M.D., Orthopedic Surgeon

A team of ENT Specialist, headed by Dr. Strom of the U. S. Navy, makes frequent visits to screen the service unit population for Otitis Media and hearing problems. These Specialty Clinics require close work between the CHN, CHR's and Medical Staff as some patients must travel over 300 miles to Owyhee to be seen.

We are fortunate to have the services of these specialists who provide expert care to the people of the service unit and education to the medical staff.

A Mobile Dental Unit, if staffed by a contract dental team, provides services in the Communities of Elko, Ely and Battle Mountain on a rotating basis for six months each year.

Most frequently diagnosed medical problems are: Diseases of Respiratory system, nervous system, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, otitis media and accident injuries.
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Marvin Cota, Road Construction and Maintenance Foreman

Wendell Later, Natural Resources Manager

Ben Gallegos, Range Conservationist

Gilbert Butts, Soil Conservationist

Benny Richards, Acting Criminal Investigator
BATTLE MOUNTAIN COLONY

People and Area


Employment

Present on-reservation available labor force 61; 42 males, 19 females. Unemployment 12; 6 males, 6 females.

Housing

BIA Housing Improvement Program (H.I.P.) Grant to repair and renovate 71 units which the Tribe purchased from a mining firm. Most of these homes need additional repair.

There are 34 homes, generally of frame construction and in poor state of repair. 16 homes received Housing Improvement Program (H.I.P.) Funds.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

Presently none.

Resource Availability

No known commercial quantities of minerals. No potential for irrigation of land.

Resources Development

None at present.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Six college students. Two vocational students.

Additional Attainments

An increasing tendency to become a real part of this community. Steady employment, community involvement, etc., residents only.

Income

Annual per capita income about $1,000. Annual family income about $4,800.
Health

Acute and chronic medical care is provided by the local private physician of Lander County Clinic and Lander County Hospital through the Contract Medical Care (CMC) of the Indian Health Service (IHS). Services are available in Elko also.

Preventive health services are rendered by the State Public Health Nurse through a contract with IHS.

An IHS field medical team (physician or physician's assistant and nurse or pharmacist) conducts routine clinics at the colony to provide preventive health, chronic care and occasionally acute care services. These clinics are coordinated through the Community Health Representative and State PHN.
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DUCK VALLEY RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters at Owyhee, Nevada. 289,810 acre Reservation nearly equally divided by east-west state line between Nevada and Idaho. 1982 Shoshone and Paiute Indians. Land surrounding Reservation predominately high desert country, varying in elevation from 5,000 to 7,000 ft. Wildhorse Reservoir is located about 35 miles southeast of Owyhee at headwater of Owyhee River. All Reservation lands are tribal properties and are contiguous in a nearly square block.

Employment

Labor force of 377; 235 males, 142 females. Unemployment 129; 53 males, 76 females.

Housing

100 new housing units required. Existing houses are generally of wood frame construction with many in bad state of repair. 44 homes received Housing Improvement Program (HIP) Funds. 63 new HUD homes have been constructed. Other new homes will be built (about 43).

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

At present business establishments on Reservation include: Motel, laundromat, general store, service station and confectionery. Plans for future include: larger and more complete grocery and general store; bar and package store; barber and beauty shop. Possibility of developing tourist connected facilities if there is a market.

Resource Availability

Potential exists for creation of outdoor recreation and tourism. Minerals continue to offer potential for development although none has occurred to date. Potential of 24,000 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

Wildhorse Dam will assure adequate water supply for agricultural and some recreational uses. Plans for upgrading commercial facilities in Owyhee. 10,561 irrigated acres presently developed.
Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Forty college students. Five vocational students.

Additional Attainments

Wildhorse Reservoir Dam holds approximately 72,000 acre feet of water for recreational irrigation purposes for this Reservation. Sheep Creek Reservoir recreation area has been improved through a $200,000 EDA Grant and furnishes appreciable income to Tribe. Some agricultural land improvements.

Sixteen miles of interior roads were paved during 1975.

Income

Annual per capita income about $1,200. Annual family income about $5,600.

Health

PHS Indian Hospital located on Duck Valley Indian Reservation which provides direct services to Indians living in northwestern Nevada area.

Diseases of the digestive and respiratory system and injuries are among the principal causes of hospitalization. Alcoholism, extreme isolation and unemployment contribute to other major health problems.

Public Health Nursing Services provided by an IHS Public Health Nurse stationed at Owyhee.

Medical care at federal expense may be authorized at community facilities in Elko, Reno and Boise, Idaho when major needs occur.

Dental Care provided through IHS resources at the Owyhee Hospital.
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Gerald S. Preiss, Commercial and Industrial Development Specialist
Harry-G. Owhi, Tribal Operations Officer
Steve Tibbetts, Realty Specialist
Barbara Owhi, Loan Specialist
Claude Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist
VACANT, Education Specialist
Marvin Cota, Road Construction and Maintenance Foreman
Wendell Later, Natural Resources Manager
Ben Gallegos, Range Conservationist
Gilbert Butts, Soil Conservationist
Benny Richards, Acting Criminal Investigator
People and Area

Located in Central Nevada 70 miles southeast of Ely, Nevada. 3,815 acres tribally owned and over 800,000 acres BLM permits. 101 Indians live on Reservation.

Employment

Labor Force of 24, 11 males, 13 females. Unemployment 8, 3 males, 5 females.

Housing

12 units mutual-help homes. 9 frame homes in fair condition. 8 substandard. 12 homes received Housing Improvement Program (HIP) Funds.

The BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at present.

Resource Availability

936 irrigable acres. No known mineral potential.

Educational Attainments

Tribal School for elementary students located on reservation. Eleven college students. Four vocational students.

Additional Attainments

Increasing desire for steady employment.

The road from State Route 20 to Duckwater Post Office paved. This was cooperative effort of Nevada State Highway Department, Nye County Road Department, and BIA Branch of Roads.

Income

Approximate annual per-capita income $700. Approximate annual family income $3,200.
Health

There are no medical facilities on the Duckwater Reservation. Medical care is obtained in Ely, 70 miles away.

The IHS field medical team conducts routine clinics in Duckwater to provide preventive health, chronic care and occasionally acute care services. These clinics are coordinated through the Community Health Representative.
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Ms. Lois Whitney, Member
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Mr. Kay Lynn Stevens, Member
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Wendell Later, Natural Resources Manager
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Gilbert Butts, Soil Conservationist
Renny Richards, Acting Criminal Investigator
ELKO COLONY

People and Area

Located in Elko, Nevada. 193 acres tribally owned. 425 people living on the colony or nearby in the town of Elko, Nevada.

Employment

Labor force is 203; 106 males, 97 females. Unemployment 99; 56 males, 43 females.

Housing

23 units of mutual-help homes plus 30 to go into-construction. 26 homes repaired under the Housing Improvement Program (HIP).

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at the present. Potential is present due to closeness of the city of Elko.

Resource Availability

No known mineral deposits of commercial value.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. 15 college students. Four vocational students.

Income

Annual family income $4,800. Per capita income $1,000.

Health

Acute and chronic care is provided by private physicians and the Elko Clinic. Elko General Hospital a 60-bed facility offers general medical and surgical services. Several medical specialists are located in Elko including: an ophthalmologist, internist, pediatrician, obstetrician, radiologist and
family practice. The Elko medical community also serves patients from Battle Mountain, Wells, Wendover, Lee and Owyhee. There are four private dentists in Elko who provide emergency dental care on limited contract funds.

An IHS field medical team conducts routine clinics at the colony to provide preventive health, chronic care and occasionally acute care services. These clinics are coordinated through the Community Health Representative.
ELY COLONY COUNCIL
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Ely, NV 89301

Ms. Madeline Kaamasee, Vice-Chairwoman
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Mr. Benny Riley, Member
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Wendell Later, Natural Resources Manager
Ben Gallegos, Range Conservationist
Gilbert Butts, Soil Conservationist
Benny Richards, Acting Criminal Investigator
ELY COLONY

People and Area

Located in east central Nevada at Ely. 275 miles east of Reno. 10 acres tribally owned. 160 Indians live in Ely area with 23 living on Reservation and 10 acres leased from the county.

Employment


Housing

11 homes substandard condition and 17 HUD homes completed in 1977. 35 families need housing. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy. 14 homes received Housing Improvement Program (HIP) Funds.

Industrialization

None at the present time.

Resource Availability

No potential for irrigation. No known materials.

Resources Development

Due to small acreage, no development.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Two college students. Three vocational students.

Additional Attainments

Residential only.

Income

No tribal income. Annual per capita income about $700. Annual family income about $3,500.
Health

Acute and chronic care is provided locally. Facilities include the North-east Nevada Medical Group and the William Bee Ririe Hospital and a 43-bed installation which provides general medical and surgical services.

The Public Health Nurse provides chronic care and preventive health services to the members of the Ely Colony.

The IHS field medical team conducts routine clinics in Ely to provide preventive health, chronic care and occasionally acute care services. These clinics are coordinated through the Community Health Representative.
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8955 Mission Road
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Bob Sallee, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
FALLON COLONY AND RESERVATION

People and Area

Fallon Reservation is located 10 miles west of Fallon, Nevada. Fallon Colony is 2 miles west, north of Fallon, Nevada. Fallon is 60 miles east of Reno. 272 Paiute-Shoshone Indians on Reservation and Colony. Elevation varies from 3,900 to 3,920 feet above sea level. Reservation flat, wind action on sandy surface brought about a hummocky and in places dune-like topography. Fallon Colony has 60 acres tribally owned. Fallon Reservation is comprised of 5,480 acres; 840 acre's tribally owned, 4,640 acres individually owned. Approximately 42 families on Reservation. 16 families at Fallon Colony.

Employment

A potential labor force of 146; 77 males, 69 females. Unemployed 62; 30 males, 32 females.

Housing

115 houses generally of wood-frame construction in fair condition. 90% have electricity. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and future construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy. 48 units have been completed. 50 units have been requested but are pending for construction in FY 78. 3 new housing units constructed in FY 75; 5 repaired under HIP in FY 77.

Industrialization

None at present. Tribe in process of leasing 34 acres of designated industrial land to a tribal non-profit corporation which proposes to seek tenants. Tribe of the opinion that Fallon Indian Colony ideal location for fabrication or warehouse storage interest.

Resources Availability

No known mineral potential. Primarily agricultural; income derived from both livestock grazing and farm crops. 3,200 acres considered irrigable. An effort is being made to secure good land north of Reservation to utilize existing water rights.

Resources Development

Irrigation water diverted from Truckee and Carson Rivers to irrigate 2,040 acres of currently developed reservation lands. Developed agricultural land is devoted primarily to alfalfa, hay and small grains, and irrigated pasture. Livestock operations in serious need of grazing lands.
Educational Attainments

102 elementary students; 44 junior high school students; 32 high school students; 12 college students and 7 university students.

Additional Attainments

Very aggressive with all social and economic development programs. Creating industrial park in Colony with EDA help. Actively soliciting prospective industrial lessees. Much interest in complete involvement with Fallon non-Indian community. Same with agricultural land development on Reservation.

Income

Average family income about $5,100. Per capita income about $1,000.

Health

The leading notifiable diseases are upper respiratory infections, pneumonia, otitis media, strep throat, alcoholism (mental health) and diabetes mellitus. Injuries resulting from accidents such as lacerations have an extremely high occurrence and skin diseases are prevalent.

The PHS Indian Hospital, Schurz, more than 40 miles away, provides complete medical, pediatric, and obstetrical services to the Indian people, including appropriate surgical and other consultation, either in Reno (100 miles distant) or Phoenix (638 miles away).

In Reno, District and Project Engineers, Sanitation and Environmental Health Technicians, and Mental Health Consultant, serve the Fallon areas as well as a Social Worker and Nutrition Technician from the Schurz Hospital.

Contract Hospital facilities are utilized by residents of these reservations and are primarily the Washoe Medical Center, Reno; Churchill Public Hospital; and Convalescent Center in Fallon. There are optometrists in Fallon and Reno. Public Health Nursing Services are provided under contract with the Nevada State Health Division from Fallon. The Fallon communities are served by two resident Community Health Representatives and also by an Alcohol and Drug Educator. The Fallon communities have a Health Committee and are represented on the WNHB, Inc.
FORT McDERMITT TRIBAL COUNCIL
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James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
FORT MCDERMITT RESERVATION

People and Area

Located on Oregon-Nevada border approximately 75 miles north of Winnemucca, Nevada. Small town of McDermitt adjacent to northern portion of Reservation is center of activity in area. 424 Paiute-Shoshone Indians; 213 males and 211 females. 35,166 acres of which 18,829 in Oregon all tribally owned and 16,337 in Nevada with 16,192 acres tribally owned. Agricultural and meadow lands in river valleys. Land rises abruptly and is precipitous in places with steep slopes of bare rocks, talus and mantle of mixed rock and soil. Above canyon areas, land generally rocky and rolling. Agricultural portion is a flood plain.

Employment

A potential labor force of 173; 95 males, 78 females. Unemployment 91; 55 males, 36 females.

Housing

76 houses on Reservation generally of wood frame construction with many in bad state of repair, 15% have less than 3 rooms, not painted. 90% have electricity; 30% have telephone service; 90% have water; 90% have sanitary facilities. 15 Mutual Self-Help homes have been completed in May 1970. 30 units completed in FY 74. Total 45 new units. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs. During construction technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy. 35 units are anticipated to be constructed in FY 78 under Mutual Self-Help and 9 repaired under HIP in FY 77.

Industrialization

Western Products is operating an electronics factory employing 22 women and 11 men at present with plans to expand. Building constructed with Handcock Foundation funds on tribal lands.

Resources Availability


Resources Development

Because of short growing season, most of harvested forage is of native grasses. Grazing lands are not being put to intensive use, primarily because insufficient forage to winter feed total stocking. In 1967 Reservation lands publicly advertised for mineral exploration but no bids received.
3,500 irrigated acres developed. Construction of additional water storage on the Quinn River being considered. (Application to EDA)

Educational Attainments

No BFA schools. Indians comprise 80% enrollment in McDermitt public school. Approximately three (3) students in attendance at either community college or university.

Additional Attainments

Some long range plans pertaining to water storage for flood control and summer irrigation. Much community activity through OEQ programs with some social development progress. Presently installing large culvert pipe in river crossing at Seacometto Ranch; also graveling 3 miles of new road below bench.

Income

Average family income $4,900. Annual per capita income about $900.

Health

Morbidity Rates list the identifiable diseases as bronchitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, influenza, upper respiratory infections, rheumatoid arthritis, otitis media, bacillary dysentery. There are many injuries related to accidents. Study also indicates that hypertension and alcoholism prevalent to this population. Tuberculosis present but has decreased in recent years. As in most rural Indian communities there is a great need for more extensive health education.

Ft. McDermitt Health Committee very active and represented on the WNIHB. McDermitt community served by two Community Health Representatives, one Alcohol-Drug Educator, and one home health aide. Extreme isolation, distance to health and other facilities, transportation difficulties, and inadequate housing and sanitation facilities are among the problems of this community. Community has an extreme solid waste problem.

There is a regularly scheduled field medical clinic held monthly at Fort McDermitt by field health staff from PHS Indian Hospital, Schurz. 241 miles away. Public Health Nursing services available on a monthly basis from Winnemucca by a contract with State Health Department (thru-Area CMC Contract.) Schurz CMC Program has a contract with a PHN in McDermitt on a fee for service basis which usually is one day each month during field clinic.

Environmental Sanitation Program administered by Office of Environmental Health in Reno, with a PHS Engineer, Sanitarian and Environmental Health Technician stationed in Reno.
60-bed Humboldt County Hospital located in Winnemucca as are three physicians, two dentists, and one optometrist. These services are available to Indian residents of area thru contract with Public Health Service. Pharmacies are available in most towns in the State with populations of 88 or more. Nevada State Welfare administers the following categorical assistance programs: Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, and Old Age Assistance.
GOSHUTE BUSINESS COUNCIL
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Mr. Clell Pete, Vice-Chairman
Ibapah, UT 84034

Mr. Harlan Pete, Member
Ibapah, UT 84034

Mr. Douglas Steele, Member
Ibapah, UT 84034

Mr. Lee Moon, Member
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Ms. Nancy Pete, Secretary
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Ben Gallegos, Range Conservationist
Gilbert Butts, Soil Conservationist
Benny Richards, Acting Criminal Investigator

114

120
GOSHUTE RESERVATION

People and Area

Located in midwestern Nevada along Utah Border. 109,013 acres, of which 70,489 acres in Nevada all tribally owned and 38,524 acres in Utah of which 37,583 acres are tribally owned. 126 on-reservation Indian residents and 42 off-reservation residents.

Employment

Labor force of about 58; 48 males, 10 females. Unemployment 28; 25 males, 3 females.

Housing

22 houses generally frame and in poor state of repair. 29 new units required. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy. 10 new units are under construction. 22 homes in poor condition receiving Housing Improvement Program (HIP) Funds.

Industrialization

Goshute Enterprises, a tribal organization, constructs cattleguards and other steel fabricated materials.

Resource Availability

Potential of 3,410 irrigable acres. No known mineral deposits of commercial value.

Resources Development

Range improvements and development of irrigated lands are of high priority.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau school. Four college students.

Additional Attainments

Very isolated location. Tribal Council government gaining stability annually.

Income

Average annual per capita income $600. Family income about $3,000.
Health

There are no medical facilities located on the Goshute Reservation for daily care. The people of Ibapah must travel to Wendover, 80 miles North, or to Ely, Nevada, 150 miles South.

The Nevada State Public Health Nurses from Ely make routine visits to Ibapah. They provide chronic care follow-up and preventive health services.

The IHS field medical team conducts routine clinics in Ibapah to provide preventive health, chronic care and occasionally acute care services. These clinics are coordinated through the Community Health Representative.
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James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
LAS VEGAS COLONY

People and Area

Located at Las Vegas, Nevada. 191 Indians reside on or near this colony. 10 acres all tribal owned.

Employment

Labor force of about 89; 38 males, 51 females. Unemployment 41; 13 males, 28 females.

Housing

21 frame houses and trailer-houses in fair condition. Water and sewer facilities available. 1 new housing unit under HIP FY 75.

Industrialization

None at present.

Resources Availability

Very limited.

Resources Development

Development of agricultural water supply not feasible. Its highest use in foreseeable future is commercial and industrial. Mineral development involves unusual elements of uncertainty not leading themselves to forecast. No present producing facilities. Economic and physical feasibility constraints preclude an estimate of potential. Very small acreage (10 acres) precludes any major development.

Educational Attainments

There are 19 elementary, 6 junior high, 3 high school, 1 junior college, and 4 university students.

Additional Attainments

OEO inspired community activity with progress in community and social improvements.

Completed street project including paving, curb, gutter and sidewalks, and street lighting.

Income

No tribal income; average annual per capita income $700. Family income about $5,000.
Health

Morbidity rate studies indicate that the most common disease is the common cold. Also, this study indicates that pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and otitis media occur frequently, while eczema and other skin allergies are prevalent and that diabetes mellitus, hypertension and alcoholism are recurring problems. The study also emphasizes that lacerations are one of the leading causes of physician visits. This past year, there was an outbreak of hepatitis in the month of March. No figures are available. Most of the health care is provided through the Contract Health Services Program.

The Las Vegas Colony has a resident Community Health Representative ITC Social Worker, and is also served by an Alcohol and Drug Educator. Through a contract with the State Health Department, a monthly visit is made by a Public Health Nurse. The Las Vegas Colony has a Health Committee and is represented on the WNIHB. Schurz Service Unit staff make periodic visitations to both Las Vegas and Moapa and vendors.
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Lovelock, NV 89419

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Lovelock, NV 89419

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James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
James Rogers, Employment Assistance Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator.
LOVELOCK COLONY

People and Area

Located on outskirts of town of Lovelock about 90 miles east of Reno, astride federal defense highway #80. Some 20 miles east of Lovelock, the Rye Patch Dam on Humboldt River stores water for irrigation in Lovelock area. 120 Paiute-Shoshone Indians. 20 acres all tribally owned. Growing season is about 128 days annual average precipitation of about 4-1/2 inches.

Employment

Employment in commercial and industrial establishments within commuting distance. Labor force of about 68; 33 males, 35 females. Unemployment 18; 5 males, 13 females.

Housing

33 houses on Reservation. Generally of wood frame construction in fair state of repair. 32 have city water and sewer. 16 units Mutual Help completed in FY 73; 10 FY 74. 7 units repaired in FY 77 under HIP Program. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None

Resources Availability

Only 20 acres of tribal trust land in a single tract available. No known mineral potential.

Resources Development

20 acres being put to its highest and best use as a residential division as part of City of Lovelock.

Educational Attainments

There are 6 elementary, 1 junior high school, 6 high school, and 2 university level students.

Income

No tribal income, average family income $5,600. Average annual per capita income $1,230.
Health

Morbidity rates indicate a high incidence of influenza and respiratory infections, hypertension, alcoholism and lacerations continue to be a problem. The Lovelock Indian Colony is served by a monthly clinic (Field Medical Staff from Schurz PHS Hospital) in the Pershing General Hospital. Contract Care services are provided for acute care and OB services with the Pershing General Hospital.

The other hospital facility utilized is primarily the Washoe Medical Center in Reno. Optometrists are located in Fallon and Reno and physical therapists are in Reno. Public Health Nursing Services are provided under contract with the Nevada State Health Division (PHN located in Lovelock). Also, the Colony is served by a Community Health Representative. The Colony has been consistently represented at Health Board Meetings, though no Health Committee was organized until the Spring of 1974.

Additional Attainments

Streets paved. OEO community development programs underway.
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Mr. Ray Anderson, Member
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James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William G. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
MOAPA RESERVATION

People and Area

Located about 70 miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada. 165 Paiute Indians with 128 living on Reservation. 1,186 acres all tribally owned. Located on a relatively flat terrain in a broad desert valley surrounded by mountains in southern Nevada. Average annual precipitation of 5 inches.

Housing

In 1967 a total of approximately 34 homes on Reservation. Generally of wood frame construction and at least 50% had less than three rooms and lacked in size. Construction has been completed on 32 Mutual Help Homes. 40 units under construction in FY 1977. No HIP requested.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None

Resources Availability

At present all land available for agricultural purposes. Small number of residents and labor force makes possibility of any commercial or industrial development very remote. No known minerals of commercial value on reservation. Recreational development potential considered very limited. Potential of 591 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

480 irrigated acres developed. Tribe has incorporated for the purpose of operating an agricultural enterprise on the approximately 600 acres. Moapa Plan of Use of Judgment Funds which has been implemented includes monies to be expended for farm operation.

Educational Attainments

There are 26 elementary, 10 junior high, and 6 high school students attending Moapa Valley School in Overton. 5 college or university students.

Additional Attainments

Much activity and interest in socio-economic development. Tribal government strong. Completed paving roads and streets and water and sewer system.
Employment

Labor force of 70; 35 males, 35 females. Unemployment 30; 13 males, 17 females.

Income

Average per capita income of approximately $600. Average family income of $5,000.

Health

Morbidity rates indicate the following: The common cold is the most prevalent health problem with pharyngitis, tonsillitis, influenza, otitis media, and impetigo as common health problems. The incidence of alcoholism, rheumatoid arthritis and diabetes mellitus are very prevalent according to this recent study.

Most of the healthcare is provided through the Contract Health Services Program by contracting with vendors in the Las Vegas area. Through a contract with the State Health Division, a monthly visit is made by a Public Health Nurse. A Community Health Representative lives in the Moapa Community. The community has a fairly active Health and SCP Committee and is represented on the Health Board.
PYRAMID LAKE PAIUTE TRIBAL COUNCIL
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Nixon, NV 89424

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Wadsworth, NV 89442

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY
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Stewart, Nevada 89437
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Wilson Gillette, Administrative Manager
Bud Moran, Tribal Operations Officer
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
Albert St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer
Arthur E. Kalmeh, Supervisory Loan Specialist
Bob Sallee, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
PYRAMID LAKE RESERVATION

People and Area

Located approximately 50 miles northeast of Reno, Nevada. Pyramid Lake located entirely within the exterior boundary of Reservation, has over 100 miles of shore; 32 miles long, 110,000 acres. 665 resident population with 417 Paiute Indians on Reservation with major concentrations of population at Nixon and Wadsworth. 476,669 acres of which 70.4% used for grazing while only .2% used for farming. Annual average precipitation of about 7 inches.

Employment

A potential labor force of approximately 402; 204 males, 198 females. Unemployment 123; 57 males, 66 females.

Housing

In 1975, 160 houses on Reservation. Most units poor to fair state of repair. 85% have water. 40 new units have been completed. 8 have been renovated under HIP program in FY '77. 75 new units under construction.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

EDA financed Wadsworth Industrial Park being built with one industrial lessee now contracting a $500,000 printing plant which will ultimately employ 30 Reservation residents. Other prospective lessees being negotiated with and will provide additional jobs.

Resources Availability

Pyramid Lake, outstanding potential asset of Reservation. Because of the Lake and its proximity to Reno metropolitan area, tourist and recreational season extends throughout the year. Economy based primarily on livestock industry, general farming and wage income. Some commercial mineral deposits. Potential of 5,963 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

Land primarily used for grazing with farming confined to the river bottom areas. Range land in poor condition. Water oriented recreational development represents most promising economic opportunity for Tribe. 1,000 irrigated acres developed.
Washoe County Park and Recreational Department has leased from Tribe, for a 25 year term, 200 acres of lakeshore for a public recreation park. Development has started.

Tribe received funding for a 200 acre industrial park and concluded a lease with a tenant for 15 years.

Tribe completed an arts and crafts building at southern tip of lake; will provide some employment and revive the native craft work. Also completed a community building at Wadsworth.

A fish hatchery has been constructed on the lake to replenish fish supply and to maintain the supply for recreational fishing.

**Educational Attainment**

140 elementary students at Wadsworth, 30 junior high school, 25 high school and 28 university students at Fernley.

**Additional Attainments**

Additional flow of Truckee River water into Pyramid Lake being realized as a result of better management of available water from Truckee and Carson Rivers. Many OEO programs underway on the Reservation. Survey work started on new paved road to Warrior Point Park.

**Income**

Average family income of $5,500. Annual per capita income approximately $1,110.

**Health**

Morbidity Studies indicate that lacerations and contusions are the leading cause of physician visits. This report indicates that the next leading cause of physician visits are upper respiratory infections, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, bronchitis, otitis media, eczema, skin allergies, alcoholism, and diabetes.

A general medical clinic is conducted monthly by a physician from Schurz Service Unit at Nixon, 90 miles from Schurz. Services to this area are primarily by contract medical care. Sanitation services are provided by the IHS Sanitarian from Reno. Also, services available are engineering, environmental health, mental health, and nutrition.

Hospital facilities utilized are primarily the Washoe Medical Center in Reno. Optometrists are located in Reno and Fallon. Public Health Nursing Services are provided under contract with the Nevada State Health Division. The Indian communities are served by two Community Health Representatives Home Health Aide and Nutrition Aide. The Tribe has a Health Committee and is represented on the WNIHB.
RENO-SPARKS INDIAN COUNCIL
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73 Reservation Road
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48 Reservation Road
Reno, NV 89502

Mr. William Coffey, Jr., Treasurer
93 Reservation Road
Reno, NV 89502

Mr. Vernon Numan, Secretary
83 Colony Road
Reno, NV 89502

Mr. Gary McCloud, Member
5-1/2 Reservation Road
Reno, NV 89502

Ms. Carol Wyatt, Member
34 Reservation Road
Reno, NV 89502

Ms. Vicki Imus, Member
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Arthur G. Gremier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
RENO-SPARKS COLONY

People and Area

Located on Second Street in the heart of the city of Reno, Nevada. 507 Indians live within the colony. 28 acres all tribally owned. Average annual precipitation 8 inches. All land used for residential purposes of Indians.

Employment

Employment in commercial and industrial establishments within commuting distance. 226 in potential labor force; 118 males, 108 females. Unemployment 65; 29 males, 36 females.

Housing

A total of approximately 110 units on reservation. 85 of these are Mutual Help and Low Rent. 85 in last 5 years with 65 within the last 3 years. 16 houses repaired under Housing Improvement Program in FY 77. Applications for an additional 20 units have been submitted to Housing and Urban Development.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

Entire colony zoned residential.

Resources Availability

No known minerals. All lands used for residential purposes. Land could be used for commercial leasing but would have to vacate Indian families now living on Reservation.

Resources Development

None at Present. Prospects minimal under present conditions.

Education Attainments

Approximately 140 elementary children attend public school; 16 junior high, 47 high school, 4 junior college, and 6 university level. Bureau off-reservation boarding school.

Additional Attainments

Grant funds from HUD and community spirit have built a two acre park and recreation area within the colony. New blood on the council has injected.
new enthusiasm for more social and community development. Many OEO programs working on the colony. Steady employment figures are up. Gaining in community spirit and pride.

Completed street project north section of Colony, including paving curb, gutter and sidewalks, and a new 6" water main and new fire hydrants.

Income

Average Family income $6,190. Annual per capita income approximately $1,260.

Health

Morbidity rates (per 100 population), based upon the colony and surrounding Reno urban population, indicate that the leading cause of physician visits are lacerations, contusions, and fractures. This study also suggests a high incidence of upper respiratory disease as well as pharyngitis, tonsillitis, bronchitis (acute), otitis media, and alcoholism. The rate of diabetes melilitus is high as is the incidence of eczema and other skin allergies.

Health care services are provided through three locations for this area. Our Contract Health Services Program provides a majority of the health care. The Stewart Health Center is also a source of this area. The Schurz Hospital, through the Field Health Program, conducts a monthly clinic on the Reservation.

Public Health Nursing Services are provided under contract with the Nevada State Health Division. The Washoe County Health Department (PHN) conducts clinics at Reno-Sparks Colony. An office of the Nevada State Welfare Department in Reno administers categorical assistance programs such as Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children, and Old Age Assistance. Indian General Assistance (IGA), through the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada, also provides services. The Reno-Sparks Colony is also served by two locally based Community Health Representatives. The Colony has a functional health committee and is represented on the Health Board. There is a need for more extensive health education.
SOUTH FORK COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
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Mr. Charles Malotte, Chairman  
Lee, NV 89829

Mr. Edward McDade, Vice-Chairman  
Lee, NV 89829

Mr. Wallace Garcia, Secretary  
Lee, NV 89829

Ms. Leona Sam, Member  
Lee, NV 89829

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Harry G. Owhi, Tribal Operations Officer

Steve Tibbetts, Realty Specialist

Barbara Owhi, Loan Specialist

Claude Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist

Vacant, Education Specialist

Marvin Cota, Road Construction and Maintenance Foreman

Wendell Later, Natural Resources Manager

Ben Gallegos, Range Conservationist

Gilbert Butts, Soil Conservationist

Benny Richards, Acting Criminal Investigator
SOUTH FORK RESERVATION

People and Area


Employment

Labor force 49; 32 males, 17 females. Unemployment 25; 19 males, 6 females.

Housing

Seven mutual-help homes completed. 8 new HUD homes to be constructed. 24 homes repaired under the Housing Improvement Program (HIP) including Ruby Valley.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at present.

Resource Availability

No known mineral deposits of commercial value. Potential irrigable acreage 3,763.

Resources Development

Resources having high priority are development of irrigable land and range improvements.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Five college and vocational students.

Additional Attainments

Some agricultural land development

Income

Annual family income $3,000.00. Per capita income $900.00.
Health

Residents of the South Fork Reservation receive contract health care in Elko, 25 miles North of Lee.

The IHS field medical team conducts routine clinics at the reservation to provide preventive health, chronic care and occasionally acute care services. These clinics are coordinated through the Community Health Representative.
TE-MOAK TRIBAL COUNCIL
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Mr. Marvin McDade, Member
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Claude Saunders, Employment Assistance Specialist
VACANT, Education Specialist
Marvin Cota, Road Construction and Maintenance Foreman
Wendell Later, Natural Resources Manager
Ben Gallegos, Range Conservationist
Gilbert Butts, Soil Conservationist
Benny Richards, Acting Criminal Investigator
ODGERS RANCH

People and Area

Located in Elko County 150 miles southeast of Elko, Nevada. 1,987 acres of tribally owned land and 40,000 acres of BLM permits. Ten Indians live on the Reservation on a seasonal basis. Population included in South Fork report.

Employment

Included in South Fork Report.

Housing

All substandard housing. Housing Improvement Program (HIP) Funds provided for renovation of one home.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at present.

Resource Availability

No known mineral deposits of commercial value. Potential irrigable acreage is 317 acres.

Resources Development

Main priority is developing irrigable lands and some range improvements.

Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools.

Income

Annual family income $5,200.00 per year.
SUMMIT LAKE PAIUTE COUNCIL
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Reno, NV 89508

Mr. Roy Sam, Vice-Chairman
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James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
SUMMIT LAKE RESERVATION

People and Area

Located in northwestern Nevada about 300 miles north of Carson City. 10,863 acres of which 9,689 are tribally owned. Annual average precipitation of about 10 inches. Tribal activity and meetings have taken place in Cedarville, California, and Lakeville, Oregon. Activity does not take place on Reservation. Estimated tribal membership of 66. No one living on the Reservation.

Employment

Unknown

Housing

Four very old, one to two room cabins, with no electricity, water or sanitary facilities. Cabins used sparingly during summer months. No plans for new houses.

Industrialization

At present none.

Resources Availability

Summit Lake, which has no outlet, closed to outside fishing. Because of its remoteness and type of access, there is very limited, if any, tourist or recreational activity. No known minerals. Potential of 300 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

No cultivated crops. Indians do not engage in the raising of livestock or farming. Sources of income are wages and rental from grazing lands. 90% of land used for grazing. 300 irrigated acres developed. $2,000 tribal income from sale or cutthroat trout eggs.

Income

Unknown

Health

At present time, no tribal members live on the reservation. If habitation existed residents would be within jurisdiction of the Schurz Service Unit Health Delivery System.
WALKER RIVER PAIUTE TRIBAL COUNCIL
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Mr. Douglas Quintero, Vice-Chairman
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Schurz, NV 89427

Mr. Johnnie Williams, Jr., Secretary
Box 220
Schurz, NV 89427

Mr. Roger Williams, Treasurer
Box 220
Schurz, NV 89427

Mr. Ellison McMaster, Jr., Member
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Schurz, NV 89427

Mr. Walter Voorhees, Member
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Mr. Wilbur Thom, Member
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Bob Sallee, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
WALKER RIVER RESERVATION

People and Area

Located 100 miles southeast of Reno, Nevada. 703 Paiute Indians. Total acreage 323,326 acres; 313,670 acres tribally owned. 8,692 acres individually owned; 964 acres government owned. Topography of Reservation characterized by series of sharp ridges which are intermittently steep, barren and rocky. Valleys slope gently, are not very deeply cut. Walker River follows through Reservation in southeasterly course and empties into Walker Lake, south of and adjacent to southern boundary of the Reservation.

Employment

Labor force of 325; 159 males, 166 females. Unemployment 107, 19 males, 88 females, slight increase is anticipated due to layoff at Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot.

Housing

134 houses on Reservation at present. Fair to good state of repair. 95% have electricity, 85% have water, 85% have sanitary facilities.

40 Mutual Self-Help Houses completed in 1969-73. 40 completed in 1974, 19 units have been renovated under the Housing Improvement Program. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy. Houses constructed within subdivisions connect to existing community water services. Houses on scattered sites have individual wells and sewer facilities. 60 applications have been reviewed for new housing. 39 new housing units are required.

Industrialization

At present townsite of Schurz there are two small grocery stores, a service station, public elementary school, Indian hospital and post office. Main potential lies in off-reservation employment and agricultural business.

Resources Availability

Situated along route between Las Vegas and Reno. Could be developed as recreational. Further agricultural development could take place. Total potential of 6,000 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

2,576 acres now irrigated. Iron ore body has been discovered and exploration is continuing for copper and other minerals. Anaconda Mining Company has a substantial operation at Yerington about 30 miles from the Reservation. Tribe now realizes about $8,000 from minerals.
Educational Attainments

There are 23 students presently enrolled in college; 1 student enrolled in vocational technical school. There are 123 elementary students and 34 secondary students.

Additional Attainments

Most steadily employed people work at Anaconda in Yerington or at the Hawthorne Naval Ammunition Depot 30 miles south of Schurz. Many earn good wages and enjoy a nice level of existence. Residential area recently paved with new bridge. Some agricultural land development activity. Active OEO programs. Tribe has taken over maintenance of 119 miles of roads under a Buy-Indian Contract.

Income

Average family income $5,000. Annual per capita income $1,200.

Health

Morbidity rates indicate that prevalent health problems are upper respiratory infections, strep throat, otitis media, respiratory allergies, influenza and alcoholism. This study also emphasizes that lacerations and contusions occur frequently necessitating a visit to the physician.

The Schurz Hospital is currently the focal point for a majority of the direct health services provided by the Indian Health Service for the 15,096 Indians residing in the Schurz Service Unit.

The Hospital provides medical, pediatric, and obstetrical service to the Indian people, including appropriate surgical and other consultant services either in Reno (110 miles distant) or Phoenix (636). IHS Social Worker and Nutrition Technician are stationed at Schurz. Contract Hospital facilities utilized by residents of this reservation are primarily the Washoe Medical Center, Reno, and Churchill County Hospital at Fallon. There are optometrists in Fallon and Reno. The Schurz Dental Clinic serves the Indian residents. Public Health Nursing services are provided under contract with the Nevada State Health Division. An Alcohol and Drug Educator (Yerington based) serves the Walker River Community.

The Walker River Reservation has a functioning Health Committee and is represented on the Western Nevada Indian Health Board.
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P. O. Box 193
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Ms. Jean Dexter, Vice-Chairwoman
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Bob Sallee, Realty Officer
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
James Rogers; Acting Employment Assistance Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
WASHOE RESERVATION
(With Carson, Dresslerville and Woodfords Colonies)

People and Area

Located near Carson City, Nevada. Combined population of Washoe and Woodfords Ranch is 128, Carson Colony 184, and Dresslerville Colony 188, for a total of 500. Combined total acreage 1,963 acres; Washoe Ranches 795, Carson Colony 160, Dresslerville Colony 40. Woodfords Colony had a land base as of July 31, 1970, of 80 acres, now have 968 acres total including Public Domain Allotments.

Employment

Carson Colony labor force 91; 45 males, 46 females. Unemployment 33; 16 males, 17 females. Dresslerville Colony, labor force 83; 46 males, 37 females, Unemployment 50; 27 males, 23 females. Woodfords Colony, labor force 69; 36 males, 33 females, unemployment 34; 16 males, 18 females.

Housing

A total of 25 units of housing at Woodfords. 8 HIP Grants in 76-77. 35 new units required.

A total of 56 units of housing at Dresslerville, 2 new housing units completed. These built with Credit Funds and Housing Improvement. 10 units Mutual Help have been completed. 7 HIP Grants given in 76-77. 37 additional units required.

A total of 39 units of housing at Carson City. 20 units of Mutual Help housing have been completed. 18 units needed.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None at present

Resources Availability

474 irrigable acres.

Resources Development

Washoe Ranch is operated as a farming tribal enterprise - hay and alfalfa - by tribal members. Colonies are strictly residential.
Educational Attainments

Carson Colony has 13 elementary school, 12 junior high, and 8 high school students. Dresslerville Colony has 43 elementary, 10 junior high, 9 high school, 3 junior high and 18 university students.

Income

Carson Colony, family income $5,000, per capita income $1,082; Dresslerville Colony, family income $5,000, per capita income $680; and Woodfords Colony, family income $5,313, per capita income $1,340.

Health

Leading notifiable diseases are pneumonia, otitis media, gastroenteritis. The leading causes of death are heart disease, secondary effects of alcohol and accidents. Alcohol, diabetes, prenatal disease, and mental health continue to be problems. Hepatitis is an intermittent problem for these communities, especially Woodfords.

Dresslerville & Woodfords each have a Community Health Representative in residence. All these communities have functioning Health Communities and are represented on the WNIHB. Woodfords is also represented on the California Rural Indian Health Board.

Many of the people from the Carson, Dresslerville, Woodfords area travel more than 100 miles to the Schurz Hospital for Health Services. PHS Indian Hospital Schurz, provides complete medical, pediatric and obstetrical services to the Indian people. An IHS Sanitarian, Environmental Health Technician, District Engineer, Mental Health Consultant from the Reno Field Office serve these communities as do the following field staff at Schurz: Medical Social Worker and Nutrition Technician.

Bi-monthly community clinics are held at the Stewart Health Center. The dental clinic at Stewart is also available to these communities. Appropriate health care services not available at any of the IHS facilities are referred to our Contract Health Care facilities. Contract hospital facilities are primarily Carson-Tahoe Hospital in Carson City. There are optometrists in Carson City. Public Health Nursing Services are provided under contract with the Nevada State Health Division.
WINNEMUCCA TRIBAL COUNCIL
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Winnemucca, Nevada, 89445

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Winnemucca, NV 89445

Ms. Jeanette Dick, Member
Winnemucca, NV 89445

Ms. Clorinda George, Member
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Mr. Ray Leon, Member
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James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
WINNEMUCCA COLONY

People and Area

Located 170 miles northeast of Reno, Nevada. 25 Indians with 12 under 16 years of age. 340 acres.

Employment

Labor force of 8; 1 male, 7 females. Unemployment 2, both females.

Housing

9 families. 9 homes poor condition and small. Electricity available with all connected. Water (city) on Colony land. Applications made for 6 units of Mutual Help Housing have been approved. 4 have been completed as of September 1975. 2 new housing units constructed under HIP Program. 8 additional units needed.

BIA will continue to provide technical assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None

Resources Availability

None

Resources Development

None

Educational Attainments

6 students in elementary school, 4 junior high, and 1 high school, and 1 college.

Additional Attainments

None, strictly residential.

Income

Per capita income of $1,600. Family income of $4,460.
Health

Studies of morbidity rates, which include colohy and off-colony Indian residents in Winnemucca (combined total population of 200) indicate that the leading causes of physician visits are pharyngitis, tonsillitis, influenza, bronchitis, and otitis media. This study also suggests that non-endocrine obesity is prevalent, as is hypertension and alcoholism.

Health care is provided through our Contract Health Services Program via the resources located in Winnemucca.

An ITC Social Worker is stationed in Winnemucca.

The Winnemucca Colony has a poorly functioning health committee, but has a member on the WNIB.
YERINGTON PAIUTE TRIBAL COUNCIL
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Yerington, Nevada 89447
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James W. Long, Land Operations Officer
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer
YERINGTON RESERVATION
(With Yerington Colony & Campbell Ranch)

People and Area

Located in west central Nevada some 80 miles southeast of Reno, Nevada. 385 Paiute Indians. Total acreage 1,148 acres; Yerington Colony 10 acres, Yerington Reservation (Campbell Ranch) 1,138 acres. All land of Yerington Colony within City limits of Yerington. Campbell Ranch lies in the Walker River Valley. Land is level and flat except for several small areas where the slope varies from one to three percent. Average annual precipitation is 7 inches.

Employment

Employment is off-reservation, potential labor force of 218; 109 males, 109 females. Unemployment 137; 67 males, 70 females.

Housing

44 Mutual Help houses have been completed at Yerington.

9 families live on Campbell Ranch (reservation) with 10 houses of wood frame construction in fair to poor condition. 100% have electricity; all have water and sanitary facilities. 30 units of Low Rent and Mutual Help anticipated for construction in 78. 2 HIP grants in FY 77.

BIA will continue to provide assistance in preparing programs and during construction of homes. Technical assistance will also be given with management of homes after occupancy.

Industrialization

None

Resources Availability

Potential of 714 irrigable acres. Campbell Ranch has good water rights. Some limited agricultural development could take place.

Resources Development

310 irrigated acres developed. Yerington Colony used exclusively for residential purposes, which is considered the highest and best use. Campbell Ranch provides supplemental income for seven Indian families in a farm and ranching economy.
Educational Attainments

92 students attend the Yerington Public schools grades K-12. 13 students are attending university or vocational schools.

Additional Attainments

None at present. Residential situation in Colony. Construction on new road system, paving, curbs and gutters, completed in Colony and same completed in FY 1972 for Campbell Ranch.

Income

Average family income $6,700. Per Capita income of $1,360.

Health

Morbidity rates indicate that the most prevalent problems are upper respiratory infections, strep throat, and alcoholism. Lacerations are responsible for many physician visits.

The communities are served by a Community Health Representative and an Alcohol and Drug Educator. Public Health Nursing services are provided under contract with the Nevada State Health Division. The community has a health committee which is fairly functional and is represented on the Health Board.

PHS Indian Hospital, Schurz, provides medical, pediatric and obstetrical services to the Indian people, including appropriate surgical and other consultant services either in Reno or Phoenix. An IHS Social Worker, Nutrition Technician and Environmental Health Technician serve the tribal group.
Mr. Levi Hooper, Chairman  
Route 1, Box 24  
Austin, NV 89310

Mr. Edison Birchum, Vice-Chairman  
Route 1, Box 24  
Austin, NV 89310

Ms. Violet Hooper, Secretary  
Route 1, Box 24  
Austin, NV 89310

1 - VACANCY

Mr. Henick Smith, Member  
Route 1, Box 24  
Austin, NV 89310

Mr. Norman Snooks, Member  
Route 1, Box 24  
Austin, NV 89310

Mr. Elmer Bobb, Member  
Route 1, Box 24  
Austin, NV 89310

WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY  
Mark Twain Avenue  
Stewart, Nevada 89437  
(702) 882-3411

Robert L. Hunter, Superintendent  
Wilson Gillette, Administrative Manager  
Bud Moran, Tribal Operations Officer  
Albert St. Germaine, Housing Development Officer  
Raymond R. Ross, Housing Development Officer  
Arthur E. Kalmén, Supervisory Loan Specialist  
Bob Sallee, Realty Officer  
Arthur G. Grenier, Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician  
James W. Long, Land Operations Officer  
James Rogers, Acting Employment Assistance Officer  
Irwin Miller, Acting Supervisory Criminal Investigator  
William C. Whipple, Education Program Administrator
YOMBA RESERVATION

People and Area

Located in Mid-Nevada about 180 miles east of Carson City. 56 Indian residents of Reservation. 4,718 acres all tribally owned.

Employment

Potential labor force 25; 12 males, 13 females. Unemployment 20; 9 males all females.

Housing

10 units have been partially renovated. 12 units have basic electric services installed. 9 units have hand pumped wells. 18 units of Mutual Help are planned. Electrical power lines are 90% complete. BIA will continue to provide technical assistance and management services after occupancy.

Industrialization

None

Resources Availability

No known mineral deposits of commercial value. Potential of 2,044 tangible acres.

Resources Development

No present producing facilities of minerals. 2,044 irrigated acres developed.

Educational Attainments

There is a small public elementary school. 7 students are continuing their education on an off-reservation basis.

Additional Attainments

None at present - subsistence agricultural economy.

Income

Per capita income of $800. Average annual family income approximately $4,600.

Health

Common health problems are upper respiratory infections, alcohol and accident related problems. There are many environmental health problems.
PHS Indian Hospital, Schurz, provides medical, surgical, pediatric, and obstetrical service to the Indian people. An IHS Sanitarian, social worker, nutrition technician and environmental health technician are available to this group of people. A general medical clinic is conducted by a physician from Schurz four times a year at Yomba. The Tribe is planning to provide clinic space in their new Tribal Office Building for these clinics.

Contract Hospital facilities utilized are primarily the Washoe Medical Center, Reno, and Churchill Public Hospital at Fallon. There are optometrists in Fallon and Reno. Public Health Nursing services are provided under contract with the Nevada State Health Division. The physician at Gabbs has left and the people now have to go to Fallon and Schurz Indian Hospital for acute or emergency problems. Yomba is served by a Community Health Representative.
UINTAH AND OURAY TRIBAL BUSINESS COMMITTEE
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026
(801) 722-5141

Mrs. Ruby A. Black, Chairperson
Whiterocks, Utah 84085

Mr. Floyd Wopsock, Member
Whiterocks, Utah 84085

Mr. Charles Redfoot, Vice-Chairman
Whiterocks, Utah 84085

Mr. Myron L. Accuttorop, Member
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026

Ms. Frances Poowegup, Secretary
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026

Mr. Antone Appawoo, Member
Whiterocks, Utah 84085

Mr. Ouray McCook, Sr., Member
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026

UINTAH AND OURAY AGENCY
Fort Duchesne, Utah 84026
(801) 722-2406

William P. Ragsdale, Superintendent
Henry T. Cuch, Administrative Manager
VACANT, Criminal Investigator
Dee C. Wilcox, Social Worker
Adelyn H. Logan, Realty Officer
Grover W. Sixkiller, Forestry Technician
Roger G. Coonrod, Program Analyst
Madeleine D. Martinez, Supervisory Accounting Specialist
Glenn A. Workman, Supply Technician
William W. Workman, Maintenance Foreman
John D. Saunders, Jr., Land Operations Officer
Anselmo Valverde, Supervisory Soil Conservationist
C. Ray Smith, Supervisory Range Conservationist
Tony Zufelt, Roads Manager
David H. Scheffey, Supervisory Hydraulic Engineer
People and Area

Headquarters: Fort Duchesne, Utah; 1,672 Indians live on or near the Reservation. There are 1,620 Ute Tribal Members, about 80% of whom live on U & O Reservation, governed by a six member business committee. Reservation land covers parts of Uintah, Duchesne, Grand and Wasatch Counties; a total of $1,012,163 acres in northeastern Utah within the area known as Uintah Basin. Average elevation is about 5,000 feet with a town at Ouray, on Green River, being about 4,200 feet and upper lands of Hill Creek Extension reading nearly 9,500 feet above sea level.

Mountains, interspersed with valleys, dominate this area of many extremes from desert and semi-desert areas with sparse desert shrub vegetation to high mountain areas with dense stands of trees and grass.

Employment

Total estimated labor force is 700, of which 378 are males. There were 389 Indian people employed as of April 1977, 167 earning less than $5,000/year; 206 were males. A predominate number of Indian people are employed in the public administration sector working for Government, Tribe and its enterprises.

Housing

Of 353 total housing units on the Reservation, 247 were constructed through HUD financed programs since 1964, 207 Mutual Help, 30 Rental Units, and 10 Elderly Units; 30 additional rental units are planned. A total of 200 are currently in need of repairs and renovation.

Industrialization

Most of the predominantly Indian communities have a general store, post office and, usually, an automobile service station. Roosevelt, a town of 5,000 population, located about seven miles from Agency headquarters, has several chain of grocery and clothing stores plus locally owned stores. All major automobile agencies represented with dealers and repair shops.

Industrial development program emphasized by Ute Tribe. Labor resources available in area as are certain raw materials such as agricultural and petroleum products.

Ute Tribal Enterprises include Bottle Hollow Resort development located on Highway 40 at Fort Duchesne completed and dedicated on July 5, 1971; expanded to 120 units and convention facilities in 1975. The Ute Tribe domestic water system provides water to Roosevelt and Fort Duchesne area.
Ute Fab Corporation manufactures laminated cabinets and furniture; employs up to 70 people. Ute Research Laboratory established to train people and to provide facilities to do chemical analyses, air and water quality and other studies. Other tribal enterprises include a 3,000 head cattle herd and farm operations, Ute Lanes Bowling Alley, a service station, and Ute Indian Leathers which is a sheepskin tannery.

Resources Availability

Major resources consist of range lands, irrigation agriculture lands, forest lands, gas, oil and other mineral deposits. In addition, there is considerable potential for the development of outdoor recreational facilities.

Mineral resources are the greatest economic asset of the Tribe. Several minerals relatively abundant with oil and gas and oil shale being most important. Recently oil production on the reservation has shown a rapid increase with approximately 140 wells producing on the Reservation. Oil produced in Uintah Basin very high quality with a sulphur content as low as 0.4 percent. However, main problem producing oil is the high parafin content. Oil shale potentially one of the richest sources of oil for the future. Oil shale, a marlstone mixed with organic matter, has been too expensive to compete with conventional production in the past. Other minerals in the area include tar sands, coal, gilsonite, bentonite, wurtzilite, phosphate, and sand and gravel.

Water supplies critical to almost all future development in the Area. Indian water rights established by a Federal Court Decree in 1923 allowing diversion of three acre-feet per acre for irrigation on more than 25,000 acres of land.

Resources Development

Cattle raising is an important activity on the Reservation with majority of the cattle being owned and operated by a tribal enterprise. Starting with 155 head of cattle, the Ute Tribal Livestock Enterprise has built the herd to approximately 3,000 head. Irrigation land is used to grow alfalfa and other livestock feed and pasture. Growing season is too short for raising high value crops.

Timber resources lie generally in the northern perimeter of the reservation. Allowable harvest of 15 million board feet will be made over next 10 years with an annual sustained cut of one million board feet allowed thereafter.

Multiple use reservoirs have been developed as mitigation for water rights deferred to the Central Utah Project. These will be used for waterfowl propagation with surrounding areas providing campgrounds, pheasant hunting, or areas for wintering tribal livestock.

Tribe has established their own Fish and Game Department for managing and protecting their fish and wildlife resources.
Educational Attainments

No Bureau schools. Most children attend public schools on or near the Reservation. In addition, 81 are in BIA Boarding Schools: JOM funding available to local school districts.

Tribal and Bureau Scholarship funding provides educational opportunities for Tribal members. 32 undergraduates and one graduate student attending college during the 1976-77 year.

Income

Estimated cash income to individual tribal members about four million dollars in Fiscal Year 1976, including wages from employment amounting to about half the total. The sources of employment income were: Federal Government - 19 percent; Tribal Government - 37 percent; Agriculture - 11 percent; Tribal Enterprises - 30 percent; other 3 percent. The rest of the income to individuals derived primarily from oil and gas leases, tribal dividends, farming leases or other property income.

Income to the Ute Tribe is projected to be $8,760,000 in Fiscal Year 1978. Sources of this income are: Oil and gas royalties, bonuses, and leases and other resource income - 78 percent; Interest on Treasury funds - 12 percent; and local income - 10 percent.

Health

The PHS Indian Health Center at Roosevelt with full medical, dental, mental health, and nursing coverage is the primary source of direct health services within the U & O Service unit.

Residents of the U & O Reservation area may be authorized hospital care at federal expense at community hospitals, mainly the Duchesne County Hospital, Roosevelt. Medical supervision of Indian patients at this hospital is provided by four local private physicians through contract with the U. S. Public Health Service.

Fiscal Year 1969 construction appropriation permitted the Indian Health Service to make an additional offer of financial assistance ($98,000) to Duchesne County Hospital to include in the hospital construction plan a wing for the Indian Health Center. A construction contract was awarded for the new facility. The new facility was dedicated and transfer of health center activities were effected in October 1969. The new 32-bed hospital including the Service Unit wing cost $1,113,000. Counting the $98,000 for the Service Unit wing, HEW on behalf of the tribe paid 1/31st of that cost or $396,000. The new health center is staffed by IHS personnel. During FY 76, the health center obtained a double-wide mobile home (24'x50'). This additional space was used to house both the Service Unit Dental and Mental Health Programs. The vacated dental department within the health center was renovated and converted into two patient examining rooms (giving a total of four patient rooms).
Occasional use is made of the 32-bed Uintah County Hospital, Vernal. This facility is used primarily by those Indian patients needing emergency care. Patients are also referred to various hospitals at Salt Lake City, 150 miles west of Fort Duchesne. Other state health resources are listed in Section II of this plan.
SKULL VALLEY RESERVATION

People and Area

Headquarters: Handled by Uintah and Ouray Agency at Fort Duchesne, Utah, since 1957; 17,284 tribal acres plus 160 allotted acres for total of 17,444 acres. There is a resident Indian population of about 53, of which only a few actually live within the boundaries of the Reservation. It is located in western Utah, about 35 miles south of the Great Salt Lake. The Reservation is essentially a semi-arid valley.

Employment and Housing

Most of the Indian people are employed on ranches near the Reservation in the nearby towns of Grantsville, Stockton, Tooele, and Ibapah and installations such as Tooele Army Depot and Dugway Proving Grounds, and in other distant cities in Nevada and Idaho. There are 14 members who are employed, 11 males and 3 females. Of these employed, 3 are earning less than $5000/year.

A new water system has recently been provided to serve the village area on the Reservation and electric power has been extended to the village. Approximately four families now live on the Reservation and additional house construction is anticipated in the future.

Industrialization

Industry recently came to the Skull Valley Reservation when the Skull Valley Band constructed and leased a rocket testing facility to Hercules, Inc. The Company was seeking a remote site away from residential areas but within commuting distance of their Salt Lake City plant. Lease income from this facility will provide the Skull Valley Band with over 50 percent of its income from which to fund programs.

Resources Availability

The only other resources used at the present is the use of the land as a grazing area for livestock. Parts of the region can be irrigated for livestock forage. Water is available from Hickman Creek and a 500 GPM irrigation water well was recently developed. Three homesteads maintain irrigated gardens. The rocket test site has not prevented the use of adjacent land for farming or grazing.

Resources Development

The Indians are utilizing part of their range. At present, they have about 17 head of cattle and 20 horses. Plans for the use of Tribal judgment funds include the development of a 300 acre tribal irrigated farm and the construction of a tribal meeting hall on the Reservation.
Educational Attainments

The school-age children of the Skull Valley Band primarily attend public schools in Grantsville, Tooele, and other towns. Three adults were enrolled in college courses, part time, studying tribal government development during the 1976-77 year.

Additional Attainments

A Tribal role was approved in February, 1977 with a total of 80 enrolled tribal members.

Health

For Skull Valley residents, hospital care at federal expense may be authorized at community hospitals, mainly the 36-bed Tooele Valley Hospital, Tooele, Utah, 40 miles from Grantsville. A few Indians from the Skull Valley Reservation area utilize the PHS Indian Hospital at Owyhee, Nevada.
TABLE I

SERVICE POPULATION OF PHOENIX AREA BY STATE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Arizona</th>
<th>Utah</th>
<th>Nevada</th>
<th>Total Phoenix Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Resident Indian Population (Service Population)</td>
<td>54,559</td>
<td>1,725</td>
<td>6,171</td>
<td>62,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of residents under 16 years of age</td>
<td>22,980</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>2,394</td>
<td>26,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available Labor Force</td>
<td>19,051</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>2,833</td>
<td>22,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>7,038</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>8,523</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures adapted from April 1977 Labor Force Report.

* Includes some Indians living in California that are served by the Colorado River Agency

** Includes some Indians living in California, Oregon, Utah and Idaho that are served by the two Nevada Agencies.
TABLE II

LANDS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AS OF JUNE 30, 1971

PHOENIX AREA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRIBAL</th>
<th>INDIVIDUALLY OWNED</th>
<th>GOVERNMENT OWNED</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix Area</td>
<td>11,221,898.71</td>
<td>275,200.41</td>
<td>139,043.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phoenix Area by State</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>8,852,176.68</td>
<td>170,956.99</td>
<td>89,846.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>87,014.61</td>
<td>8,714.00</td>
<td>118.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>145,545.00</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>1,066,217.76</td>
<td>78,748.02</td>
<td>7,937.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>-0-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>18,828.79</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>40,793.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>1,052,116.07</td>
<td>16,781.40</td>
<td>346.94</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLAGSTAFF JOINT USE AREA</td>
<td>1,821,419.82</td>
<td>662.18</td>
<td>-0-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL ACREAGE FOR ALL ARIZONA LAND UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF BIA

(Includes Flagstaff, Navajo and Phoenix Areas)

| NAVAJO | 9,101,516.33 |
| JOINT USE | 1,822,082.00 |
| PHOENIX | 9,112,980.50 |
| TOTAL | 20,036,578.83 |

FIGURES ADAPTED FROM ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN LANDS JUNE 30, 1977.
* (San Carlos Irrigation Project)
TABLE III

SELECTED DATA INDIAN POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE
(As of April 1977)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RESERVATION</th>
<th>Total Resident Indian Population</th>
<th>Total Labor Force 16 Yrs And Over</th>
<th>Available Labor Force 16 Yrs And Over</th>
<th>Employed $5,000 And Over</th>
<th>Less Than $5,000 Or More</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARIZONA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemehuevi</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado River</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>1,410</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Mojave</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Apache Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Apache</td>
<td>7,706</td>
<td>3,885</td>
<td>2,385</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>685</td>
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<td>Fort McDowell Agency</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort McDowell</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort Yuma Agency</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cocopah</td>
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<td>308</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quechan</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>174</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hopi Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hopi</td>
<td>7,177</td>
<td>4,051</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaibab-Paiute</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>Papago Agency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gila Bend</td>
<td>613</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>95</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papago (Sells)</td>
<td>10,542</td>
<td>7,077</td>
<td>4,748</td>
<td>1,165</td>
<td>1,921</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Xavier</td>
<td>4,587</td>
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<td>2,053</td>
<td>421</td>
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<td>Pima Agency</td>
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<td>8,777</td>
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<td>2,442</td>
<td>653</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maricopa (AZ-Chin)</td>
<td>336</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>70</td>
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<td>Salt River Agency</td>
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<td>Salt River</td>
<td>2,950</td>
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<td>905</td>
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<td>San Carlos Agency</td>
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<td>San Carlos Apache</td>
<td>5,979</td>
<td>3,639</td>
<td>1,750</td>
<td>835</td>
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<td>Truxton Canon Agency</td>
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<td>Havasupai</td>
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<td>Hualapai</td>
<td>912</td>
<td>563</td>
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<td>Yavapai-Apache</td>
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<td>Yavapai-Prescott</td>
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<td>Yavapai-Tonto</td>
<td>66</td>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservation Area</td>
<td>Total Resident Indian Population</td>
<td>Total 16 Yrs Labor Force</td>
<td>Available 16 Yrs Labor Force</td>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>$5,000 or More</td>
<td>Less $5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EASTERN NEVADA AGENCY</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle Mountain</td>
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<td>Duckwater</td>
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<td>425</td>
<td>276</td>
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<td>99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ely Colony &amp; City</td>
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<td>Goshute (Including Wendover)</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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WESTERN NEVADA AGENCY TOTAL MAY INCLUDE PUBLIC DOMAIN & GOVERNMENT OWNED RESERVATION SCHOOL LANDS
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* Figure for Hopi acreage does not include the Joint Use Area.
Coverage. The term resident Indian means Indians living on or near Federal reservations. It also includes Indians living in former reservation areas of Oklahoma, and all Indians and Alaska Natives in Alaska.

Tribal members may live anywhere and still be members of the Tribe. It appears that the figures being reported for some reservations include some members living away, and thus correspond more to tribal membership than to resident Indians as defined above.

Estimated figures. The local Agency offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs estimate the figures using whatever information is available. Accuracy varies from place to place; it is particularly difficult to estimate for Alaska, Oklahoma, and the Navajo reservation where Indians are scattered over enormous geographic areas.

Figures are reported to units, even though they are estimated, because of the many small figures which would not add to totals and subtotals if rounded.

Labor Force Status. The labor force reported here includes all persons 16 years and older except those who cannot work because they are attending school, caring for children, or are unable to work by reason of disability, retirement, or age. Unlike the national statistics, we include persons not seeking work, because of difficulty in estimating this group without expensive surveys. There are also problems in developing a useful concept of those seeking work in places where few jobs are available, as in many of the reservations. In any case, to include persons not wanting work in the labor force results in a higher unemployment rate than would be found in a standard household survey such as the current population survey.

Employment is defined according to national standards, and refers to the third week of March, or a nearby week. The term "temporary employment" means jobs which are seasonal or part-time.

Age and Sex: The total population distributed by broad age groups and by sex is given on the following page. Labor force status is not known for the various age groups.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR COLLECTING LABOR FORCE DATA

Total Resident Indian Population - includes all Indians living within reservation boundaries and Indians living near the reservation who are considered part of the service population.

Include in the resident population (1) children away at elementary and secondary schools who are attached to families in the aforementioned population; and (2) those whose reservation residence is presumed to continue while they or their heads of families follow seasonal job opportunities which take them away from the reservation temporarily.

Exclude from resident population (1) trainees in adult vocational schools under PL-959 and members of their families. (Such trainees and their families move away from the reservation to the training school and the objective is to secure employment after completion of training; those who may later return to the reservation will be counted as of another date); (2) persons relocated for direct employment and the members of their families and (3) members of the Armed Forces; (4) students away at college.

If the resident population figure has sharply increased or decreased since the last report, please explain the change on page 2 of the report under "Methods and Sources."

Employed persons are those who:

(a) are at work, i.e., working for pay (employed by others), for profit (self-employed), or working without pay for 15 hours or more during the survey week on a family farm, ranch, or other family business; or

(b) have a job but are not at work, i.e., those not working and not looking for work, but who have a job or business from which they are temporarily absent because of bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, illness, or other personal reasons.

Persons on CETA programs, Indian Action Teams, the Anti-Recession Act and similar employment-generating programs are counted as employed.

Report employment by income above or below $5,000. The purpose is to identify the number of persons who earn at least a base minimum, which is the positive side conditions. Unemployment is the negative side.

Persons actively seeking work include those not employed who are:

(a) looking for work in the last 4 weeks.

(b) waiting to start a job within 4 weeks.

(c) waiting to be recalled to a local job from layoff.
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<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>EARN $5,000+</th>
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<th>TOTAL</th>
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Footnotes:

1. No base is too small for percentage to be meaningful (less than 50).
2. HLA Central Office estimate of missing data: Estimated proportional to local estimates for rest of State, except in Maine (details in Table 4).
3. Includes all Natives in Alaska, and Indians in former reservation areas of Oklahoma.
4. The 1975 figures are: (1) Revenue Sharing populations for tribes participating (except in Oklahoma). The figures include Indians living within reservation boundaries, plus Indians living adjacent to trust land pertaining to that reservation. Non-Indian spouses and dependent children are also included, when known. The figure is a Central Office estimate which can be appealed on submission of satisfactory evidence. It is not a local estimate. (2) For tribes not in Revenue Sharing, an analogous estimate. The Alaska figure includes native places recognized under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, corresponding to the general concept of reservations. (3) In Oklahoma, the absence of reservations (except wage) restricts Revenue Sharing figures to trust land only. To provide a figure more comparable to the population under reservation jurisdiction we use the tribal members living in the counties of the former reservations.
5. In California, the Indian Health Service estimates about 106,800 Indians; all tribes, in the whole State in 1977.
## Table 2 - Estimates of Indian Population on & Adjacent to Reservations & , and Labor Force Status; By RIA Area: April 1977. Also Estimates of Reservation Population; July 1975.

(Local estimates for 1977 unless indicated otherwise. Centrally controlled estimates for 1975 reservation population)

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Footnotes: See Table 1. The footnotes are the same.
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<th>16 &amp; Over</th>
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### Table 3 - (Continued)

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<th>Under 16</th>
<th>16 &amp; Over</th>
<th>Students</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Earning $5,000 +</th>
<th>Not Employed, Able to Work</th>
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**Fort Yuma Agency, part (see also Arizona)**

**Western Nevada Agency, part (see also Nevada & Oregon)**
- Washoe Community (see Washoe tribe, Nevada) [128] 8 54 74 4 1 35 15 23 34 49 8 91

**SACRAMENTO AREA**
- Stockton (2,811) (283) (1,328) (2,172) (268) (666) (861) (517) (24) (694) (51) (52) (37) (1,192)

**Central California Agency**
- Alures [9] 3 2 7 1 3 1 -- B 2 2 2 8
- Basket Paiute [6] 2 2 4 2 2 1 1 B
- Harney Creek (No population) -- -- -- -- -- -- -- --

**Bakery (1976 data)**
- Big Soda [40] 4 3 22 3 6 11 B

**Bishop (1976 data)**
- Bridgeport [63] 5 22 5 5 9 B
- Calip Dake (Comare) [34] 4 9 29 1 2 10 B 2 8

**Cold Springs (Sycamore Valley)**
- (1976 data) [64] 8 29 35 4 14 17 8

**Fort Bidwell (1976 data)**
- Fort Independence [54] 7 13 41 7 4 11 13 11

**Grindstone**
- Hopland (No reservation) [71] 9 23 48 3 7 14 9 B

**Jackson**
- Likely (No population) -- -- -- -- --

**Lone Pine**
- Manchester & Point Arena [84] 4 25 59 15 14 11 8 15

**Middleton**
- [26] 3 9 17 1 4 4 1 B

**TOTAL**
- 234

**Notes:**
- Numbers in parentheses indicate population data.
- Data are from the 1975 census.
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<th>TOTAL 65 &amp; Over</th>
<th>Under</th>
<th>16 &amp; Over</th>
<th>UNABLE TO WORK</th>
<th>EMPLOYED</th>
<th>Earning $5,000 +</th>
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<td>16 &amp; Over</td>
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COLORADO

ALEXANDER AREA

Southern Ute Agency

Blue Mountain Agency, part (see Also Utah)

Also Utah

Ent. Colorado part (72%)

FLORIDA

EASTERN AREA

Miccosukee Agency

Seminole Agency

Big Cypress

Brighton

Hollywood

IDAHO

5,755 | 405 | 1,862 | 3,893 | 966 | 846 | 1,469 | 922 | 27% | 1,212 | 4% | 25% | 3,864
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<th>STATE, AREA, AGENCY RESERVATION</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>65 &amp; Over</th>
<th>Under 16</th>
<th>16 &amp; Over</th>
<th>UNABLE TO WORK</th>
<th>LABOR FORCE STATUS</th>
<th>16 YEARS OLD &amp; OVER</th>
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*Note: Data subject to rounding errors.*
| TABLE 3: (Continued) |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                      | TOTAL           | 65 & Over        | Under 16        | 16 & Over        | Students         | Others           | Total            | Number            | As % of            | Number            | As % of            |
|                      | (1)             | (2)             | (3)             | (4)             | (5)             | (6)             | (7)             | (8)             | Age 16-65         | (9)             | Age 16-65         |
| AREA, AGENCY         |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| KEECHISICO Area      |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|                      |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| MICHIGAN             |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|                      |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Michigan Agency       |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Bay Mills            | 277              | 6               | 127             | 130             | 10              | 29              | 30              | 6               | 4                | 81              | 73              |
| Harnishville         | 425              | 14              | 217             | 208             | 35              | 45              | 36              | 43              | 22               | 72              | 56              |
| Isabella (Saginaw)   | 725              | 49              | 312             | 413             | 39              | 82              | 175             | 59              | 16               | 117             | 40              |
| Keewatin Bay - L' Anse | 900            | 57              | 351             | 549             | 108             | 165             | 82              | 18              | 4                | 194             | 70              |
| WISCONSIN            |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
|                      |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Minnesota Agency     |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Fond du Lac          | 512              | 76              | 200             | 311             | 75              | 242             | 76              | 34              | 8                | 118             | 61              |
| Grand Portage        | 273              | 14              | 76              | 193             | 15              | 54              | 32              | 32              | 30               | 82              | 49              |
| Leech Lake           | 3,602            | 216             | 1,248           | 2,312           | 317             | 737             | 799             | 319             | 12               | 569             | 49              |
| Mille Lacs           | 590              | 66              | 307             | 633             | 68              | 217             | 292             | 82              | 44               | 116             | 42              |
| Net Lake (Bois Fort) | 900              | 34              | 290             | 650             | 84              | 216             | 350             | 71              | 120              | 55              | 37              |
| White Earth          | 3,061            | 186             | 1,338           | 1,723           | 115             | 259             | 304             | 77              | 5                | 1,039           | 77              |
| Southern Minnesota Communities | 1,359 | 134 | 27 | 107 | 11 | 18 | 36 | 18 | 19 | 42 | 51 | 42 | 51 |
| Prairie Island (Red Wing) | 217 | 7 | 38 | 79 | -- | 20 | 9 | 12 | 57 | 74 | 36 | 64 |
| Prior Lake (Shakopee) | 19 | 4 | 37 | 47 | 4 | 12 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 12 |
| Upper Sioux (Granite Falls) | 12 | 13 | 46 | 78 | 7 | 24 | 32 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 3 | 12 |
| Red Lake Agency      | 4,828            | 159             | 1,670           | 2,364           | 340             | 561             | 787             | 543             | 23              | 676             | 46              |
| MISSISSIPPI          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Eastern Area         |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Choctaw Agency       |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Mississippi Choctaw  | 4,028            | 159             | 1,797           | 2,305           | 217             | 443             | 977             | 620             | 29              | 668             | 41              |

Note: (See table 1)
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**Table 3** (Continued)
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</table>

**Note:** Data includes information on employment status, ages, and population for various areas and reservations, including estimates for specific locations such as Alamo and Canoncito reservations. The table also provides a breakdown of employment figures, including those earning $5,000 or more, and the number of people 16 years old and over. The data is categorized by state and includes annotations for specific areas and reservations. The information is presented in a tabular format for easy comparison and analysis.
<p>| STATE, AREA, AGENCY | TOTAL | 65 &amp; Over | Under 16 | 16 &amp; Over | UNABLE TO WORK | OTHERS | TOTAL | EMPLOYED | AS % OF | NOT EMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK | TOTAL | AS % OF | NOT EMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK | TOTAL | AS % OF | NOT EMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK | TOTAL | AS % OF | NOT EMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK | TOTAL | AS % OF | NOT EMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK |
|---------------------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------|-------|---------|--------------------------|
| NORTH DAKOTA        |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Total, local estimates (See also table 1) | 16,345 | 731 | 8,684 | 8,361 | 1,162 | 1,797 | 3,215 | 2,350 | 216 | 2,035 | 396 | 1,091 | 35% | 27 | 2,595 |
| AMERICAN AREA        |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Fort Berthold Agency | 3,415 | 126 | 1,215 | 1,909 | 516 | 296 | 705 | 445 | 40 | 383 | 35 | 256 | 27 | 2 | 2,595 |
| Fort Totten Agency  |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| (Dakota)             |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Fort Sisseton (Incl. South Dakota) | 3,415 | 126 | 1,215 | 1,909 | 516 | 296 | 705 | 445 | 40 | 383 | 35 | 256 | 27 | 2 | 2,595 |
| Est. North Dakota part (54%) | 3,650 | 126 | 1,215 | 1,909 | 516 | 296 | 705 | 445 | 40 | 383 | 35 | 256 | 27 | 2 | 2,595 |
| Tail       |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Standing Rock Agency | 6,977 | 296 | 3,669 | 3,268 | 455 | 720 | 932 | 523 | 18 | 1,176 | 56 | 796 | 45 | 2 | 5,031 |
| South Dakota     |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Oto-Okatah        |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Ft. Washoe Agency | 7,650 | 296 | 3,669 | 3,268 | 455 | 720 | 932 | 523 | 18 | 1,176 | 56 | 796 | 45 | 2 | 5,031 |
| OKLAHOMA (Includes population in former reservation areas) | 120,460 | 6,777 | 4,672 | 76,766 | 12,256 | 19,831 | 34,171 | 19,790 | 284 | 10,994 | 14 | 7,117 | 17% | 17% | 78,689 |
| AMERICAN AREA       |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Anadarko Agency     | 6,777 | 4,672 | 76,766 | 12,256 | 19,831 | 34,171 | 19,790 | 284 | 10,994 | 14 | 7,117 | 17% | 17% | 78,689 |
| Apache Agency       |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Caddo              |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Comanche           |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Delawar            |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Fort Sill Apache   |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Kiowa              |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Wichita            |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Cheyenne           |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Ponca              |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |
| Tohono            |       |           |          |           |                |        |       |         |        |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |       |          |                          |</p>
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<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Skagit</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakima Agency</td>
<td>9,802</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>3,440</td>
<td>6,362</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>2,052</td>
<td>2,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>14,563</td>
<td>1,006</td>
<td>5,785</td>
<td>8,718</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>1,804</td>
<td>3,260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minneapolis Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menominee</td>
<td>2,822</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Lakes Agency, part (see</td>
<td>(21,622)</td>
<td>(941)</td>
<td>(4,584)</td>
<td>(7,084)</td>
<td>(1,063)</td>
<td>(1,744)</td>
<td>(2,330)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also Minnesota</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table provides data on labor force status and population for various states and reservations, including ages, employment status, and other demographics. The numbers indicate the count or percentage of people in each category. The table includes data for states such as Washington, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and reservations like Chehalis, Spokane, and Shoshone. The table is used to understand labor market conditions and population demographics. The data is presented in a format that allows for easy comparison and analysis of labor force characteristics across different regions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE, AREA, AGENCY</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>65 &amp; Over</th>
<th>Under 16</th>
<th>16 &amp; Over</th>
<th>UNABLE TO WORK</th>
<th>EMPLOYED</th>
<th>Earning $5,000 +</th>
<th>NOT EMPLOYED, ABLE TO WORK</th>
<th>ACTIVELY SEEKING WORK</th>
<th>JULY 1975 RESERVATION</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bad River</td>
<td>1,160</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>682</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>263</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lac Courte Oreilles</td>
<td>1,550</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lac du Flambeau</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>479</td>
<td>599</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mole Lake (Sokakogan)</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onida</td>
<td>2,390</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>687</td>
<td>1,017</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>721</td>
<td>381</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potawatomi (Forest county)</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Cliff</td>
<td>1,127</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>664</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix</td>
<td>626</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockbridge-Munsee</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est. Wisconsin part (97%)</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>922</td>
<td>1,363</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>627</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnotes:

a/ Revenue Sharing figures as of July 1975, unless noted otherwise. They include Indians within reservation boundaries, plus those living adjacent to trust land pertaining to that reservation. Non-Indian spouses and dependent children of these families also included, when known. The figure is a Central Office estimate which can be appealed on submission of satisfactory evidence. It is not a local estimate.

b/ In Alaska there is only one regular reservation (Metlakatla). To provide a figure analogous to reservations in other states, we count the native population of native places (over one-half native), using Revenue Sharing populations where available and comparable data where not.

c/ From 1975 BIA local estimate.

d/ From 1975 BIA local estimate.

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Footnotes:

a/ BIA, Central Office estimate for missing data.

b/ Local estimate of LJO labor force at Comanche distributed into categories in same proportion as reported for Comanche, both in Louisiana.

c/ Local estimate of 130 reservation area (except Osage, whose Revenue Sharing figure corresponds to the whole county), as of 1975, based on 1970 Census data.

d/ Same as i, but based on a list of resident tribal members.

e/ Skowhegan Revenue Sharing population is number living 6 months or more on reservation.

Footnotes:

f/ Puwai total based on tribal update of State estimate of 4,000 Indians in Pierce county in 1975.
(Central estimates of employment are shown in tables 1 and 2 g/)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE, AREA, AGENCY, &amp; RESERVATION</th>
<th>TOTAL ON &amp; ADJACENT TO RESERVATION</th>
<th>RESERVATION POPULATION, JULY, 1975</th>
<th>SOURCE OF TOTAL POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CALIFORNIA</td>
<td>(120)</td>
<td>(-0-)</td>
<td>Total number active on Indian Township, per Planning Board.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACRAMENTO AREA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Indians on reservation and members in rest of Washington County, per tribal list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoopa Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BIA estimate of Algonquin Indians in Penobscot county.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orleans Kayak</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>Working figure set by Minneapolis Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAINE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Same as 1975 reservation population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN AREA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Office</td>
<td>(1,519)</td>
<td>(1,001)</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passamaquoddy - Indian Township (Dana, Point) (1976 data)</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passamaquoddy - Pleasant Point (Sept. 1977)</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>476</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penobscot</td>
<td>535</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MICHIGAN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINNEAPOLIS AREA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan Agency</td>
<td>(1,200)</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sault Ste. Marie</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>-0-</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN AREA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Liaison Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheion (1975 data)</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onondaga (1975 data)</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>791</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Regis (1975 data)</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonawanda (1975 data)</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuscarora (1975 data)</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>843</td>
<td>Same.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.  (Continued)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE, AREA, AGENT, &amp; RESERVATION</th>
<th>TOTAL ON &amp; ADJACENT TO RESERVATION</th>
<th>RESERVATION POPULATION, 7/1/1975</th>
<th>SOURCE OF TOTAL POPULATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NORTH DAKOTA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McBIRD AREA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area Office</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(400)</td>
<td>(-0-)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote:

- An outlying branch of Turtle Mountain Tribe. Total is estimated from 264 Chippewas in Williams County in 1970 Census.

Footnote:

- Except for Maine, the employment and other characteristics of the above totals are estimated in proportion to the characteristics reported from local estimates for the same State. In Maine there are no locally reported characteristics, and data from Passamaquoddy planning surveys is used to get age 16 or over, employed, and not employed. Seeking work is estimated as 1/2 of not employed. Data from 1970 Census is used to estimate age 65+ and employed at $5,000 or more. Penobscot is in proportion to the Passamaquoddy figures.
FACTS ABOUT AMERICAN INDIANS AND ALASKAN NATIVES

BIA Employment

As of January 31, 1973, BIA counted 13,855 permanent employees on its rolls, plus an additional 2,639 persons employed on a temporary basis. Indians constitute close to 62% of the work force, although the figure varies slightly according to seasonal employment demands. Preference in employment with the Bureau has been granted for some years to Indians who are members of a Federally recognized tribe and who are of one-fourth or more degree Indian blood. The preference policy has recently broadened to provide preference to Indian employees in internal promotion actions. Indians hold many of the top management positions in the Bureau's Central Office, as well as nine of the twelve Area Director positions. Over one-third of the Agency Superintendents, who are in charge of BIA offices at reservations throughout the country, are Indian.

Budget

Of the total $394 billion U.S. Government budget, $930,000,000 was appropriated for the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior for fiscal year 1975, making BIA appropriations about 3/10ths of one percent of the total Federal budget. The Indian Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare had a budget of $80,999,000 for fiscal year 1975.

Education

Indian Children in School - In FY 1974 approximately 209,000 Indian children of school age (5-18 years) attended public, Federal, private and mission schools. Almost 70 percent of these students attended public schools, 25 percent were in Federal schools and about 5 percent in mission and other schools.

High School Graduates - In FY 1974 there were 1,566 graduates from BIA high schools and 346 students received certificates of completion from Bureau post-secondary schools. The dropout rate for Indian students, in Federal, public and private high schools, is high. Two well-executed in-depth studies completed in the late 60's showed a combined dropout rate of 42 percent. Since completion of these studies, various facts, including a greatly increased enrollment of Indians in colleges, indicate a lowering of the rate -- to perhaps 35 percent.

Indians in College - Approximately 13,500 Indian students received scholarship grants from the BIA to enable them to attend colleges and universities in the 1973-74 school year. This is almost 20 times the number receiving assistance ten years ago and about five times the number assisted four years ago. More than 100 students receiving BIA assistance are in law school and
approximately 150 more are in other post-graduate programs. The total number of Indian college students is not known, but has been estimated at more than 20,000. Total appropriations provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian higher education was $22 million in fiscal year 1974.

Federal Schools - In 1974 the BIA operated 194 schools, of which 77 were boarding schools and 117 day schools. Enrollment was 49,524. The Federal schools supplement but do not supplant public schools and Indian students are encouraged to attend public schools when this is possible and desirable. To facilitate attendance at public schools, the BIA operated 19 dormitories for 3,384 Indian students who attend public school. All Federal schools have Indian advisory school boards.

Public School Assistance - The BIA provides funds for special assistance to Indian students in some 440 public school districts. These funds enable the schools to provide supplemental programs for Indian students. A local Indian advisory committee works with the school staff in planning and developing these programs.

Health

*Indian Health Service - About 488,000 Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos in 24 States are eligible for a full range of curative, preventive, and rehabilitative services provided by the Indian Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

*Birth Rate - The 1971 rate of 33.0 live births for each 1,000 Indians and Alaska Natives was 1.9 times as high as the U.S. all races rate of 17.3

*Life Expectancy - An Indian or Alaska Native child born today is expected to live 64.9 years as compared with 70.4 years for the U.S. all races.

*Infant Death Rate - The infant death rate for Indians and Alaska Natives is 23.8 for every 1,000 live births, 1.2 times as high as the provisional national average of 19.2 for 1971. In 1955 the infant death rate for Indians and Alaska Natives was 62.5 as compared to the U.S. all races rate of 26.4 per 1,000 live births.

*Causes of Death - Accidents are the leading cause of death for Indian and Alaska Native people with an age adjusted rate of 183.0 per 100,000 population in calendar year 1971. Diseases of the heart 182.6, malignant neoplasms 84.4 and cirrhosis of liver 66.8, follow accidents as the four leading causes of death.

*Suicide Rate - In 1971 the age adjusted suicide rate for Indians and Alaska Natives was 21.8 per 100,000 population as compared to the U.S. all races age adjusted rate of 11.3 per 100,000 population.
Indian Claims Commission

The Indian Claims Commission was established on August 13, 1946, to hear all claims that Indian tribes then had against the Federal Government. As of May 28, 1974, 69 percent of the 479 documents had been decided, and the Commission had granted awards totaling nearly $486 million.

The Indian Claims Commission is not a part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Department of the Interior, and neither participates directly in the lawsuits. However, the Department of the Interior--acting through the Bureau of Indian Affairs--does have certain responsibilities in connection with claim matters.

Housing

The 1972 Housing Survey by the Bureau of Indian Affairs revealed that for approximately 103,300 Indian families, there are some 88,450 housing units. About 30,144 existing dwellings are in standard condition and some 33,453 are substandard units, 20,500 of which are worth renovating. Approximately 4,400 additional homes are in adequate condition which means that they are in standard condition except that one or more utilities are not available. A total of 48,300 new homes are required to replace existing substandard dwellings and to provide housing for families now living with other families in overcrowded conditions.

Income

In 1971 the per capita income of Indians living on Federal reservations was $1,114.00.

Indian Languages

At the end of the 15th century there were more than 300 different languages spoken by American Indians in what is now the United States. Today about 250 languages are spoken, but in many instances there are very few speakers of a given language.

Indian Tribes

There are 482 recognized Indian tribal entities in the United States including Alaska with which the Federal Government has a special trust relationship.

Industry

There are 245 industrial and commercial enterprises located on or near Indian reservations in 23 States including Alaska. They employ over 16,700 of whom 7,500 or about 45% are Indians, earning more than $25 million a year. Approximately one-third of the enterprises are Indian owned and operated. In 1960 there were eight enterprises on Indian lands.
Population

According to the U.S. Census for 1970 there are 793,000 Indians and 34,000 Aleuts and Eskimos in the U.S. This is a total of 827,000 Americans who claim Indian or Alaska Native ancestry. The Bureau of Indian Affairs estimates that 543,000 Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos were residing on or near reservations in 1973. An estimated 840,000 Indians were living in the U.S. around 1900.

Reservations

Those areas commonly referred to and which have been designated as "reservations" total 266 (excluding Alaska). Included in this broad category are the well known reservations, together with the rancherias, pueblos, colonies or communities. There are 138 reservations containing only tribally-owned lands, seven containing only individually-owned allotted lands. In Alaska, there are seven scattered locations of trust lands which are tribally or individually owned, and 98 Government-owned land areas used by Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

Trust Lands

As of 1970, the total Indian land acreage under the trusteeship of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was 55,407,901.87.

Unemployment

The average rate of unemployment on Indian reservations as of March 1973 was 37 percent with an additional 18 percent employed in temporary or seasonal jobs. The national unemployment rate at that same time was about 5 percent.