The Fort Yuma Reservation of the Quechan Tribe is located on 9,246 acres in the southwest corner of California in Imperial County and the southeast corner of Arizona in Yuma County. Historical records indicate the Quechans have inhabited the area since approximately 800 A.D. The 1974 tribal rolls show a population of 1,687. The unemployment rate is 52 percent with underemployment also a severe problem, with 39 percent of those employed earning less than $5000 annually. Adequate housing is a major concern as only 632.7 acres are in tribal ownership and some tribal members have difficulty securing permanent housing sites. The use of agricultural land for homes would diminish that economic potential for the reservation. Development of a subdivision might be one solution to alleviate housing needs. Areas of potential economic development include agriculture, tourism, and a motel.restaurant complex. Job availabilities are centered primarily in surrounding cities and employment education should be a major element in tribal programs to eliminate unemployment and underemployment. In addition to making planning recommendations for tribal action, the document provides socioeconomic analysis, history, and goals of the Quechan people, and discusses their land resources, housing status, physical systems, human resources, and planning alternatives. (DS)
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of this plan has been accomplished with the cooperation between Quechan tribal leaders and citizens and representatives of various levels of local, county, state and federal governments. Participation in the Quechan planning process has served to benefit the Quechan community and to enhance regional relationships in a cooperative manner. The following tribal members and BIA staff worked to complete this planning phase for the Quechan Plan:

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Cynthia Wease

Photography: Ted Rushton
Felix Montague (BIA)
The Quechan Tribe Comprehensive Plan was completed upon request and assistance with the Tribal Council, committees, and interested members of the community. Assistance was also provided through the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development.

Members of the Quechan community reside on Ft. Yuma reservation property in California and lands across the Colorado River in Arizona. This area has been their homeland and continues to support them today. Although the majority of the reservation lands are in California, the provision of planning assistance through the State of Arizona has served the Quechan People and regional public and private planning processes.

This Quechan Comprehensive Plan can be used as a source for the implementation of Tribal goals and objectives. The plan can also be used as a guide in future decision making for the benefit of the community. The planning process will require additional time and effort on behalf of the Quechan People.
Resolution R-2-75
Quechan Tribal Council
Post Office Box 1169,
Yuma, Arizona 85364

WHEREAS, the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation desires to undertake a comprehensive planning program, to identify tribal resources, analyze tribal needs, preserve tribal values and traditions and to promote the general health, safety and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, the community lacks adequate resources to undertake such a program and planning grants under authority of Section 701 of Housing Act of 1964, as amended, are available to the State of Arizona acting through the Office of Economic Planning and Development to assist Indian Tribes in comprehensive planning at no cost to the Tribe; and

WHEREAS, the Quechan Tribe realizes that it has three options to apply for future 701 grant funds:

1. Through the Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development.
2. Directly to HUD (which requires a HUD waiver).
3. Through a multtribal planning body designated as an eligible applicant by the Secretary of the Interior (also requires a HUD waiver); and

WHEREAS, the Quechan Tribe has reviewed and found acceptable the program and intent of the Comprehensive Planning Assistance from the Office of Economic Planning and Development to Indian reservations; and

WHEREAS, in order to successfully complete a comprehensive plan, community contact and input is imperative. The Quechan Tribal Council designates the Quechan Tribal Planning Department as the point of contact for the planning team of the Office of Economic Planning and Development; and

WHEREAS, upon completion of the comprehensive plan, the Office of Economic Planning and Development will provide the Quechan Tribal Council with a final publication useful in the implementation of the comprehensive plan and upon request will provide continuing planning assistance.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Quechan Tribal Council hereby applies for Comprehensive Planning Assistance from the Office of Economic Planning and Development.
Housing

The Quechan’s need for housing and the limited Tribal lands available for future housing sites are two factors that must be addressed by the Quechans, Bureau of Indian Affairs and other federal agencies. The utilization of either allotted or Tribal lands, which are used for both housing and agricultural purposes, for new homesites would decrease farmland and not fulfill the need for additional areas for houses. A subdivision site, located on Bureau of Land Management lands leased to the Quechans, is a priority planning alternative for both housing and Ft. Yuma land use.

Land Use

The Ft. Yuma Reservation consists of three categories of land that are restricted by trust status, i.e., Tribal property, land parcels allotted in severalty, and lands owned by non-Indians. Lands available for future development are limited to a small number of acres of Tribal property and allotted lands that, because of many family heirs owning interests in these small parcels, are best suited for agricultural purposes.

Two planning alternatives for land use on the Ft. Yuma Reservation may include land exchanges for the purpose of aggregating Tribal property and zoning for future developments. The aggregation of Tribal property would allow for more centralized community facilities and zoning would limit diffuse uses of land.

The plan does not provide an extensive land-use program. However, the problems and issues have been isolated and initial action by the Tribal Council in the areas of Reservation zoning and the aggregation of Tribal property, would set the scene for proceeding to a more conclusive land-use plan.

Economic Development

Quechan programs for economic development depend in part on the fiscal status and management abilities of the Tribe. Three areas of potential economic development include agriculture, tourism, and a motel-restaurant complex. A motel-restaurant development, as suggested in past studies, would be a venture that could capitalize on the recent construction of the Interstate Highway (I-8). The Economic Development Administration can provide the technical planning assistance and funding necessary to initiate economic development on the Reservation.

Agricultural Development

Potential agricultural development on Quechan allotted lands, Tribal property and leased lands can provide the community with increased revenues. Any further subdivision of allotted lands for use as individual homesites would be detrimental to agricultural and economic development for the Quechan Community. Continuous efforts should be maintained to improve the management and development of the Quechan Farm Enterprises and Environmental Farms.

Planning and Zoning

A Tribal ordinance has been drafted to create a Zoning and Planning Commission; however, the Tribal Council has not adopted this ordinance. An ordinance creating a Commission would strengthen the Quechan’s planning for the community and any regional processes requiring the involvement of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Eventually a Tribal Planner could assist the Quechan community in a variety of planning areas.
Employment

Increased employment opportunities for the Quechans is a priority Tribal and community objective. Job availabilities for the Quechans are centered primarily in the surrounding cities and towns. Successful efforts have been made by the Tribal Council in operating vocational education training programs on the Reservation for trade and semiskilled jobs.

Major increases in employment have been achieved on the Reservation through agricultural enterprises and governmental programs. Employment education should be a major element in the Tribe's programs that serve to eliminate unemployment and under-employment.

Education

Increased educational attainment is an accomplishment of the Quechans because of a fundamental belief in education by the community. Additional emphasis of counseling of Quechan students and adults in continuing education will benefit the community.

Educational requirements for various types of jobs should be made available to all members of the community who seek to improve their skills and work toward a specific job or area of employment.

Health

The Quechans have inadequate hospital and clinic facilities on the Reservation. The recent "Indian Health Care Improvement Act" (P. L. 94-437) can be utilized to improve medical facilities and programs at the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

The Cocopah and Quechan Tribes are utilizing the services of the Indian Health Services unit located on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. In compliance with P. L. 94-437, the Tribes are participating in a Joint Health Board and are seeking to implement a Health Planning Department that would include Tribal employees.

Cultural and Social

A major factor influencing current goals and objectives is the rich cultural history of the Quechan society. Maintaining a record of historic events that have influenced the Quechan people's lifestyle provides a method of identification and motivation to plan for future generations. A thorough compilation and documentation of the history of the Quechans should be a major goal of the Tribal Council.

Tribal Government

Tribal governmental processes involve internal and external structures that serve the Quechan community. The administration and coordination of several governmental entities is quite complex. The internal structure and organization of the Tribal Council and various standing committees appears to be adequate and functional. Administrative responsibilities assigned to the President and Vice-President seem extensive. A Tribal Administrative Officer would serve to combine some of these responsibilities and allow Tribal Officers to devote more time to matters of policy.
Police and Fire

Tribal police and fire services on the Ft. Yuma Reservation are under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Federal Bureau of Investigation and California and Imperial County. California is a P. L. 280 state. The Tribal Police Force, working with other agencies, needs additional equipment and personnel to provide adequate services. Police equipment can be obtained through grants from the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

Fire protection services are available through two sources. The Winterhaven Fire district, under the jurisdiction of Imperial County, and the Yuma-based Rural/Metro Fire Department, Inc. Rural/Metro is under contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and serves to suppress wildland fires only. The Tribe may obtain fire equipment through the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant program.

Although other authorities, federal and P. L. 280 jurisdiction, exist on the Reservation, the Tribe should continue to utilize all sources to provide police and fire protection on the Reservation. Related information concerning police and fire services and federal and state laws can be obtained from the Imperial Valley Association of Governments (California) and the District IV Council of Governments (Arizona).

Transportation

With the exception of the construction of Interstate 8, very few road construction or maintenance projects have been undertaken on the Reservation recently. The Roads Department of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is charged with the responsibility for the development of Reservation roads. Although right-of-ways consents are becoming difficult to obtain because of the increased heirship status of allotted lands, the Bureau of Indian Affairs should continue to enhance the Reservation road systems.

Additional road connection and linkage projects are shown in this plan that would serve transportation patterns in the Ft. Yuma Reservation area. Additional right-of-way and related maintenance should not be unilaterally transferred from the Tribe's jurisdiction. Continual liaison efforts between the Tribal Council, Bureau of Indian Affairs, state and county agencies is necessary for transportation planning and construction projections.

Environmental Service Needs

Environmental service needs for the Ft. Yuma Reservation are described in this plan as including water supply and distribution, sewerage disposal and treatment and a solid waste utility system.

Water supply and distribution for the Quechans is less than adequate. Additional distribution lines, a new storage reservoir and repairs for the existing transmission system should be developed for all existing and new houses. Sewerage disposal and treatment services are contracted for through the City of Yuma. A Joint Sewer Board exists to monitor a lift station that provides service for Winterhaven through the Ft. Yuma System.

Because of the limited reservation area that is served by this system and the number of septic units in use, the Quechan community needs a centralized collection, waste treatment and disposal system. Solid waste disposal is not an immediate concern of the Tribe and the current land fill area is adequate.
Outdoor Recreation

Outdoor recreation facilities and participation in related activities are limited for the Quechans. The underlying causes of this limitation include the application of federal and state laws in reservation areas and the lack of promotion of outdoor recreation and tourism programs on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The requirement of public access to a Quechan recreation facility, provided that the facility is funded through certain federal programs, would be a major consideration in the Tribal planning process.

Outdoor recreation resources for hunting and fishing and other activities on and near the reservation have not been developed to the best advantage of the Quechans. A motel-restaurant complex and tourism advertising would provide the community with an additional source of income. The development of a park and recreation area should be pursued by the Tribal Council through the federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.
Chapter I

Location Of The Fort Yuma Reservation

The Fort Yuma Reservation, home of the Quechan Tribe, covers an area of 9,246.7 acres and is located in the southwest corner of the State of California in Imperial County and the southeast corner of Arizona in Yuma County. The Reservation is divided into two major segments: 8,766.7 acres in Imperial County and 480 acres in Yuma County (FIGURE I). The reservation lands, at an elevation of approximately 150 feet, are characterized by basin and range, desert topography and fertile flood plains of the Colorado River.

Interstate 8 and the Southern Pacific Railroad run parallel along the southern portion of the reservation. The freeway and railroad transportation corridors traverse southern Arizona and California and cross the Colorado River at the southern limits of the present day Ft. Yuma Reservation.

The town of Winterhaven, California is located in the south central part of the reservation and the city of Yuma, Arizona is established on the eastern side of the Colorado River, south of the reservation. The small community of Bard is located north of the reservation.

Historical Overview

Historical records indicate that the Quechans appear to have inhabited the Colorado River Valley area since approximately 800 A.D. These lands extended to:

"... the coast from Tijuana to about Leucadia, California; then roughly eastward along the south side of the Salton Sea to the vicinity of the Palo Verde Mountains then north and northwest to the present Lake Meade area in southern Nevada; thence southeast through Mohave County, western Maricopa County and included most of Yuma County south toward Antelope Hill and Mohawk; from that point the territory extended west, crossing into Mexico and including San Luis, then in the arc of a circle back to the International Border, west of the Sandhills, thence approximately straight west back to Tijuana." (FIGURE II)

The name of Yuma Indians living in this area is derived from several sources. The name "humar" was first given to the tribes along the Colorado River by the early Spanish explorers. The Quechan tribe was found to be settled in a smog or smoke filled valley and the word "Yuma" has become a misnomer of the Spanish word, humar. The name of "Quechan" is derived from references to a trail that the tribal members followed during pilgrimages off the "spirit mountain" located near Needles, California.

Father Kino, in 1594, was the first Spanish explorer to discover the Yuman tribes along the Colorado River. Hernando de Alarcon, acting in the capacity of supplying Francisco Vasquez de Coronado's expeditions with food and supplies, first encountered the Yumans in 1746 when he sailed up the Colorado River, one hundred fifty-two years after Father Kino's expedition. Alarcon did not distinguish or classify the Yumans among the Colorado River tribes. After Alarcon's contact with the Yumans, the Franciscans sent Padre Garces with a military escort to establish Spanish missions in the Yuma territory. Initially the Indians were friendly to Alarcon and his men, but hostility resulted from Spanish efforts to subjugate the tribe. The Yumans were not willing to give up their land or independence in return for a new religion. In 1781, the Yumans revolted by destroying the mission and killing the Spanish soldiers and Padre Garces."
Aboriginal Lands Map: Fig. II

PREPARED BY THE ARIZONA OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT — COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Infringements on the Yuman lands during the 18th and 19th centuries were met with great opposition. Attempts to develop a ferry service across the Colorado River near the City of Yuma were met with overt action by the tribes and the service was forced to be discontinued. By 1850, demands for protection from the Indians resulted in the establishment of a military outpost at Camp Yuma.

President Chester A. Arthur, through an Executive Order in 1883, established the Gila-Colorado Valley as the Quechan Reservation. The reservation covered approximately 85,000 acres. One year later and without the consent of the Quechans, the reservation was reduced by an executive order that...

This parcel contained approximately 45,000 acres, considerably less than the original 1883 reservation. Under the provisions of the 1884 Executive Order, the townsites of Winterhaven and 120 acres of the Jaeger family holdings were withdrawn from the reservation as non-Indian settlements.

On February 15, 1893, a right-of-way was granted to the Colorado River Irrigation Company for the construction of a canal through reservation lands. The Bureau of Reclamation started construction on the All American Canal in 1934 and it was completed two years later. Congress, in 1894, granted a right-of-way to the Southern Pacific Railroad through the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

This brief overview merely outlines the historical development of the Quechan Tribe and Ft. Yuma Reservation. A bibliography is provided in the Appendix for those interested in further research related to the Quechan Indians.

**Socioeconomic Analysis**

The purpose of this section is to provide a data base and an analysis of the regional economy related to the Quechans and Ft. Yuma Reservation. Included are descriptions of: 1) population and demographic characteristics of the Quechan and Ft. Yuma population, 2) the level of employment, skills and income on the reservation, 3) a regional analysis of the Yuma-Winterhaven area and 4) the significant potentials, impediments and other factors related to economic development on the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

**Quechan Population**

According to the tribal rolls of December, 1974, the enrolled population of the Quechan tribe was 1,887: 789 males and 889 females. TABLE I presents tribal population by age group and sex. Population projections based on tribal rolls are listed in TABLE II. According to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, total Quechan population on the Ft. Yuma Reservation as of April, 1977 was 815.

**Quechan Employment**

The unemployment rate for the Quechan Tribe is 52.0 percent, which is considerably above the 8.9 percent unemployment rate for Yuma County (April, 1977). Underemployment is a severe problem on the reservation. For example, 39 percent of those employed earn less than $5,000 annually. TABLE III presents labor force and employment data for the reservation.
### TABLE I

**ENROLLED QUECHAN TRIBAL POPULATION**

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<th>Female</th>
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<td>120</td>
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<td>13%</td>
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<td>16-21</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>109</td>
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<td>22-44</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>523</td>
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<td>45-54</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>98</td>
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<td>55-64</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65+</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>798</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>1,687</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Quechan Indian Tribal Roll - December 31, 1974

### TABLE II

**QUECHAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>276</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>266</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>64</td>
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<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>811</td>
<td>908</td>
<td>1,718</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>1,084</td>
<td>2,060</td>
<td>1,155</td>
<td>1,272</td>
<td>2,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development

### TABLE III

**LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT**

**FORT YUMA RESERVATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Available Labor Force</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>333</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>192</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employed</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage Unemployed</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Report of Labor Force, April, 1977
The majority of the Quechan labor force are employed by the federal and tribal governments. In addition, federally-funded programs employ approximately 70 individuals. Total employment for Fort Yuma, including non-Indian leaseholders, is presented in TABLE IV.

**TABLE IV**
**EMPLOYMENT INVENTORY**
**FORT YUMA RESERVATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Employment</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Health Service</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Yuma Tribe (Administrative)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribe-Economic Development Planning</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federally-Funded Programs/Projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office of Native American Programs</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headstart Program</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manpower/Public Works Program</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol Drug Abuse Program</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Food and Medical Services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commodity Food Program</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Nutrition Program</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit Union</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halfway House</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Action Team</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Health Representatives</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Age Home</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Education Program</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-Determination Program</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tribally-Funded Operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechan General Store</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Yuma Trailer Court</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Yuma Game and Fish</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Yuma Museum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Yuma Library</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechan Environmental Farm</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechan Farming Enterprises</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechan Construction Company</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechan Utility Company</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreation (Community Services)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Enrollment</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reservation Businesses - Indian and Non-Indian</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Barber Shop</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quechan Plaza Curio Shop</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond's Auto Wreckers (non-Indian)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sans End Motel and Trailer Park (non-Indian)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe's Drive-In</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OEPAD Estimates, 1977
Regional Analysis

For purposes of economic analysis, the Fort Yuma Region is defined as extending approximately 25 miles in any direction from the Reservation. The area includes Winterhaven, Barstow, Yuma, Somerton and San Luis, Sonora, Mexico.

Regional Population

The Fort Yuma Region experienced a population growth rate of 24 percent between 1970 and 1975. TABLE V presents population projections for the region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>146,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>170,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>193,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>217,400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development, 1975

Regional Employment Base

Two important components of the Fort Yuma Region economy are government and agriculture. These two sectors constitute the largest sources of income within the region. Other major sectors include tourism and recreation. Potential employment with a proposed desalinization plant promises to impact greatly on the economy of the area.

Government: Various federal, county and state agencies are located within the region. Most of the Yuma County agencies are headquartered in the City of Yuma. The Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Border Patrol and the U.S. Naturalization and Immigration Service maintain offices within the region. Since Yuma is a port-of-entry, the Arizona Corporation Commission (trucking regulations) and the Arizona Commission of Agriculture and Horticulture operate inspection stations in the area.

The Marine Corps Air Station in Yuma, with an annual military payroll of $15 million, employs 3,500 military personnel. The Yuma Proving Ground (YPG), a U.S. Army facility north of Yuma, employs 500 military and 800 civilian personnel. YPG has an annual payroll of approximately $15 million.

Agriculture: The agricultural industry is a strong sector of the Fort Yuma Region economy and the largest component of Yuma County employment. Agricultural acreage has increased 17 percent from 1970 to 1974 in Yuma County. Cash receipts from agricultural marketings are presented in TABLE VI.

Imperial County, California is among the top five agricultural counties in the United States. Gross income from agricultural production exceeded the half billion mark in 1975. TABLE VII presents an inventory of cash receipts from agricultural marketings in Imperial County.
TABLE VI
CASH RECEIPTS FROM MARKETINGS
YUMA COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>1974</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td>$84,178,000</td>
<td>$168,790,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock and Livestock Products</td>
<td>$30,142,000</td>
<td>$67,325,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>$114,320,000</td>
<td>$236,115,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Payments</td>
<td>$6,754,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$121,074,000</td>
<td>$236,115,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Arizona Agriculture Statistics, Arizona Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, 1975

TABLE VII
GROSS INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE
IMPERIAL COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1975</th>
<th>1976</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apiary</td>
<td>$1,102,000</td>
<td>$1,047,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed and Nursery Crops</td>
<td>$11,870,000</td>
<td>$10,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock and Dairy</td>
<td>$155,182,000</td>
<td>$127,204,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Crops</td>
<td>$284,242,000</td>
<td>$216,967,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable Crops</td>
<td>$102,763,000</td>
<td>$142,288,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit and Nut Crops</td>
<td>$1,984,000</td>
<td>$2,896,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$557,123,000</td>
<td>$500,182,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Crop Report, Office of the Agricultural Commissioner, Imperial County, 1976

Agricultural activity in the region consists of crop production, packing and distribution. Million dollar crops include lettuce, tomatoes, wheat, alfalfa, cotton, cantaloupes, onions and watermelon. Employment is not projected to increase in the agricultural sector, due to technological advancements in the field.

Tourism: The region is an important trade and tourism center. Residents of Yuma County and the Winterhaven-Bard area of Imperial County, as well as residents of San Luis, Mexico, purchase most of their goods and services within the region. A gross revenue of $35 million dollars annually is created primarily by cross-country travelers and winter visitors. Tourism in the region is characterized by long term winter visitors, most of whom are 50 years of age or older. To accommodate some of these tourists, the Quechan Tribe operates a modern, 150 unit trailer park offering excellent camping and vacation facilities.
Recreation: Sand dunes within the region offer outdoor recreational potential. Several campgrounds are located near the dunes, allowing dune buggy enthusiasts and other outdoor recreation participants to spend more than one day. A variety of movies have been filmed on the sand dunes east of the Fort Yuma Reservation. Because of the strong resemblance to the desert of North Africa, the sand dunes were used to train General Patton’s tank corps during World War II.

Fish may be taken along the Colorado River at any time, provided the anglers possess valid fishing licenses. The tribe requires a trespass permit for fishing or hunting within the reservation. Many camp sites, some with ramps and marinas, are available along the river from Palo Verde to Winterhaven. The community of Bard offers anglers a last minute opportunity to purchase fishing supplies and to replenish their picnic supplies before setting out for the Colorado River.

Principal gamefish in the lower Colorado River are channel catfish, flathead catfish, yellow bullhead, largemouth bass, black crappie, redear sunfish and bluegill. Striped mullet is also available in the river as well as in local drainage canals.

The cottontail rabbit and the blacktailed jackrabbit are the only two species of game mammals that exist in the region. The cottontail is found along the floodplain of the river, while the jackrabbit exists under drier conditions.

Game birds in the region include the Gambel’s quail, mourning dove and whitewinged dove. Mourning doves and white-winged doves nest and feed in the area during the spring and summer. Dove season opens in September, when the dove population is estimated to be in the millions. Proper management of the habitat could provide a significant increase in the quail population. Migratory waterfowl in the area also make for exciting hunting during the fall season.

**TABLE VIII**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Employment</td>
<td>24,200</td>
<td>25,975</td>
<td>30,275</td>
<td>33,978</td>
<td>38,546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Agricultural</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wage and Salary</td>
<td>20,325</td>
<td>20,500</td>
<td>26,426</td>
<td>30,320</td>
<td>35,070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Manufacturing Employment</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>2,725</td>
<td>2,725</td>
<td>2,725</td>
<td>2,725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining and Quarrying</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>1,026</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,377</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>2,217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Communication &amp; Public Utilities</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>825</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>1,323</td>
<td>1,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade</td>
<td>5,350</td>
<td>5,525</td>
<td>6,734</td>
<td>7,734</td>
<td>8,964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>1,410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>3,250</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>4,392</td>
<td>5,240</td>
<td>6,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>5,525</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>6,524</td>
<td>7,377</td>
<td>8,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Non-agricultural</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,225</td>
<td>2,702</td>
<td>3,041</td>
<td>3,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>3,875</td>
<td>4,575</td>
<td>3,849</td>
<td>3,658</td>
<td>3,476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Data in this table are for place of work.
2 Arizona Department of Economic Security. Total Employment does not total wage and salary plus "other", plus agricultural due to adjustment for commuting, multiple job holding and labor management disputes.
3 EDPM, Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development, April, 1976.
TABLE IX

YUMA COUNTY PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES

(Thousands of dollars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL LABOR AND PROPRIETORS INCOME BY PLACE OF WORK</td>
<td>202,585</td>
<td>208,121</td>
<td>223,294</td>
<td>244,892</td>
<td>287,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BY INDUSTRY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm</td>
<td>57,870</td>
<td>50,178</td>
<td>56,934</td>
<td>57,580</td>
<td>83,474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Farm</td>
<td>144,715</td>
<td>157,943</td>
<td>166,360</td>
<td>187,312</td>
<td>203,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>78,334</td>
<td>85,505</td>
<td>93,293</td>
<td>100,865</td>
<td>110,336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>6,667</td>
<td>8,948</td>
<td>9,538</td>
<td>10,052</td>
<td>10,673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contract Construction</td>
<td>9,520</td>
<td>10,144</td>
<td>12,313</td>
<td>15,528</td>
<td>12,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale and Retail Trade</td>
<td>25,440</td>
<td>27,337</td>
<td>30,988</td>
<td>34,429</td>
<td>38,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate</td>
<td>4,127</td>
<td>4,324</td>
<td>4,934</td>
<td>5,168</td>
<td>6,026</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities</td>
<td>8,049</td>
<td>8,836</td>
<td>9,881</td>
<td>10,086</td>
<td>11,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>22,127</td>
<td>23,565</td>
<td>22,914</td>
<td>24,374</td>
<td>27,347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Industries</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>(D)</td>
<td>2,331</td>
<td>2,759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>66,922</td>
<td>72,830</td>
<td>73,719</td>
<td>87,480</td>
<td>93,614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal, Civilian</td>
<td>18,440</td>
<td>20,777</td>
<td>23,469</td>
<td>25,833</td>
<td>28,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal, Military</td>
<td>30,561</td>
<td>32,093</td>
<td>27,508</td>
<td>35,558</td>
<td>36,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State and Local</td>
<td>17,821</td>
<td>20,060</td>
<td>22,742</td>
<td>26,099</td>
<td>28,323</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Derivation of Personal Income by Place of Residence:

Net Labor and Proprietors’ Income by Place of Residence | 197,099 | 202,623 | 217,451 | 237,959 | 279,571 |

Plus: Dividends, Interest, and Rent | 16,718 | 18,239 | 21,587 | 27,191 | 30,764 |

Plus: Transfer Payments | 18,056 | 21,740 | 25,102 | 30,669 | 36,952 |

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE | 231,864 | 242,602 | 264,140 | 295,819 | 347,287 |

Per Capita Income (dollars) | 3,770 | 3,815 | 4,070 | 4,450 | 5,119 |

(D) Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information. Data are included in totals.

Source: Regional Economics Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Desalination Project: Construction of a Desalting Complex Unit by the Bureau of Reclamation, for Colorado River water entering Mexico, will have an economic impact in the Yuma area. The desalting plant site will be located about five miles south of the Ft. Yuma Reservation in Arizona. An estimated $230 million dollar expenditure for the project will create employment opportunities both directly and indirectly for area residents.

A first phase study analysis of projected employment indicates that the project will generate a peak increase in jobs of 468 by 1979. After the construction is completed, a work force of approximately 75 people will be required to maintain the desalting complex. By 1981, Yuma County population is expected to grow by 963 as a result of the complex.

Total Employment: Employment in Yuma County increased by 39 percent between 1970 and 1974 and is projected to increase by 22 percent from 1974 to 1980. The Yuma County employment information contained in TABLE VIII reveals no substantial change in the employment among the various sectors within the next 15 years.13 Nevertheless, employment is projected to increase within every sector except agriculture. Technology will stabilize employment in the agricultural sector.

Personal Income: Total personal income in Yuma County has increased by 60 percent since 1970. Per capita income has increased by 36 percent. TABLE IX indicates Yuma County personal income by major sources from 1970 to 1974.

Employment Multipliers: Employment multipliers quantify the employment increases which one additional job in a basic or export industry creates in other industries or employment sectors. Basic industries which create jobs in retail or service industries include the following examples: tourism, federal government, mining, manufacturing, etc. Several different multipliers have been calculated for Yuma County; however, these multipliers which are shown in TABLE X are applicable to the study area.13 These multipliers provide useful information. The Total Employment Base Employment Multipliers have been calculated using different data sources. The two multipliers show that for every new job in a basic industry, total employment will increase by approximately one and a half jobs, including the basic industry job. The Base Employment - Service Employment Multiplier shows that every new job in a basic industry will create .5 jobs in service sectors.

TABLE X

EMPLOYMENT MULTIPLIERS FOR YUMA COUNTY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Multiplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preliminary Economic Base Analysis of Arizona's Counties, OEPAD, 1970.</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic-Demographic Projections Model (EDPM), OEPAD, 1977.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Multiplier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EDPM, OEPAD, 1977.</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary

The study area has had substantial economic growth since 1970. The population of the area has increased by 15 percent since 1970 and Yuma County, containing the largest part of the study area, has shown increases of 50 percent in total personal income and 6 percent in total employment since 1970. As the various projections indicate, regional economic growth is expected to continue. Adverse fluctuations should not occur since the government sector, agricultural sector, and transcontinental automobile and truck traffic play large roles in the economy of the region and will tend to dampen any significant, long-run economic downturn.


3. Presidential Executive Order of July 6, 1893.


Chapter II
GOALS OF THE PEOPLE

Tribal goals and objectives are important components of the Quechan Tribe Comprehensive Plan. All of the concerns and priority needs of the people must be incorporated in the planning process to be able to offer alternatives for future developments.

Quechan goals and objectives were determined as results of planning, research and community inputs through public meetings and coordination with tribal committees and the tribal council.

The following goals and objectives are of major concern to the Quechan people but are not shown in any order of priority.

Housing

The problem of adequate housing is a major concern of the Quechan people. With only 632.7 acres of land in tribal ownership, tribal members without allotted lands are experiencing difficulty in securing permanent housing sites. The use of agricultural land for new homesites would diminish the economic potential of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The Tribe needs to continue to develop new areas for homesites. One solution currently being considered is the development of a subdivision. CHAPTER IV discusses housing conditions and needs and alternatives for solving these problems.

Land Claims

Deep affection for land is common among all Indian tribes. The Quechans are no exception. The tribe is continuously trying to regain ownership of their 1884 reservation lands. CHAPTER III discusses the history of land use areas related to the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Employment Opportunities

Employment opportunities are of basic concern to the Quechan people. With high rates of unemployment and underemployment, obtaining jobs for the people is a priority goal.

Tribal members stated in meetings and interviews that reservation lands can serve as a resource for: "... employment of tribal people;" "... employment opportunities;" "... job opportunities;" and "... jobs."

Education

Education is a major concern of the Quechan people. Although a number of tribal members with college educations return to the reservation, the overall level of educational attainment is low. Expanded educational programs, including vocational training, should be initiated to reflect the needs of both the young and older generations. Educational needs and potentials are discussed in CHAPTER VI.

Tribal Facilities

Facilities to accommodate expanding tribal operations are limited on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Additional facilities are badly needed to alleviate the crowded conditions of the present administration buildings. One solution for resolving these conditions is the proposed tribal administration building. This building is proposed to house all federal and tribal operations within one central area. CHAPTER IV discusses future development plans of the tribe.
Agricultural Development

Agricultural development is a major factor in the economic growth of the Quechans. Profits from agricultural production provide a supplement to tribal income. Tribal Government should continue to increase agricultural development on Reservation lands to maximize this potential.

Agricultural development is viewed by the tribe as one of the major resources for tribal income and job opportunities. Full utilization of tribal lands in the most productive manner is important to the future of the tribe. Not only will it provide employment opportunities but it will also provide a path to self-determination and attainment and promote independence of Tribal goals. Agricultural development proceeds may also be used for purposes of Tribal management. CHAPTER III discusses the agricultural activities of the tribe.

Improved Health Care

The people are concerned with the availability and quality of health care for tribal members. People stated in interviews that they: "... are not getting good services," "... waiting too long for service," and "... the hospital does not provide privacy."

Present conditions at the Public Health Service hospital warrant either a complete renovation or new facilities. Future possibilities for comprehensive health services exist under the new Indian Health Care Improvement Act (Public Law 94-437).

Natural Resource Development

The tribe is concerned about jurisdictional issues related to game and fish management. The tribe has the right to administer the management of game and fish on the reservation. Public Law 280, however, restricts this authority. CHAPTER V discusses these problems and possible alternatives.

Cultural Awareness

Cultural awareness is important to the Quechan people. Interviews conducted on the reservation indicated that many individuals were concerned about the loss of the Quechan language. Elders expressed the need for the children to be more aware of their ancestors and culture.
Chapter III

QUECHAN LAND RESOURCES

Past and Present

Land is conceived by the Quechans as having a quality that provides life-giving sustenance and enhances spiritual values. These beliefs were evident prior to the imposed concepts of "aboriginal possession" and the "doctrine of discovery".

This chapter discusses land use in relation to the Quechans and the Ft. Yuma Reservation. It is structured through major decisions that changed the limits of the Quechan's lands and includes three historic events that have contributed to the present land use and boundaries of the reservation as it is today.

Quechan tribal property and land use have been influenced primarily by Presidential Executive Orders in the years 1883 and 1884, and a controversial Congressional Act of 1894 ratifying the withdrawal of Ft. Yuma Reservation lands. Although the subject of the Ft. Yuma and Quechan Reservation lands could be documented in much greater detail, the comprehensive plan must attempt to relate all physical and cultural factors in the tribal planning process.

Quechan Lands Prior To 1883

The Quechan people have historically lived near and around the Colorado River in southern California and southwestern Arizona. Like other Colorado River Indians, the Quechan utilized large areas of land to hunt and farm prior to confronting European Intrusions.

North American colonization by the Spanish during the eighteenth century was established through the development of mission colonies. Mexican land owners, primarily of European descent, continued to impose Spanish law on the southwestern Indians well into the nineteenth century. The Mexican-American War, ending in 1848 with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildalgo, thrust the Quechans, along with other California tribes, into the realm of the United States.

The Ft. Yuma Reservation Since 1883

What has become known as the original Ft. Yuma Reservation was set apart by an Executive Order of July 6, 1883. The reservation land area was enclosed by the following boundaries:

```
"... beginning at a point in the channel of the Colorado River opposite the mouth of the Gila River; thence up the channel of the Gila River to the range line (when extended) between ranges 19 and 20 west of the Gila and Salt River Meridian; thence north on said range line to the first standard parallel south; thence west on said parallel to the channel of the Colorado River; thence down the channel of said river to the place beginning..."
```

Boundaries as outlined for the 1883 Reservation and its territorial sequence are shown in (FIGURE IV).

An Executive Order of January 9, 1884 restored 1883 reservation lands to public domain and established a new reserve, primarily in California.

A Congressional Act of August 15, 1894 ratified a controversial agreement with the Quechans and resulted in the cession of a part of their 1884 reservation to the United States. This controversial agreement was based on coercive acts on the part of United States commissioners and several Indians who supposedly served as translators on behalf of the unsuspecting Quechans. The agreement was ratified in view of the General Allotment Act as amended in 1891. The requirements of this act, in relation to the Quechan population at the time, would have required a reservation of 83,000 acres of farming land or 167,680 acres of grazing land.
**Territorial Sequence Map:**  

**Legend:**
- Light blue: July 6, 1883 Reservation
- Dark blue: Jan. 9, 1884 Reservation
- Dark grey: Present Allotted Lands

PREPARED BY THE ARIZONA OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT — COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

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Major elements of the agreement include: 1) the allotment of five acre parcels of trust patent lands (later increased to ten acre parcels) to each and every member of said Yuma Indians in severality; 2) disposal of the remaining irrigable lands to the public domain; 3) a grant for a school site and farm not to exceed one-half section; 4) right-of-way through the reservation for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company - subject to restrictions granted to the railroad for the same right-of-way in the March 3, 1871 Act, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company" and 5) a stipulation that the Colorado River Irrigating Company, which was granted a right-of-way through the reservation in 1893, commence construction of the irrigation canal within three years of the date of the passage of the 1894 Act. The basic terms set forth in the 1894 Act were based on a questionable agreement; and subsequent unilateral alterations relating to the Government declaring certain Indian lands as irrigable or nonirrigable and failure to adhere to certain reimbursement schedules for various right-of-ways, have created a history of "inaccuracies."

**Allotted Lands And Accreted Lands**

Allotted lands that eventually were established under trust patent status for the Quechan people, comprise the current status of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Like the controversial 1893 agreement as ratified by an Act of Congress in 1894, the allotments and disposal of tribal lands were questionable and administered in a nugatory manner.

Various parcels of land that were not classified as to irrigation potential under the 1894 Act and still remain under public domain have since been classified as irrigable lands. These lands, along with accretions, amount to approximately 5,375 acres of land currently undisposed.

Allotted lands include the ten acre parcels that were subdivided and granted to the individual Quechans with undivided interests (FIGURE IV). Approximately 90 percent of the total allotted lands remain in individual possession today. Although only a small portion of the total family allotments are utilized for housing, approximately 10 percent of each parcel, land for future housing needs is not available because of the increased number of family heirs receiving undivided interests through family deeds.

The natural increase of population and status of allotted lands has created a demand for housing and serves as a major planning issue for the tribal council. Because of the reduced personal and tribal acreage available for future growth, land use for all future needs may have to be enhanced by providing housing through subdivisions and containing other uses of land by zoning ordinances. A discussion of each of these questions follows in the land use, zoning and housing sections of the plan.

**Current Land Use**

The Ft. Yuma Reservation currently consists of 9,246.7 acres of trust allotted and tribal lands. A majority of the land is held in heirship status. TABLE XI shows that 8,134 acres are subdivided in ten acre parcels and are maintained as allotted lands. The Quechan Tribal Council maintains 632.7 acres as community property. The total acreage of the reservation lies in the states of California (8,766.7 acres) and Arizona (461 acres).

A majority of the reservation is developed for agricultural use and the remainder of the land is being utilized primarily for housing, roads, tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) administration offices, commercial property and a host of right-of-ways (FIGURE V).

Quechan lands in Arizona are separated from the Ft. Yuma Reservation and consist of two parcels that contain twelve, forty acre parcels granted as homesteads in trust status. This land is utilized primarily for agriculture and is developed on a lease basis by non-Indians.
## TABLE XI

**LAND USE - FT. YUMA RESERVATION; 1977**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LAND USE CATEGORY</th>
<th>ACRES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allotted Lands</td>
<td>8,134.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Lands</td>
<td>632.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homestead Allotments</td>
<td>480.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Acreage</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,246.71</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use of Allotted Lands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of Allotted Lands</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undeveloped</td>
<td>490.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed</td>
<td>7,730.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Indian</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Indian Lease</td>
<td>91.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Gin</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodist Church</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrecking Yard</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer Court</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Government</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aeronautical Radio Tower</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Indian Land In Fee</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mormon Church</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond Bell</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use of Tribal Lands**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use of Tribal Lands</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Farm</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Grounds</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>190.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental and Bureau of Indian Affairs</td>
<td>35.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trailer Court</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grocery Store and Restaurant</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Center</td>
<td>3.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OEPA and Ft. Yuma BIA staff estimates, 1977

1 Includes allotted and Tribal lands that have not been cleared for agricultural development but are used in part as housing sites.
2 Includes allotted lands leased to non-Indians and the Quechan Farming Enterprise for agricultural purposes. The lands also have some homesites that could reduce the developed farm land acreage.
3 Allotted lands willed to or purchased by non-Indians.
4 Allotted lands leased to non-Indians for commercial and religious and U.S. Government use.
5 Includes a tribal parcel that is used for Quechan governmental buildings, Public Health Service facilities, and a Catholic Church site lease.
Land Use: 

Legend:

1. Commercial
2. Agricultural
3. Agricultural (Undeveloped)
4. Public/Quasi Public

PREPARED BY: THE ARIZONA OFFICE OF ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT — COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Land within the current reservation area is generally low, flat, loamy and irrigable. Because of the excellent agricultural potential, a majority of the Quechan property is utilized for agricultural purposes. Allotted lands under cultivation are generally leased to non-Indians and tribally owned and leased lands are currently being farmed and developed as Tribal enterprises. These projects include an earth farm with approximately 190 acres under development and cultivation and an environmental farm that consists of hydroponic applications of chemicals in a controlled environment.

The earth farm is a project that has been undertaken by the Quechans to provide employment and income for the community. Land utilized for the earth farm includes acreage under lease from the Bureau of Land Management, some Tribal property and allotted lands leased from community citizens.

Stimulation of the Ft. Yuma Reservation's economy has been achieved through the development of a greenhouse farming project that was initiated by the Quechans in 1972. The environmental installation, owned and operated by the tribe, is located on twelve acres of tribal land that was donated for the project. A modified form of hydroponics is utilized to grow and produce high yield crops of tomatoes and cucumbers in greenhouses.

Tribal employment increased substantially by providing jobs with the Environmental Farm. The labor force includes 65 full and part-time employees and 95 percent of the labor force comes from the Quechan community.

The environmental farm consists of approximately 9.2 acres of greenhouse nursery and production facilities. Other initial developments include a service building, packing equipment, refrigerated storage, loading docks and a heating boiler system. Successful management by the Quechans and a climate conducive to this type of agricultural development have served to enhance their economy and provide an intensified use of tribal lands.

TABLE XI indicates the categories and approximate acreages of other uses of Ft. Yuma Reservation lands. BIA data related to housing indicates that 288 individual housing units are occupied in 1977. The housing location map, page 28 shows the low-density distribution of these houses.

Major factors relating to future land-use and housing developments are: 1) the undivided interest in heirship status of the allotted lands, 2) a relatively small percentage of tribal acreage, and 3) an existing need for additional housing.

Additional uses of reservation land that impact the community to a smaller extent are the Council and BIA governmental buildings and facilities (92 acres), commercial (45 acres), religious (17 acres) and roads (approximately 200 acres).

Comparatively, future planning alternatives may be prioritized for housing, agriculture and governmental buildings and facilities.

Zoning

Quechan land use has been developed primarily through federal restrictions inherent in reservation trust status. Two classifications of land generated by the creation of the reservation include tribal property and allotted lands in severalty. The Quechan community has utilized these two categories of land, mainly for housing and governmental administrative purposes until recent tribal agricultural developments and several commercial leases have permitted additional uses of the reservation without the benefit of a Tribal zoning ordinance.
Although the Tribal Council has passed and adopted an ordinance in 1973 that created a Zoning and Planning Commission (see APPENDIX A), no zoning ordinances have been adopted. Tribal zoning ordinances would be of assistance to the decision making processes for future community development. Especially since the court, in the recent Santa Rosa case, determined that a county in a P.L. 280 state is without jurisdiction to enforce its zoning ordinance and building code on the Santa Rosa Rancheria.

Imperial County, in the Current Land Use Plan - Bard-Winterhaven Planning Unit, adopted January 20, 1976, indicates that most of the Reservation, consisting of public domain lands and leased in part by the Quechans, is designated as an Open Space Zone by Imperial County. The lease contract specifies that the land may be used for recreation, industrial, or commercial purposes. The Imperial County Planning Department has indicated that they have no jurisdiction on the Ft. Yuma Reservation (see Appendix G).

Existing Right-Of-Ways, Reserves And Related Encumbrances

Right-of-ways (ROW) on the Quechan lands have been established and maintained prior to and throughout the history of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Currently, lands under contract in some manner for ROW, reserves or related encumbrances include approximately 8 percent (± 691.6 acres) of the total reservation acreage. (FIGURE XII in back pocket).

These reserved lands can be documented as early as 1871 when Congress passed "An Act to Incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company." More recent ROW and lease contracts include the 173 acres of reservation lands obtained for Interstate Highway 8 and a .32 of an acre, U.S. Government lease for an aeronautical tower.

TABLE XII includes 14 contracts for ROW, or non-Indian encumbrances, existing on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The text related to the tenure of these contracts ranges from terms of "indefinite" to "temporary use and occupancy." Some of the contracts have terms and conditions that state the specific contract shall be for a term certain and shall expire unless renewed. Several of the ROW contracts have expired and continual use of the land in question has been maintained.

The Ft. Yuma Agency of the BIA is responsible for administering ROW and other land use contracts on behalf of the Quechan Tribal Council. Although copies of the related contracts and individual maps of the encumbered lands are readily available, a single current map showing any revised ROW would serve to improve the Quechan planning process. Such a map could be a part of an official map maintained by the Quechan government to show the on-going and current status of their land and land use.
**TABLE XII**

EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAYS, RESERVES AND RELATED ENCUMBRANCES OF RECORD

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leaseholder</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Estimated Area (acres)</th>
<th>Present Reservation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td>Reservation Levees</td>
<td>616.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Federal Power Commission¹</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
<td>60.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Southern Pacific Pipeline Co.</td>
<td>Pipeline</td>
<td>43.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td>Drainage Ditch</td>
<td>31.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td>All American Canal</td>
<td>1,986.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
<td>123.00</td>
<td>62.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Pacific Telephone &amp; Telegraph</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
<td>35.94</td>
<td>35.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Catholic Church</td>
<td>Mission Site</td>
<td>.75</td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Federal Power Commission²</td>
<td>Power Project</td>
<td>337.04</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Southern Sierra Power Co.</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
<td>104.47</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Bureau of Land Management³</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
<td>8.75</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. California Division of Highways</td>
<td>Interstate Highway</td>
<td>173.00</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Coachella Valley Electric Company</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
<td>430.00</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Methodist Episcopal Church</td>
<td>Mission Site</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td>Cathodic Protection Unit</td>
<td>.825</td>
<td>8.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Imperial Irrigation Company</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
<td>15.10</td>
<td>15.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Inter-California Railroad</td>
<td>Right-of-Way</td>
<td>45.20</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Southern Pacific Railroad Company</td>
<td>Station Grounds</td>
<td>55.42</td>
<td>.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Southern Pacific Railroad Company</td>
<td>Right-of-Way</td>
<td>165.00</td>
<td>101.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. California Highway Commission</td>
<td>Right-of-Way</td>
<td>90.00</td>
<td>42.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Imperial County and State of California</td>
<td>Right-of-Way</td>
<td>125.00</td>
<td>30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Southern Pacific Railroad</td>
<td>Right-of-Way (Re-alignment)</td>
<td>.32</td>
<td>.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Federal Aviation Administration</td>
<td>Aeronautical Tower</td>
<td>.32</td>
<td>.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4,462.24 | 621.60 |

Source: BIA Phoenix Area Office

¹Southern Sierra Power Company (and successor corporation)
²The Nevada-California Electric Corporation
³Imperial Irrigation District

**NOTE:** The corrections are for Right-of-Way under present Reservation. The other acres represent the Reservation in 1883.
1. Presidential Executive Order of July 6, 1883.

2. Presidential Executive Order of January 9, 1884.


Chapter IV
Housing is a major concern of the Quechan people. Population growth and the status of allotted lands that have been deeded to family heirs with undivided interest have created major housing issues for the Quechans. With a current shortage of houses and established housing-land use patterns, the Tribal Council needs to determine future housing needs and site locations.

Housing developments on the reservation increased in 1965 with the completion of ten Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Mutual Self-Help homes. By 1970, the number of housing starts increased rapidly. This increase was due to a conventional Mutual Help program administered by HUD. The Housing Improvement Program (HIP), administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the elderly, also contributed to the increase in housing developments on the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

**Present Housing Conditions**

Currently, a total of 240 houses are being occupied on the reservation. FIGURE VI indicates the number and types of houses constructed through various grants.

All the recently constructed HUD and BIA funded houses have indoor plumbing and adequate sanitary systems. These houses are typical block construction, two and three bedroom, ranch style with a single carport. Although HUD and BIA-HIP houses are classified as low-cost housing, they are an improvement over older dwelling units.

Eighty houses on the Reservation are classified as substandard by the Phoenix Area BIA office. These units are lacking either adequate plumbing or are in states of disrepair. In addition to substandard units, approximately 75 percent of the Quechan households are overcrowded with several families residing in single-family houses.

Existing water and sewer systems within the reservation are inadequate (see CHAPTER V, Physical Systems Planning). The water system consists of undersized pipe with an inadequate capacity for supplying domestic demand. No central sewer system exists throughout the reservation except those serving the area between Indian Hill and the Quechan Environmental Farm. Electric power supplied by the Imperial Irrigation District appears adequate. Telephone service is provided by Pacific Bell Telephone Company.

### TABLE XIII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Source</th>
<th>Number of Houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HUD Mutual Self-Help</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIA Direct Loan</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FHA and VA Loans</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Highway Displacement</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Construction</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Homes</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIA Housing Improvement Program</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Substandard Dwellings</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>240</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: BIA Ft. Yuma Agency, 1977

*Occupied as May, 1977*
Housing:

Fig. VI

Legend:

- H.U.D. (Existing & Proposed)
- B.I.A./H.I.P./F.H.A.
- Mobile Homes
- Cal. Hwy./29 Palms/Others

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The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Future Housing Needs

In accordance with Tribal population projections, a total of 313 dwelling units will be required to adequately house the Quechans by 1980. A total of 100 applications, by families needing standard and more modern houses, are currently on file with the BIA, Ft. Yuma Agency.

Considerations for future housing needs by the Tribal Council include alternatives for subdivisions and additional dwelling units for the elderly. An Interim Child Care Center recently constructed, will serve as a temporary children's home.

The most immediate planning needs are for future, single family houses and their location in regards to allotted land use and the small number of Tribal acres available for housing.

Subdivision Alternatives

This section discusses the alternative of constructing houses in a subdivision which is a different approach for the Quechans in meeting their housing needs. Existing housing is sparsely distributed because of trust allotments under which the Ft. Yuma Reservation is subdivided.

A major factor contributing to the need for additional dwelling units and future needs, is the requirement for unencumbered land that is suitable for housing sites. Two sites are currently under consideration by the Tribal Council. FIGURE VII indicates the general areas of these subdivision site locations.

Site One

This site is a ten acre parcel located adjacent to the Quechan Community Center. The land is Tribal property and currently being utilized for agricultural development.

The topography of the parcel is level with a slight slope toward the south. The level of underground water is at a depth of ten to fifteen feet. Area soils are characterized by alluvial, fine textured, silty soils of the Colorado River flood plains. Clearing, grading, or cut and fill operations would not be necessary in this area.

All utilities are available to the area. The site is within the area of the reservation that is served by the sewer system. Water and electrical hook-ups would be available for the use of this parcel as a subdivision.

The site is located in close proximity to schools and reservation commercial and recreation areas. Although the ten acres of Tribal property are currently being utilized for agriculture, additional land could be used for the same purpose by negotiating and transferring non-Indian leases of allotted lands to the Quechans.

Ten acres of land could provide enough area for a subdivision of approximately 50 houses utilizing standard designs. The number of houses per acre would depend on the density that the Tribal Council and the community would be willing to accept.
Subdivision Development: Fig. VII

Legend:

Subdivision Sites (Proposed)

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Site Two

Site two is a 30 acre parcel located within the acreage leased by the Quechans from the Bureau of Land Management. The land is in the area known as the Island and is accreted acreage separated by a Bureau of Reclamation levee. BLM approval would be necessary to convert about 3.3 percent of the land for a subdivision.

This site has similar physical characteristics as Site One with the exception of the water table being slightly higher in this area. If a subdivision is located in this area, some acreage not currently developed for agriculture would need minimal clearing and grading.

Improvements are currently not available on the site. However, utility improvements can be extended and developed. Water, sewer, and electrical functions are located approximately 500 yards from the site. Water for the subdivision would be provided from the existing system. Additional water, sewer, and electrical hookups would not be impeded in the short distances to existing facilities. The current water supply is taken from two wells located about one mile from the Colorado River.

The Bureau of Reclamation maintains right-of-ways in the area. However, location of a subdivision would not interfere with any conditional uses and the Tribal Council has indicated a willingness to use a part of the land as a subdivision site. Located about one mile south of Site One, this parcel of land is situated in approximately the same proximity to community facilities.

The lease contract for this property would need to be amended; coordination with the Bureau of Land Management and Bureau of Reclamation would be necessary for initiating a subdivision project. Separate terms may be required for both agricultural and subdivision land use.
CHAPTER IV


Chapter V

This chapter describes and includes recommendations in the areas of transportation, environmental services, recreation and Tribal police and fire facilities. Capital improvements are not discussed specifically as they are related in the Tribal Goals and Objectives. Any specific capital improvements are of necessity related to current Tribal expenditures and projected budgetary data.

Transportation

Transportation systems serving the Quechans include regional and local linkages for most central cities in Arizona, California and Mexico. The Ft. Yuma area is served by regional networks for motor vehicle, bus, air and railroad transport. Local transportation routes consist of federal, county, and Indian Service primary and secondary roads. This section of the plan discusses transportation networks, local routes, patterns and needs of the Quechans and the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Regional Transportation Networks

Regional transportation services that are available to the Quechans are provided by rail, air, bus and freight trucking through Yuma, Arizona. The Yuma area is served by a main line for the Southern Pacific and national Amtrack railroads. These systems provide access to major California and Arizona markets as well as linkages with other regional railroad networks. The Southern Pacific main line runs through the southern portion of the Ft. Yuma Reservation in an east to west direction. Although the railroad does not serve the Quechans directly for either passenger or freight purposes, the Southern Pacific maintains two box cars on the reservation that are currently being utilized as warehouses by a beer distributor. The authority for this procedure has not been discerned through a contractual agreement.

Bus service by national and regional companies is available, and schedules for local travel provide transportation to most regional and central cities. Air freight and passenger service is provided through Yuma International Airport. The airport is served by regional and intrastate airline companies on a daily basis.

The Ft. Yuma Reservation is also served by federal highways, Interstate 8, Imperial County and Indian Service routes. Interstate 8 bisects the reservation and will cross the Colorado River at the northern boundary of Yuma. The Interstate bridge over the river and additional Yuma approaches are scheduled for completion in 1978. Federal highway 80 also bisects the reservation and parallels the Interstate. Imperial County routes cross the reservation, in northeasterly and east to west directions, and provide access to California towns near Ft. Yuma.

Local Transportation Routes

Primary access for the Ft. Yuma Reservation is provided by Indian Service primary and county roads linked with federal highways (FIGURE VIII). Interstate 8 interchanges provide approaches to federal highway 80 and two intersections, county route 22 and Indian Service secondary route 31, provide access to the reservation at its southern boundary. County route 22 bisects the reservation and runs in a northeasterly direction and provides a northern access point for Ft. Yuma.

Federal highway 80 passes through the town of Winterhaven, located within the reservation and approximately one mile from Tribal Headquarters. Highway 80 also intersects with Indian Service route 31 and crosses the Colorado River via an old, narrow steel bridge. The highway bridge is located adjacent to a railroad bridge and may have to be improved in the near future.
Land Transportation Routes:  Fig. VIII

Legend:

- Paved Road
- Graded Road
- Unimproved Road
- Proposed Road (Paved)

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The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
Although vehicle counts for highway 80 on the loop bridge are lower than the Yuma Fourth Avenue route, the loop and bridge provide the most direct access to the reservation from the City of Yuma and is utilized by local Indian traffic, recreation enthusiasts and farmers in the valley.

The Imperial County Transportation Department provides some assistance to the Quechans and maintains county routes through the reservation. Current projects include a proposal to improve the railroad bridge and underpass on county route 22. This route links the highway 80 loop with Picacho Road. The railroad bridge restricts the access of larger trucks and freight transfers for the reservation enterprises.

Another railroad bridge project would replace an old, wooden trestle that crosses Indian Service secondary route 13. Improvements of this railroad bridge and route, currently a gravel, single lane road, would allow access to highway 80 for Quechan citizens at the far western portion of the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Other proposed projects would: 1) develop Winterhaven Drive to link highway 80 to Interstate 8, Winterhaven interchange, 2) widen and pave Indian Service secondary route 9, 3) widen and pave Picacho Road north of Indian Service secondary route 12 (Ross Road) linking it with Muriel Road, 4) widen and pave Indian Service secondary route 10 (Miguel Road) linking it with Picacho Road and 5) widen and pave Imperial County route (First Avenue) linking it with Indian Service secondary route 5 (Decorse Road).

Local Transportation Patterns and Needs

Travel patterns of Quechan citizens within the Ft. Yuma Reservation and local area includes transportation via personal vehicles to several primary destinations. Tribal headquarters, the Public Health Service Hospital, several Quechan commercial businesses and the San Pasqual School, all located in and near the southeastern and eastern portions of the reservation, comprise the major points of destination for reservation travel by the Quechans.

The cities of Winterhaven and Yuma are utilized by the Quechans for shopping and major purchases. Travel distances to each of these communities are about equal ranging from one to six miles. Yuma, a central city for the region, receives most Quechan trade; travel distances for a majority of the people range from two to twelve miles per round-trip.

Primary Indian Service routes, county and federal highways utilized for local travel include: 1) Picacho Road (County route 22) for north-south reservation travel, 2) Arnold Road (County route 4) and Indian Rock Road (County route 6) for east-west reservation travel, 3) federal highway 80 to Winterhaven and 4) Interstate 8 and the federal highway 80 loop, with Indian Service secondary route 31, to Yuma.

Public transportation for the Quechans is provided through a community bus and Public Health Service Transportation for medical purposes. School bus transportation is provided for students in conjunction with school-related activities. The Quechan community bus is also used to provide transportation for the Cocopah people to Public Health Service facilities located on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The Cocopah Reservation is located about twenty miles south of Ft. Yuma.

Although local transportation needs are not generally a problem for the majority of the Quechans, additional transportation services would help in individual and organized travel for educational, employment and cultural purposes. A scheduled mini-bus operation within the reservation and local area would be of assistance to the people.
Environmental Services

Environmental services, as generally defined in this plan, include a description of the existing water supply and distribution, sewerage and disposal treatment, and solid waste utility systems of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. This section also describes these systems in relation to Tribal land use and future utility needs. The Indian Health Service, a division of the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, provides primary technical planning and development assistance for reservation environmental services.

Quechan administration of utilities involves policy decisions through the Tribal Council and its Public Works Committee. Tribal responsibilities include capital expenditures in coordination with other governmental grants and all operation and maintenance functions. Federal assistance has also been provided through the Economic Development Administration and Environmental Protection Agency.

Water Supply

Domestic water for the reservation is provided by two wells, well A and well C, located in the northwestern portion of the reservation (FIGURE IX). The wells are both 192 feet deep with a static water level of 12 feet. They are driven by line shaft turbines and are capable of delivering water at the rate of 450 gallons per minute.

Wells A and C provide domestic water for storage in a 750,000 gallon standpipe connected by a five mile transmission main of 10 and 12 inch asbestos cement pipe.

The remaining water distribution system on the reservation consists of polyethylene and polyvinyl chloride pipe. The system does not serve the entire reservation. The Public Health Service has committed funds for additional improvements and facilities to maintain the water requirements of existing and new houses. Proposed water system developments include additional distribution lines, a new storage reservoir and repairs for the existing transmission system.

Drinking water standards, as adopted by the U.S. Public Health Service are summarized in TABLE XIV. Water samples from well A and well C are summarized in Table XV.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Parameters</th>
<th>Limiting Concentration (Milligrams/Liter)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>250.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanide</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.6-1.7*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>45.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenols</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>250.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>500.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Depends upon ambient temperature

Source: USPHS 1962 Drinking Water Standards
Water Distribution: Fig. IX

Legend:
- Existing Water Line
- Proposed Water Line (New)
- Proposed Water Line (Replacement)*

*Size of Replacement Line Designated First, Size of Existing Line in Parenthesis

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The preparation of this document was financed in part through a 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.
### TABLE XV
**WATER QUALITY DATA**
**FT. YUMA RESERVATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total Dissolved Solids</td>
<td>880 mg/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium, Hexavalent</td>
<td>It* 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>It* 0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbonate</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phenolphthalein Alkalinity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Orange Alkalinity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium Hardness</td>
<td>389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium Hardness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Hardness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manganese</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It* = less than

Source: Arizona Testing Laboratories, November 20, 1975

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**Sewerage and Waste Treatment**

Sewerage is disposed of almost entirely by septic tank systems on the reservation. An existing disposal system serves a small area between Indian Hill and the Quechan Community Center (FIGURE X). A joint federal California and Quechan project has been constructed to provide a waste interceptor sewer within this area.

Reports published by the U.S. Public Health Service indicate the flat terrain of the reservation limits natural flow sewer systems and additional extensions to existing lines would require extensive use of lift stations. The reports conclude by stating that sewerage system extensions would not be economically feasible for the sparsely distributed houses on the reservation.

The Quechans have an agreement with the City of Yuma that provides for the disposal of sewerage through the city's waste treatment plant. A nominal fee is charged for this service. Sewer lines serving Ft. Yuma and Winterhaven range from 8 inch to 15 inch pipes.
Sewage & Solid Waste

Legend:

- Solid Waste Site
- Sewer Line (Size Designated)

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Septic tank systems on the reservation may be creating long range problems. The high groundwater table of the area is susceptible to contamination; continual research and evaluation has not been a practice of the health service authorities. Many septic tank systems do not operate efficiently and clogged drainfield lines, collection line blockages and subsequent overloading of the tanks are common problems.

The Tribal Council should seriously consider a centralized collection, waste treatment, and disposal system for the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Long-range planning by the Tribal Council will help to alleviate future sewerage disposal problems and provide additional services for an increased Quechan population.

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste and refuse pick-up and disposal are provided for the reservation by the Quechan Tribal government. The Imperial County Picacho Solid Waste Site, located about four miles north of the reservation, is used for disposal on a weekly basis. Each household is assessed a fee of $1.50 per month for the service.

Recreation

This section describes the Ft. Yuma and area recreation resources; Quechan recreational activities and participation; and, proposed community recreation developments and needs. The Ft. Yuma Reservation is located in an area with physical and climatic characteristics that are conducive to participation in a wide range of recreational activities throughout the year.

Ft. Yuma and Area Recreation Resources and Activities

Physical and cultural resources on and near the reservation include a variety of land and water areas and several indoor facilities for participation in recreational activities. Nearby mountains, range lands and water resources including the Colorado River, reservoirs, lakes and major irrigation canals provide wildlife habitat and sites for many outdoor recreation activities. Tribal facilities are provided through a community center, recreation vehicle court and motel, and a small picnic area.

Camping, hiking, off-road vehicles, boating, hunting and fishing activities are all easily participated in throughout the Ft. Yuma Reservation area. Mountain and desert habitat support wildlife and game species of deer, desert bighorn sheep, rabbits, and other small game. Fishing is excellent in the nearby Colorado River and irrigation canals. Large-mouth bass, catfish and several species of pan-fish are among the abundant types of game fish in the area.

Campground facilities are available at several private sites and in Imperial and Yuma County parks, primarily on the Colorado River. Off-road vehicle enthusiasts utilize the desert terrain and sand dunes, located in southern California and a short distance to the west of the Reservation, for outings and site-seeing.

Pleasure boating is accessible on several nearby small lakes and larger reservoirs impounded on the Colorado River. Ocean boating and fishing are within a two to three hour drive to the Gulf of California. Sail-boating and tubing are also popular water based activities that are enjoyed on the reservoirs, lakes and rivers.

Hunting and fishing activities on the Reservation are administered by the Quechans and their Tribal Game Warden. The Tribe has enacted three ordinances to control hunting and fishing rights on the Reservation. A court action in 1972, Quechan Tribe of Indians v. Rowe, confirmed that, in accordance with
Part (b) of P. L. 280, the state cannot interfere with Indian rights as mentioned in the law. However, the court also held that these rights must be established by federal treaty, agreement or statute before any state commercial law is to be negated. The case is currently under appeal.

Quechan recreational facilities on the Ft. Yuma Reservation include a Community Center, picnic and ramada area and a recreation vehicle court and motel (FIGURE XI). These facilities are utilized primarily for indoor and outdoor activities by adults. Most Quechan youth participate in organized games through the San Pasqual Unified School or the City of Yuma.

The community center, shared jointly with the BIA Ft. Yuma Agency offices, contains a gymnasium that serves the community for recreational and community related activities. A Tribal snack bar is also located in the center. Organized activities for the community include basketball, volleyball, boxing and baseball. Swimming is enjoyed at City of Yuma pools.

A small, two acre site, located south of Indian Hill is utilized by the Quechans for several annual events. This site is developed with several ramadas and picnic tables. The picnic area is not centrally located and is poorly developed. It is not used on a regular basis and its limited development prohibits utilizing the area for many activities. A more centrally located park is currently being studied by the Tribal Council.

Tribal and non-Indian trailer and motel facilities are available on the Reservation. The Ft. Yuma Trailer Village is developed for long and short term rentals. Concrete trailer pads, water and utilities are provided for travel trailers and other recreational vehicles at nominal rates. A recent study undertaken by the Quechans supports the proposal to develop a Tribally owned and operated motel-recreation complex near the Interstate freeway in the southern portion of the Reservation. This project is currently under study by the Tribe and will be considered in future economic planning and development.

Historic attractions on the Ft. Yuma Reservation include several landmarks and the Quechan museum. Area wide sites consist of the Salton Volcanic Domes, among the most notable physiographic features and a variety of archeological sites.

Two guiding landmarks on the reservation are the Ft. Yuma (Indian Hill) and Picacho Peaks. Indian Hill has been the Tribal center and capitol of the Quechan Nation for generations. A Quechan leader, Chief Palma, first greeted a Spanish expedition in the year 1540 on the ceremonial Kukuh grounds near the Hill. Indian Hill was occupied in 1853 by the California Militia and later served as a U.S. Cavalry Fort. Today, Indian Hill serves as the administrative center for the Quechans and the U.S. Public Health Service. Picacho Peak serves as a historic and religious reference for the Quechans. The Tribal museum, located on the Hill, serves as a depository for Quechan arts and crafts, archeological artifacts and historic documents.

Proposed Recreation Developments

The Quechan Tribal Council, in coordination with the Ft. Yuma BIA Agency, has recently completed preliminary design plans for a community park. The park would be located adjacent to the community center on Tribal property.

Initial development plans include baseball and softball diamonds, bleachers, children's playground area, picnic area with tables and grills, concession stand and an adult recreation area that will provide horseshoe and shuffleboard facilities.

Support facilities for the approximately four acre park consist of landscaping, irrigation, lighting and fencing. Total cost of the project is estimated to be approximately $162,000.
Recreational Facilities: Fig. XI

Legend:
A - Existing Park
B - Proposed Park & Recreational Site
C - Motel/Recreation Vehicle Park

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Funding for the project can be obtained from several sources. The federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, administered by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of Interior, can be utilized by Tribal governments for outdoor recreation developments. Self-Determination Act funds (Public Law 93-638) may be used to match federal funds; therefore, the Quechan community park may be funded totally from governmental sources. The costs to the Tribal Council would be operation and maintenance expenses. These costs can be defrayed through a fee system if the park is scheduled for public use.

A recreation-tourism related study has recently been completed by the Quechan Tribal Council. In view of the new Interstate freeway that is being routed through the southern portion of the Ft. Yuma Reservation, a site and economic development analysis for a motel complex has been completed for the Tribal Council.

Although many alternative locations available on the reservation are not advantageous for a motel site, several possibilities exist for future development in this regard. As the Tourism Development study has concluded, a motel site would be appropriate at the Winterhaven exchange for the Interstate or the Tribal Council could invest in a venture off the Reservation in the Yuma area.

Requirements for capital outlay and management expertise for a project of this degree could be attained by the Quechans. Investment contracts could be written to provide training programs for Quechan citizens and eventual management of a totally owned and operated motel franchise.

Additional recreation development projects that could be considered by the Tribal Council include the promotion of a Quechan Rod and Gun Club. This informal and voluntary membership type of organization can provide the method for future development of outdoor recreation projects to provide a source of income for the Quechans. Such projects may include put and take fishing and game bird hunting on a fee and income basis.

Police and Fire

The Ft. Yuma Reservation is served by four law enforcement agencies: 1) Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2) Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs, 3) Imperial County Sheriff’s Department and 4) Tribal police force. Jurisdictional authority is shown in TABLE XVI.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has authority to investigate interstate and major crimes on Indian reservations. The FBI maintains a district office in Yuma. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) provides police protection on the Ft. Yuma Reservation through a contract with the Quechan Tribal Council. A BIA officer from the Colorado River Agency in Parker, Arizona is available to the Quechans at all times.

California, a Public Law 280 state, provides statutory authority for the Imperial County Sheriff’s Department to provide law enforcement services for the Quechans. Several Tribal residents have been deputized by the County Sheriff. They provide assistance and security on the Ft. Yuma Reservation during special Tribal holidays and events. The Tribal police consist of volunteers who also provide security assistance during periods of special Tribal events. The majority of the volunteers are deputized Tribal citizens.

The Yuma Rural/Metro Fire Department, Incorporated, through an agreement with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, will:

"... suppress, mop up and patrol, subject to availability of men and equipment, all wildland fires occurring on Indian lands within the Fort Yuma Agency’s jurisdiction, except when beyond the capabilities of R/M."
The Rural/Metro Department, a private fire service, is licensed by the Arizona Corporation Commission to provide fire protection service to subscribers. The Department solicits subscriptions from businesses and homeowners in the Yuma area. R/M has ten vehicles operating from two stations in Yuma and 26 people on call.

Although different jurisdictional authorities exist on the reservation, the Quechans should continue to utilize all resources to provide police and fire protection service on the reservation. The Tribal Council should initiate grant requests through the Imperial Valley Council of Governments for funding through the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for police equipment. The Department of Housing and Urban Development should be considered as a source for obtaining fire equipment and related technical services.

### TABLE XVI

**LAW AND ORDER JURISDICTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Arizona On Reservation</th>
<th>Arizona Off Reservation</th>
<th>California Indians and Non-Indians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Offenses</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Local or State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(11 Major Crimes)</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>State or Local Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misdemeanors</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Local or Tribal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Actions</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>State or Local Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Immunities,</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>State or Local Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privileges, and Rights</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>Local or Tribal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granted to Indians</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Ordinances</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Consistent with</td>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
<td>Tribal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Civil Law</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


3. Conversations with personnel of the Department of Public Works, Imperial County. El Centro: County Courthouse.


Chapter VI
The Quechans, like many Indian people residing on and off reservations in the United States, are striving to maintain their identity and exist as a minority culture. Although the Indian people have been suppressed through circumscription and disregard for many of their social needs, progress has been made because of their pride, courage and willingness to live in accord with the accepted Tribal and the majority culture's norms.

Recent recognition of governmental relationships with American Indians was stated in Public Law 93-638, the "Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act." The need to develop Indian human resources was stated, in part, as follows:

"...pioneered federal domination of Indian service programs has served to retard rather than enhance progress of Indian people and their communities by depriving Indians of the full opportunity to develop leadership skills crucial to the realization of self-government, and has denied to the Indian people an effective voice in the planning and implementation of programs for the benefit of Indians which are responsive to the true needs of Indian communities..."

This chapter describes Quechan human resources and includes brief discussions in the areas of: 1) Cultural Awareness, 2) Education, 3) Health Care, 4) Tribal Government Organization, and 5) Social Services. Along with emphasis on economic development by the Quechans, dedication to cultural improvement and human resource enhancement remains a priority Tribal goal.

Cultural Awareness

Cultural awareness serves to increase self-confidence, self-awareness and pride in any heritage. The Quechans, like many other Indian tribes, advocate the importance of retaining their Indian culture. Academic institutions, individuals and private organizations have stated a need for preserving the heritage of the American Indian.

The Quechans, through efforts in education and tribal programs, continue to provide and encourage interest in the Quechan heritage. A tribal museum, located on the Ft. Yuma Reservation, displays historic records, pictures, artifacts and Quechan arts and crafts.

A tribal project, initiated to foster interest in the Quechan heritage through the Ft. Yuma Reservation's Headstart Program, has been successful. Tribal elders and children enrolled in the Headstart Program participate in group discussions about Quechan history. The children enjoy learning traditional stories and their native language.

The tribal library offers a variety of books and documents concerning Quechan history. Interest in recording native language from tribal elders has been considered by the library staff. This project would serve as an educational and cultural awareness effort to preserve the Quechan heritage for future generations.

Coordination with local secondary schools and colleges would initiate interest in Quechan history. Indian history courses, specifically those in Quechan history, would be of assistance to the tribe and local educational systems.

Education

The levels of educational achievement for the Quechan community have increased steadily in the last several decades. Education has always been of concern to many Tribal members and higher education is becoming a reality for an increasing number of the Quechan's younger generations.
The Quechans are participating in educational programs for their children in preschool, the Headstart Program, and secondary and post-secondary schools. A tutoring service is also available to Tribal residents to assist and prepare individuals returning to school or taking the General Equivalency Degree Examination.

Quechan children, from three to five years of age, have participated in the Headstart Program since 1969. The program on the Ft. Yuma Reservation has graduated some 450 pre-school children. Current enrollment in the program includes 69 children, composed of Indians, Anglo and Mexican-Americans from the Reservation area.

Educational funding assistance may be obtained by the Quechans through the BIA and a major federal program. Funds are available from "The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act," Public Law 93-538. Funds from this source have been utilized and granted to the San Pasqual Unified School, where the majority of Quechan elementary and secondary students attend.

San Pasqual Unified School

The San Pasqual Unified School District includes the Ft. Yuma Reservation and the singular, elementary and secondary school is located off the Reservation near the middle-eastern boundary of the Quechan Community. San Pasqual is attended primarily by students from the Bard area and the Ft. Yuma Reservation. During the 1976-77 school year, 297 Quechan students were enrolled at the school. TABLE XVII shows the composition of the Quechan students attending San Pasqual in the last school year.

In addition to Quechan student attendance at the San Pasqual School, BIA data indicates that 31 Tribal young people attend off-reservation school. TABLE XVIII indicates attendance at these schools.

An Indian student counselor has been employed at the school. Although this position is not currently filled, past experience indicates that students were able to relate to the counselor and make progress in school. The Quechan leadership should make every effort with the San Pasqual District Board to continue employing an Indian counselor at the school.

Several problem areas have been cited as existing in the San Pasqual School. One problem area includes the unresponsive nature of some instructors towards Indian students. Several examples of belittlement of these students have been cited by a school official. Another problem involves the composition of the School Board. Although the Quechans have been represented on the Board in the past, there is currently no Tribal member serving as a District Board member. This lack of representation is not beneficial to Quechan educational goals and objectives.

An additional problem area has developed because of certain high school graduation prerequisites. Mathematics and music requirements have been cited as impeding the progress of students toward graduation. The students, especially those with little or no preparation in these courses, have two alternatives: take the courses and face poor grades or by-pass the requirements and not graduate.
### TABLE XVII
QUECHAN STUDENT ATTENDANCE, 1976-77
SAN PASQUAL SCHOOL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>11.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>5.1</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: OEPAD staff estimates, 1977

### TABLE XVIII
QUECHAN STUDENT ATTENDANCE, 1976-77
OFF - RESERVATION SCHOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School - Location</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Roosevelt Elementary School</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft. Apache Reservation, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix Indian High School</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenix, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart Indian High School</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, NV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherman Indian High School</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside, CA</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillaco Indian High School</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chilaco, OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-Mountain High School</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigham City, UT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haskell Junior College</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence, KS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Indian College</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peoria, AZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Ft. Yuma BIA Agency, 1977
The Tribal Education Committee is authorized by the rules and regulations of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act to recommend curricula, including texts, materials, and teaching methods to be used in the contracted program or programs. Future funding assistance to the school district should be based on these parameters.

The Quechan community has recognized that a problem exists with the lack of parental involvement in school activities. Efforts on the part of the Tribal Education Committee have been made to emphasize more participation by the Tribe and parents in San Pasqual School activities.

Local Community Colleges

Two community colleges serve the immediate area of the reservation. Imperial Valley College is located in Imperial, California and is approximately 65 miles west of the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Arizona Western College is located about five miles east of Yuma, Arizona.

Imperial Valley College offers courses and programs in many of the academic and technical disciplines. The college also provides evening schedules and off-campus courses in locations throughout Imperial County. Cooperative work experience programs are available at the school.

Arizona Western College provides basically the same courses and programs as does Imperial Valley College. Evening and off-campus courses are sponsored by the college and are held on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The close proximity of the college has served to enhance the educational goals of the Quechans. Arizona Western College faculty have served Quechan residents in the preparation for secondary, post-secondary and adult continuing education. These projects should be maintained and enlarged by the Tribal Council.

Health Care

A Public Health Service (PHS) Hospital and Clinic, located on the Ft. Yuma Reservation, provides health care services through the Indian Health Service for the Quechans. These services include direct, indirect, contract patient care and field health services.

Administration of the hospital and clinic is conducted with the consultation and coordination of the Ft. Yuma Service Unit Governing Board. The Board was established in 1972 to consider and develop general health service policies in the areas of the budget, contract health care services, ambulance dispatch, and program review. The Governing Board is composed of twelve members: four from the Quechan Tribe, four from the Cocopah Tribe and four from the service unit staff.

Services provided under direct patient care include clinical, pharmaceutical, health records, laboratory and X-ray, hospital, nursing and dietary assistance. The Ft. Yuma Hospital consists of a 22-bed unit and outpatient clinic. Hospital and clinic services are also provided for the Cocopah Tribe at Ft. Yuma. During periods of emergency, the Yuma Regional Medical Center provides health care services to the Quechan people.

Indirect patient care involves contract services and community participation. An Indirect Health Services Program provides referral assistance for patients requiring care that is not available at Ft. Yuma. Patients may be referred to either public or private specialists. Patient transportation is a major element of indirect care services. This includes PHS contracts for ambulance coverage, tribal bus services, taxi and air transportation needs. PHS data indicates that ambulance usage is made on the average of 25 trips per month. Air transportation is available on a weekly basis.
Contract services for Quechan maternity and other patients are provided through physicians at the Yuma Regional Medical Center. Patients requiring intensive care may be referred to the Phoenix Indian Medical Center, United States Public Health Hospital in San Francisco, University of California Hospital at San Diego, University of Arizona Hospital in Tucson and various Veterans Administration Hospitals.

Field health services include water quality and environmental health analyses through the PHS Office of Environmental Health. Additional environmental health assistance is available from Imperial County and areawide health planning organizations.

PHS personnel have stated that alcoholism and alcohol abuse are the major health problems for the Quechans. Malnutrition and diabetes are cited as chronic diseases on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Problem areas in health care for the community also exist in inadequate hospital and clinic facilities. The dental clinic is located in the basement of the hospital due to lack of space. The Indian Health Care Improvement Act (P.L. 94-437) may be utilized to improve health care and facilities on Indian Reservations.

Social Services

Problems within the social environment of the Ft. Yuma Reservation exist and will continue to exist just as they do for any society. This section of the plan discusses on-going social service programs for the Reservation and methods being utilized to deal with related problems.

Social service programs are initiated by the Quechan Tribal Council with assistance from church organizations, various local and federal government and Indian sources. Under the Quechan governmental structure, program assistance has been received primarily from churches established on the Reservation, the BIA, the Office of Native American Programs, and some local governments.

Tribal organization is structured to designate the Vice President as responsible for conducting social service programs on the Reservation. The Vice President consults with private and governmental officials on social problems affecting the Reservation and provides recommendations for projects and programs to resolve them.

The Tribal Council's Community Service Committee coordinates all of the social service projects and is primarily involved with the following programs: Head Start (education), Emergency Food, Alcohol Drug Abuse, Friendship House, and Youth Counseling Program. These programs are funded primarily through the BIA and churches on the Reservation.

A recent project has been undertaken to develop a Quechan Indian Child Care Center. The Center has been funded through a HUD discretionary block grant and private and church group sources. A subcommittee will be responsible for the administration of program objectives to: 1) counsel children and parents with personal and social problems, 2) provide a facility to temporarily house children from unstable homes, and 3) provide supervised activities for unruly or temporary residents.

The Imperial County Welfare Department has the responsibility for providing services to the county and reservations within its boundaries. Unfortunately, this has not been the case. The County Welfare Department has not provided consistent service to the Quechans. None of the following service workers are available on a regular basis: eligibility worker, social worker, juvenile officer, probation officer, and county health representative. Personnel of the County Welfare Department’s Protective Services section have stated, "...they cannot give assistance until a child's case is embroiled in the court process." County employees have verbally offered assistance, but when requested, services are not available for a variety of reasons.
The BIA's Social Services Section provides a variety of services to the Quechan people. Approximately 50 percent of the case history on file with the Ft. Yuma Agency consists of problems with children from unstable homes. The Ft. Yuma Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program and the Quechan Friendship (Halfway) House are federally funded programs established for the purpose of providing service to individuals with specific problems.

**Manpower Planning**

Manpower planning is an element of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act, P. L. 93-203, as amended. The purpose of this federal program is basically one of increasing employment through job training and placement. Quechan participation in CETA programs is administered by the Indian prime sponsors of California, Arizona, the Inter-Tribal Council of California and the Indian Development District of Arizona.

Title III of the CETA program deals primarily with supervised training and job placement programs for special groups with labor market disadvantages. Titles I and II are also applicable to Indians. These elements pertain to areas of recruitment, placement, on-the-job training, supportive services and transitional public service employment in localities of high unemployment.

CETA funds may be used as incentives for Indian employment on and off reservations. Private employers can utilize the CETA program under contractual agreement for purposes of their levels of production and also in a cooperative program to improve Indian employment. Economic development programs on reservations may include participation in the CETA program to initiate Indian developments and long term employment opportunities.

A major problem with the CETA program concerns the transition from income maintenance type employment to guaranteed jobs that do not require external support. In the case of the Quechans, like many Indian Tribes, this problem is compounded by several issues relating to obtaining entry into apprenticeship programs and lack of local cooperation.

**Tribal Government Organization**

The Quechan Tribal Government was initiated with the adoption of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984). Pursuant to the provisions of the 1934 Act and approval of the Quechans and the Secretary of the Interior, the Tribe adopted their Constitution and Bylaws on November 28, 1936.

Currently, the legislative body of the Tribal Council is composed of seven members of the Quechans residing on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. The Council is composed of the President, Vice-President and five councilmen elected at large. The President and Vice-President are elected by the Council and are salaried positions. Statutory powers and responsibilities of the Council are provided in Article IV of the Constitution (APPENDIX B). Fourteen Articles in the Bylaws empower the Tribal Council and officers to conduct certain duties and be responsible for administering the functions of Tribal government.

The existing internal Tribal government structure is shown in TABLE XIX. Three major economic development committees, the Farm Enterprises, Environmental Farms and Ft. Yuma Builders, each operate under separate Boards of Directors and report to the Tribal Council. These three operations return income to the Tribe's general fund. Other income producing enterprises include the Ft. Yuma Trailer Village, Museum and Utility Company.
A federal grant, funded through the Economic Development Administration (EDA), provides economic development planning for the Quechans and is coordinated by an EDA planner and a Tribal Overall Economic Development Committee that reports to the President. Although the Tribal Council does not charge this committee with direct responsibilities, the accomplishments of program prerequisites related to overall economic planning assists the Council in establishing their long-range goals and objectives.

The Quechan Zoning and Planning Commission, not shown in the Tribal Organization table, would be responsible to the Council through authority proposed by ordinance. Powers and duties set forth in section 1-7 of the ordinance (see APPENDIX B) are the major responsibilities of the Commission.

A full-time Tribal planning position has not been created by the Council primarily because of budgetary reasons. The EDA planner is involved in the economic planning processes but does not serve the Zoning and Planning Commission in other areas of general planning.

The Quechan Tribal Council and community government is also influenced by external influences through private and public entities. TABLE XX indicates these external entities in a basic format. Federal government programs administered by the BIA and EDA serve the Reservation through the decision-making process. Consultation services through private legal and technical firms are also utilized by the Tribal Council in governmental matters.

An analysis of the Tribe's internal organization, as indicated by the chart in TABLE XIX, shows that the Tribal President is serving as an administrative manager in addition to his legislative responsibilities. The same dual role is also assigned to the Vice-President. It appears that the overall efficiency of the Quechan government would be enhanced by restructuring the administrative responsibilities.

A Tribal administrative office could take over administrative functions and relieve the President and Vice-President to concentrate in areas of policy and committee responsibilities. The major accomplishment of this proposed structure would allow more involvement on the part of the Quechan's elected leaders to assist in the formulation of ongoing planning and Tribal policies.
TABLE XIX
QUECHAN TRIBE
INTERNAL TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Tribal Council

- Env. Farms
  - Bd. of Directors

- Farm Enterprise
  - Bd. of Directors

- Tribal President
  - Office Staff, Planning, Contracts
  - Indian Action Team

- Vice President
  - Tribal Members Service
  - E.D.A., C.R.P.A., I.T.C. Public Relations, etc.

- O.N.A.P.

- Public Works.
  - Manpower

- (Proposed)
  - Health Dept.

- Council
  - Committees

- Indian Action Team

- Indian Action Team
  - Ft. Yuma Builders
  - Bd. of Directors

- Tribal Council

- Farm Enterprise
  - Bd. of Directors

- Office Staff, Planning, Contracts

- Indian Action Team

- Tribal President

- Vice President

- Tribe, etc.
TABLE XX
QUECHAN TRIBE
EXTERNAL TRIBAL ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Economic Development, Administration

Tribal Advisory Services

Overall Economic Development Planning Committee

Legal, Technical, Etc.

Environmental Farms Board of Directors

Adult Education

Forestry

Farm Enterprise Board of Directors

Land Operations

Law and Order

Credit and Financing

Council Committees

Bureau of Indian Affairs

Indian Health Services

Roads

Housing Development

Social Services

Employment Assistance

Industrial Development

Real Estate Appraisal and Planning
BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER VI


5. "Indian Health Care Improvement Act." Public Law 94-437.

Chapter VII

Planning Alternatives

Planning Alternatives for the Quechan, as they are for many communities, calls for research methods for data collection and planning processes applicable to the Quechans. These processes include an analysis of past and present physical and cultural conditions. With this data at hand, planning alternatives and implementation procedures serve as a basis for the attainment of Tribal goals and objectives.

Data in the form of population and economic statistics, historic and current maps, and a knowledge of available programs are all essential requirements for the Quechan planning process. An additional element of generally acceptable planning processes, one that would serve the Quechan community if emphasized in a future Tribal planning, is coordination with regional planning agencies.

This section provides information on available resources which can assist the Tribe in a variety of areas. A number of these resources are being used while others remain untapped. The Tribe is encouraged to fully utilize all available assistance, whether federal, state, regional, local or private.

Inventories of Resources

Many programs, through various agencies, are available to the Quechan Tribe. The initial point of contact for assistance should be the Tribal office. Contacts should be made at the office to determine what services are available from the Tribe or the governmental and private sources best able to render assistance. The appendix provides information concerning current programs and available assistance.

The Quechan organizational structure charts show the Tribal government and other agencies that assist the community. Examples of agencies providing assistance include the Tribal Attorney, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Health Service, Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona and the Colorado River Planning Area. The following text serves to describe and specify the services available to the Tribe.

Tribal Advisory Services

A number of advisory services are available to the Tribe. The Native American Rights Fund is an available source and has provided legal assistance to the Tribe in the past.

Colorado River Planning Area

The Quechan Tribe is a member of the Colorado River Planning Area. The purpose of the Colorado River Planning Area is to aid and facilitate sound economic planning for development on reservations in conjunction with surrounding non-Indian areas.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The BIA, through the Ft. Yuma and Colorado River Agencies, has a wide array of services available to the Quechan Tribe. Listed below are the major services as provided in accordance with the Ft. Yuma Agency and Phoenix Area Offices' functional statement.

Office of the Superintendent

Under the administrative supervision of the Area Director, provides direction and supervision for all Bureau activities within the jurisdiction of the Fort Yuma Agency and directs, coordinates and controls the execution of all authorized Bureau policies, objectives and procedures. Responsible to the Area Director for liaison with various state, county and other federal agencies and with tribal organizations, committees and tribal officials.
Administration/Law Enforcement Services

Under the general administrative supervision of the Superintendent is responsible
for coordinating and/or carrying out all administrative functions of the Agency
relating to budget: fiscal, personnel, records management, property and supply,
communication services and safety; also serves as overall coordinator and liaison
officer in the development and execution of law and order programs; furnishes
advice and assistance to the tribal governing bodies in these functions and related
matters.

Credit and Financing/Housing

Responsible to the Superintendent for the formulation, recommendation and
evaluation of all phases of the Agency’s credit program including objectives,
policies and procedures. Makes studies of and recommends financing through
the credit program and assists in obtaining financing from other governmental
and private lenders to help raise the economic and social conditions of Indians
of the Fort Yuma Agency jurisdiction. Conducts educational program among
Indians on sound credit usage and business management. Maintains loan
accounting and records systems; and planning, developing and providing
effective leadership in implementing a community action program to improve
housing, environmental and community facilities so as to develop new or
improve existing housing conditions for Indians living on the various reservations
within the jurisdiction.

Employment Assistance

Responsible to the Superintendent for carrying out a program designed to
inform Indians regarding work and living opportunities in urban industrial areas
and on a voluntary basis, assists Indians who wish to do so, to move to such
centers for employment and settlement. Similarly, assists Indians regarding adult
vocational training opportunities available under the Employment Assistance
program.

Land Operations/Roads

Responsible to the Superintendent for the protection, conservation and wise
utilization of Indian lands including soil, water, range, forage and wildlife.
Responsible for the full utilization of Indian human and natural resources
insuring continued and permanent high productivity. Staff members of this
function are responsible for directing the agricultural development program,
improvement and the utilization of crops, land and livestock; the preparation
and execution of plans of conservation operations for each land use unit and
reservation unit; the proper use of irrigation water; the collection of irrigation
O & M assessments from water users; the control of drainage and erosion,
conservation of moisture; equalization of stream flow by reducing flood crests
and prolonging runoff periods and the integration of this phase of the work
with basinwide resource development; promote and develop all phases of home,
farm and community activities and correlate these with other functions of the
Bureau and the Government; maintain an aggressive and continuing participation
with local, district, county and state agencies which now or later will be
concerned with the inclusion, on an equal basis, in their programs; and for
the maintenance of all Indian-service roads within the Agency jurisdiction.
Works with the Bureau of Public Roads, state and county highway commissions
and other governmental units in cooperating and coordinating Indian Affairs
road projects with other systems on the reservation.
Real Property Management

Responsible to the Superintendent in accordance with policies and programs of the Bureau, for formulating and carrying on land programs; furnishes technical advice and assistance to the Superintendent in developing and effecting land acquisition, adjustment and consolidation of programs; explains land programs to Indians and the general public, individually and in groups, and to interested county and state officials; maintains Agency land records and documents reflecting the status of individually owned and tribally owned lands.

Reservation Programs/Tribal Operation

Responsible to the Superintendent for planning and projects design, provides leadership which promotes community understanding and participation and designs projects which are applicable and worthwhile to the community and acceptable to both the community and investment. Also is responsible for tribal government, tribal enrollment, tribal claims, improvement of tribal social, economic and political status and assisting the tribes in the assumption of greater responsibility in the management of their own affairs. Provides advice and assistance to the Superintendent and to tribal officials in drafting ordinances, codes, plans of operation, resolutions, constitutions and charters.

Social Services

Responsible to the Superintendent for operation of the Social Services program within the jurisdiction of the Fort Yuma Agency; the recommendation for and the investigation of cases of indigency among Indians of the reservation. Financial assistance is given to Indians living on the reservation which is not available through other Agencies. To work with community, state and federal officials towards the inclusion of Indians in such organizations' social planning programs.

Indian Health Services

The Indian Health Service (IHS) is a Division of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The major responsibilities of the IHS include health and environmental services.

Health Services

The IHS is responsible for comprehensive health services for Quechans residing on the Ft. Yuma Reservation. Health services are provided at and through the IHS Hospital and Clinic on the Ft. Yuma Reservation.

Environmental Services

Water and sewerage disposal systems are developed through grants by the IHS. These systems on the Ft. Yuma Reservation are also designed and maintained by the IHS.

Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona

The Quechan Tribe is a member of the Inter-Tribal Council of Arizona (ITCA). The purpose of ITCA is to provide member Tribes with a united voice and means for united action on matters that affect them collectively or individually. ITCA is composed of all the Tribes within Arizona with the exception of the Navajo Tribe.
Internal Tribal Organization

The Quechan's internal organization serves to allocate governmental responsibilities to the Tribal Council and President. Several standing and special Council committees also serve the Ft. Yuma community.

The centralized system of the President, Tribal Council and committees enables the Quechans to govern and serve their community needs. This system allows the participation of all Quechans in their governmental policy making and planning processes.

Region - Wide Participation

Two sources of planning assistance currently available to the Quechans are the District IV Council of Governments, located in Yuma, Arizona and the Imperial Valley Association of Governments (IVAG) in Imperial, California. These two government entities are voluntary and serve as regional planning and grant administration offices.

The purposes of Council and Association of Governments is to provide regional planning and to administer a variety of federal grant programs that include manpower and law enforcement projects. Technical assistance from these two entities is available to counties, communities and Indian people within the program areas.

Planning Assistance - OEPAD

The Arizona Office of Economic Planning and Development (OEPAD) will provide continuing planning assistance to the Quechan Tribe. Technical assistance is available to aid the Tribe in the use and implementation of the plan.

OEPAD will also provide assistance in the areas of tourism, industrial development and economic analysis. The planning team that assisted in the preparation of the comprehensive plan is available at the request of the Tribe for continuing assistance.
Appendix

ORDINANCE NO. 001

An Ordinance of the Quechan Indian Tribe, Fort Yuma, California creating a Zoning and Planning Commission authorized under Quechan Tribal Council Resolution No. R-6-73, adopted at a special meeting called on March 20, 1973. Joint Zoning and Planning Commission define their powers and duties: providing for the organization and operation; therefore, and declaring an emergency.

The Quechan Tribal Council of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation do ordain, as follows:

ARTICLE I. QUECHAN ZONING AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Sec. 1-1 Establishment

A Quechan Zoning and Planning Commission is hereby established to aid and advise the Quechan Tribal Council in planning for the growth, development, improvement and beautification of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.

Sec. 1-2 Membership

A. The Commission will consist of five (5) voting members to be appointed by the Tribal Council.

B. All members shall be citizens of the local immediate area (Bard, Winterhaven and the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation). All members shall serve without pay. The Tribal Council may allow expenditures as were necessary for the performance of their duties.

C. No member shall act as agent for or represent anyone in any matter coming before the Quechan Zoning and Planning Commission. No member shall vote on or participate in the Commission’s discussion of any matter in which he or she has a financial or closely related personal interest, whether direct or indirect.

D. The Quechan Tribal Council may remove members with cause. The Secretary shall notify the Tribal Council when any member has been absent from three (3) consecutive regular meetings of the Commission.

Sec. 1-3 Terms of Members

The members of the Commission shall serve for two-year terms unless sooner removed by the Tribal Council. The members of the first Commission appointed hereunder shall serve for the following terms: one member shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year; one member shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years; one member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years; one member shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years; and one member shall be appointed for a term of five (5) years. Any vacancy shall be filled by the Quechan Tribal Council for the unexpired term. The Commission will recommend candidates to the Council to fill any vacancies for the unexpired term.

Sec. 1-4 Officers

The Commission, each January, shall elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary from among the appointive members.
Sec. 1-5 Organization and Rules

A. The Commission shall meet not less than once each month, and each January shall hold an annual meeting for the review of its activities and accomplishments. The Commission shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

B. Three (3) members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum for transacting business.

Sec. 1-6 Records and Reports

A. The official records of the Commission shall include its rules and regulations, minutes of meetings, resolutions and its adopted reports which shall be filed in the tribal administrative office and which shall be available for public inspection during customary office hours.

B. The Commission shall submit to the Quechan Tribal Council such special reports as may be requested and an annual report setting forth the state and progress of its work and such other information as the Tribal Council may desire.

Sec. 1-7 Powers and Duties

A. Formulate, approve and present a master plan for development of the reservation and to implement a sound, workable, enforceable Zoning and Building Code.

B. Seek out the motives, intentions, feasibility and financial status of any company or business desirous of locating on the reservation.

C. The Commission will serve in the role of advisor to the Tribal Council in making recommendations of approval or disapproval for each and every business or industry wishing to locate on the reservation. Preference to Indian-owned businesses shall be practiced.

D. The Commission will review all aspects of the environmental impact and what effects, beneficial or adversely, the economic or ecological growth of the area. (Examples: water, sewerage and utility right-of-ways, highways, roads, etc.)

E. Among other duties responsible to the Commission, they shall be required to hold special meetings, preparing and administering ordinances, publishing reports, coordinating with other officers and departments of the tribe, agency, counties and the federal government.

F. The Commission shall exercise such additional powers as may be necessary to perform tasks assigned to it by the Tribal Council.

Passed and Adopted this 5th day of July, 1973.

QUECHAN TRIBAL COUNCIL

APPROVED: [Signature]

President

ATTEST: [Signature]

Secretary
APPENDIX A

QUECHAN ZONING AND PLANNING ORDINANCE

ORDINANCE NO. 001

An Ordinance of the Quechan Indian Tribe, Fort Yuma, California creating a Zoning and Planning Commission authorized under Quechan Tribal Council Resolution No. R-6-73, adopted at a special meeting called on March 20, 1973. Joint Zoning and Planning Commission define their powers and duties: providing for the organization and operation; therefore, and declaring an emergency.

The Quechan Tribal Council of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation do ordain, as follows:

ARTICLE I. QUECHAN ZONING AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Sec. 1-1. Establishment

A. Quechan Zoning and Planning Commission is hereby established to aid and advise the Quechan Tribal Council in planning for the growth, development, improvement and beautification of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation.

Sec. 1-2. Membership

A. The Commission will consist of five (5) voting members to be appointed by the Tribal Council.

B. All members shall be citizens of the local immediate area (Bard, Winterhaven and the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation). All members shall serve without pay. The Tribal Council may allow expenditures as were necessary for the performance of their duties.

C. No member shall act as agent for or represent anyone in any matter coming before the Quechan Zoning and Planning Commission. No member shall vote on or participate in the Commission’s discussion of any matter in which he or she has a financial or closely related personal interest, whether direct or indirect.

D. The Quechan Tribal Council may remove members with cause. The Secretary shall notify the Tribal Council when any member has been absent from three (3) consecutive regular meetings of the Commission.

Sec. 1-3. Terms of Members

The members of the Commission shall serve for two-year terms unless sooner removed by the Tribal Council. The members of the first Commission appointed hereunder shall serve for the following terms: one member shall be appointed for a term of one (1) year; one member shall be appointed for a term of two (2) years; one member shall be appointed for a term of three (3) years; one member shall be appointed for a term of four (4) years; and one member shall be appointed for a term of five (5) years. Any vacancy shall be filled by the Quechan Tribal Council for the unexpired term. The Commission will recommend candidates to the Council to fill any vacancies for the unexpired term.

Sec. 1-4. Officers

The Commission, each January, shall elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary from among the appointive members.
Sec. 1-5 Organization and Rules

A. The Commission shall meet not less than once each month, and each January shall hold an annual meeting for the review of its activities and accomplishments. The Commission shall adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its business.

B. Three (3) members of the Commission shall be a quorum for transacting business.

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B. The Commission shall submit to the Quechan Tribal Council such special reports as may be requested and an annual report setting forth the state and progress of its work and such other information as the Tribal Council may desire.

Sec. 1-7 Powers and Duties

A. Formulate, approve and present a master plan for development of the reservation and to implement a sound workable, enforceable Zoning and Building Code.

B. Seek out the motives, intentions, feasibility and financial status of any company or business desirous of locating on the reservation.

C. The Commission will serve in the role of advisor to the Tribal Council in making recommendations of approval or disapproval for each and every business or industry wishing to locate on the reservation. Preference to Indian-owned businesses shall be practiced.

D. The Commission will review all aspects of the environmental impact and what effects, beneficial or adversely, the economic or ecological growth of the area. (Example: water, sewerage and utility right-of-ways, highways, roads, etc.)

E. Among other duties responsible to the Commission, they shall be required to hold special meetings, preparing and administering ordinances, publishing reports, coordinating with other officers and departments of the tribe, agency, counties and the federal government.

F. The Commission shall exercise such additional powers as may be necessary to perform tasks assigned to it by the Tribal Council.

Passed and Adopted this 5th day of July, 1973.

QUECHAN TRIBAL COUNCIL

APPROVED: 
President

ATTEST: 
Secretary
ARTICLE IV - POWERS OF COUNCIL

Section 1. The Tribal Council shall have the power:

(a) To negotiate with Federal, State and local governments on behalf of the Tribe;

(b) To present and prosecute any claims or demands of the Quechan Tribe;

(c) To assist members of the Tribe in presenting claims and grievances of a tribal nature before any court or agency of government;

(d) To employ legal counsel for the protection and advancement of the rights of the Tribe and its members; the choice of counsel and fixing of fees to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior;

(e) To revise the census roll of the Quechan Tribe within one year after the adoption of this Constitution with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 2. The Council shall have the power to prevent the sale, disposition, lease or encumbrance of tribal lands, interests in lands or other tribal assets without the consent of the Tribe.

Sec. 3. The Council shall have the power to administer any funds or property within the control of the Tribe but the exercise of this power shall be subject to approval of the Secretary of the Interior for a period of four years only from the date of the adoption of this Constitution. It shall also have power to advise with the Secretary of the Interior upon all appropriation estimates or federal projects for the benefit of the Tribe prior to the submission of such estimates to the Bureau of the Budget and Congress and to make prompt recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior or to the proper committees of Congress with respect to all such estimates and appropriations.

Sec. 4. The Council shall have the power to select subordinate boards, officials and employees not otherwise provided for in this Constitution and to prescribe their tenure and duties. It shall have the power to make expenditures from available funds for public purposes including salaries or other remuneration of community officials or employees subject to the restrictions in Section 3 of this article. Such salaries or remuneration shall only be paid for services actually authorized in a regular and legal manner and actually rendered and the amount or amounts so paid shall be a matter of public record at all times.

Sec. 5. The Council shall have the power, when just cause or extreme emergency exists which shall create a hazard to the peace and safety of the Tribe as a whole or to the individual members thereof, to require the individual members of the Tribe to assist in community labor.

Sec. 6. The Council shall have the power to regulate, license and levy fees upon nonmembers doing business within the jurisdiction of the Tribe. This shall not apply to churches or schools.

Sec. 7. The Council shall have the power to promulgate ordinances for the purpose of safeguarding the peace and safety of residents of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation and to establish minor courts for the adjudication of claims or disputes arising amongst the members of the Tribe and for the trial and punishment of members of the Tribe charged with the commission of offenses set forth in such ordinances.
Sec. 8. The Council shall have the power to purchase under condemnation proceedings in State or Federal courts of competent jurisdiction land or other property needed for public purposes.

Sec. 9. The Council shall have power to charter subordinate organizations for economic purposes and to regulate the activities of cooperative associations of members of the Quechan Tribe through ordinances which shall be subject to approval by the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 10. The Council shall have the power to prescribe rules of inheritance, except concerning allotted lands under present laws, and to receive voluntary relinquishments of allotments and heirship lands and to issue assignments of land to members of the Tribe upon such conditions as may be laid down in the Bylaws.

Sec. 11. The Council shall have the power to encourage and protect the public health and morals and to promote the public welfare by appropriate regulation of the activities of members of the Tribe.

Sec. 12. The Council shall have the power to regulate the domestic relations of members of the Tribe.

Sec. 13. The Council shall have the power to provide by ordinance for the appointment of guardians for minors and mental incompetents.

Sec. 14. The Council may exercise such further powers as may be delegated to the Quechan Tribal Council by qualified officials or agencies of government.

Sec. 15. The Council shall have power to regulate its own procedure by ordinance or resolution.

Sec. 16. All ordinances and resolutions governing the adoption of new members (Article II, Section 2), the licensing and levying of fees on nonmembers (Article IV, Section 6), the regulations of inheritance (Article IV, Section 10) and the appointment of guardians (Article IV, Section 13) shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 17. The foregoing enumeration of powers shall not be construed to limit the powers of the Quechan Tribe but all powers of local government not expressly entrusted to the Tribal Council by this Constitution shall be reserved to the people of the Quechan Tribe; such powers may be exercised through the adoption of appropriate bylaws or constitutional amendments.

Sec. 18. All ordinances or resolutions pursuant to the exercise of any power enumerated in this article shall be consistent with the laws established by the United States Government, by the State of California and any political subdivision thereof, insofar as such laws may apply to members of the Quechan Tribe resident upon the Fort Yuma Reservation.
APPENDIX C
MAJOR YUMA AREA EMPLOYERS

**Construction Related**

Jacobson Companies
1334 S. 5th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1801

Tanner Companies
265 W. 13th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-9267

G. L. Thomas Construction, Inc.
4375 Charro Ln.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-1460

Fluke Plumbing Co.
2470 S. 2nd Av.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-2652

Kola Concrete Co., Inc.
25340 61st Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-6387

Valley Ditch Lining Inc.
Ave. 4E
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-5267

Max A. Hall, Plastering and Drywall
1852 S. Maple Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3332

**Food Processing**

Southwest Meat Co.
2800 W. 24th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1686

Shamrock Dairy
2050 E. 32nd St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-4216

**Paper Products**

Arical Paper Products Co.
23rd St. and Engler Ave.
P. O. Box 4207
Yuma, AZ 85364
766-5693

**Printing**

Sun Printing Co. (Yuma Daily Sun)
2055 Arizona Ave.
P. O. Box 271
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-333

**Tool and Dye**

Gilpin’s Welding and Machine Works Inc.
450 E. 16th St.
P. O. Box 1150
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4304

**Aircraft Testing**

McDonnell Douglas Corp.
601 County 12th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-5271

**Bottling Companies**

Fritz Bottling Co., Inc.
1000 S. Ave. A
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4753

Southwestern Ice & Coca Cola Bottling Co.
439 Gila
Yuma, AZ
783-3366

**Clothing**

Arizona Slack Corp.
185 Main St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3332

**Communications and Utilities**

Mountain Bell
2450 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-3371

KBLU-TV and Radio Station
3rd Ave. and 12th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3881

Arizona Public Service
190 W. 14th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-7825
Agriculture
Arizona Groves Inc.
County 3-1/2 E.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-1120

Electrical Goods
Mohawk Wholesale and Equipment Co.
401 W. 22nd St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-4311

Miscellaneous Durable Goods
Northrup King & Co.
11th St. and Walnut Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-1671

Lumber and Building Supplies
O'Malley Building Materials
650 W. 8th
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-8333

Hardware Stores
Growers Service & Equipment Co.
2223 S. Pacific Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-4417
Imperial Hardware Stores
835 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364

Department Stores
J. C. Penney Co., Inc.
354 S. Main
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-7866
K-Mart Discount Stores
Highway 80 & Catalina Dr.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-0810
Fed Mart Stores, Inc.
101 W. 16th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-4014

Sears Roebuck and Co.
3150 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-0800

Grocers
Central Market, Inc.
280 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-2597
Richard's Food Market (3)
No. 1, 1226 W. 8th St.
Yuma, AZ 85364
762-3821
Albertson's Inc.
3020 S. 4th Ave.,
Yuma, AZ 85364
726-9560

Imperial Market
San Luis, AZ
527-2063

Circle K Markets
District Office
2372 S. 4th Ave.,
Yuma, AZ 85364
783-8811
A. J. Bayless Markets, Inc. (2)
2800 S. 4th Ave. 344-2980
1000 4th Ave. 783-5741
Yuma, AZ 85364

Pharmacies
Thrifty Drug Stores Co., Inc.
102 S. Main 782-2297
505 W. Catalina Dr. 726-6765
Yuma, AZ 85364

Walgreen Drug Store
3121 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
344-0350

Automobile Dealers
Valley Motor Co.
2301 S. 4th Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3671
Dana Pontiac-Buick
276 S. Orange Ave.
Yuma, AZ 85364
782-3891
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<th>Department of Transportation</th>
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<td>Yuma, AZ 85364</td>
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<td>Colorado River Planning</td>
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<td>Area District Office</td>
<td>2450 S. 4th Ave.</td>
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<td>Yuma, AZ 85364</td>
<td>726-2612</td>
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<th>Yuma Projects Office</th>
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<td>Avenue 3E</td>
<td>Yuma, AZ 85364</td>
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<td>726-2011</td>
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| Marine Corps Air Station   | Yuma, AZ 85364         |
|----------------------------|                        |
| 726-2011                   |                        |

| Department of the Army     | Yuma Proving Grounds   |
|----------------------------|                        |
| Yuma, AZ 85364             | 328-2151               |

| Agricultural Companies     |                         |
|----------------------------|                        |
| Dune Co.                   | County, 17th and Ave. F|
| Somerton, AZ 85350         | Ave. 38 E. Roll        |
| Yuma, AZ 85364             | 785-410                |

| Jacoby & Sons              | Highway 95             |
|----------------------------| Somerton, AZ 85350     |
| 627-2071                   |                        |

| Banks                      |                          |
|----------------------------|                        |
| Arizona Bank (3)           | Main Street Office      |
| 377 Main                   | Yuma, AZ 85364         |
| 782-4391                   |                        |

| First National Bank (3)    | Main St. Office         |
| 198 S. Main                | Yuma, AZ 85364         |
| 782-4331                   |                        |

| Valley National Bank (4)   | Main Street Office      |
| 1st St.                    | Yuma, AZ 85364         |
| 782-4511                   |                        |

| Security                   |                          |
|----------------------------|                        |
| Coastal K-9 Patrol and Guard Dog Service |
| 161 E. 24th St.            |
| Yuma, AZ 85364             |
| 726-7983                   |

| Yuma Security              | 870 E. 24th St.         |
|----------------------------| Yuma, AZ 85364          |
| 782-1961                   |                        |

| Cleaners & Laundries       |                          |
|----------------------------|                        |
| Melody Cleaners & Laundry  | 677 Orange Ave.        |
| Yuma, AZ 85364             |
| 783-4414                   |

| American Linen & Uniform Supply |
| 145 S. 2nd Ave.               |
| Yuma, AZ 85364                |
| 782-2511                      |
APPENDIX D
MANPOWER PROGRAMS - YUMA AREA

1. CETA TITLE I
A. SER - Jobs for Progress
   Hector Acosta, Project Director
   285 Main Street
   Yuma, AZ 85364
   783-4414

   Services: Job Preparation Course
             Adult Basic Education
             English as a Second Language
             Advanced Adult Education
             On the Job Training
             Work Experience
             Job Counseling
             Job Development and Placement

B. Department of Economic Security
   Jim Amarillas
   350 West 16th Street
   Yuma, AZ 85364
   782-4343

   Services: Intake/Eligibility Certification
             Employability Development Plans
             Referral to Training
             Job Counseling
             Job Placement and Development

C. Yuma Union High School / Arizona Western College
   Don Combrink
   3150 South Avenue A
   Yuma, AZ 85364
   726-1733

   Service: Diagnostic Evaluation of Vocational and Occupational Skills

2. CETA TITLE II
A. District #4 Council of Governments
   Andrew Torres
   377 Main Street, Room 202
   Yuma, AZ 85364
   782-1866

   Service: Public Service Employment

3. CETA TITLE III
A. Migrant Opportunity Program
   Panfilo Contreras
   Post Office Box 479
   Somerton, AZ 85350
   627-2027

   Services: Skills Training
             Job Counseling
             Job Placement
             Emergency Services Assistance
             Nutritional Assistance
             Emergency Residential Support
             Emergency Relocation Assistance
             Adult Basic Education
             Post-Secondary Tuition Assistance
             High School Tuition Assistance

4. CETA TITLE VI
A. Yuma County
   County Manager
   168 South Second Avenue
   Yuma, AZ 85364
   782-4534

   Service: Public Service Employment
Bureau of Indian Affairs Programs

15.100 INDIAN EDUCATION - ADULTS


OBJECTIVES: To provide general instruction for Indian adults in literacy and high school equivalency and other adult needs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Training.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: This program provides basic adult education through direct training by Bureau of Indian Affairs employees or teachers contracted by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Adult basic education includes reading, English and mathematics as well as a broader range of subject matters such as citizenship and consumer protection. Generally, courses are restricted to those not otherwise provided by other federal, state or local agencies.

15.101 INDIAN AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION


OBJECTIVES: To provide assistance to individual Indians, families and groups on problems concerning farming, ranching, family economics, consumer education, homemaking, youth development through 4H and other youth organizations.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds provide for contracts with state universities and for personal services of Bureau of Indian Affairs employees in order to provide advisory and counseling services to Indians.

15.102 INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

(Tribal Operation, Tribal Government Development Program, Tribal Planning Services)


OBJECTIVES: To assist tribal governments to carry out their responsibilities to the tribal membership.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling. Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Assistance is given to federally recognized tribes in developing tribal governing documents, in compiling tribal enrollment, in formulating tribal election procedures, resolving general organizational procedures and in the formulation of suitable draft legislation to provide for the disposition of a judgment fund awarded the tribes by the Indian Claims Commission. To assist development of reservation comprehensive plans and certain youth activity planning.
15.109 INDIAN EDUCATION - DORMITORY OPERATIONS


OBJECTIVES: To provide housing for Indian children attending public schools in selected districts on or adjacent to their reservations.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of special services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: BIA performs boarding, feeding and counseling services to allow eligible Indian students to attend public schools.

15.110 INDIAN EDUCATION - FEDERAL SCHOOLS

(Indian Schools)


OBJECTIVES: To provide educational opportunities for eligible Indian children who do not have public educational opportunities to meet their needs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Training.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: BIA provides complete education programs for eligible Indian students and, where necessary, boarding facilities are provided.

15.113 INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICE - GENERAL ASSISTANCE


OBJECTIVES: To provide assistance for living needs to needy Indians on or near reservations including those Indians living in jurisdictions under the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska and Oklahoma when such assistance is not available from state or local public agencies.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct payments with unrestricted use.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Provides cash payments to meet daily living needs; i.e., food, clothing, shelter, etc.

15.114 INDIAN EDUCATION - COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

(Higher Education)


OBJECTIVES: To encourage Indian students to continue their education and training beyond high school.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grant funds may be used for tuition, required fees, textbooks and miscellaneous expenses directly related to attendance at college. Funds are intended to assist students in pursuing regular accredited college courses necessary to achievement of a college degree.

15.115 INDIAN HOUSING - DEVELOPMENT


OBJECTIVES: To eliminate substandard Indian housing in accordance with the joint plans of the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development and Interior in conjunction with the Indian Housing Improvement Program (15.116).

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Training; Advisory services and Counseling; Dissemination of Technical Information.
15.103 INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES - CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE


OBJECTIVES: To provide foster home care and appropriate institutional care for dependent, neglected and handicapped Indian children residing on or near reservations including those children living in jurisdictions under the BIA in Alaska and Oklahoma when these services are not available from state or local public agencies.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct payments with unrestricted use.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: To pay for foster home care, institutional care or certain other special needs relating to care and maintenance of children.

15.105 INDIAN EDUCATION - CONTRACTS WITH INDIAN SCHOOL BOARD


OBJECTIVES: To encourage Indian participation in local school affairs and to provide for operation of schools by local Indian people.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct payments for specified use; use of property, facilities and equipment.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds and facilities may be used to provide educational services to Indian children residing within the district served.

15.106 INDIAN LANDS - IRRIGATION, CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, OPERATION AND RELATED POWER SYSTEMS

AUTHORIZATION: The Snyder Act of November 2, 1921; 42 Stat. 208; Public Law 67-85; 25 U. S. C., Section 13. There are also multiple specific and general acts.

OBJECTIVES: To develop irrigation facilities and to expand and rehabilitate distribution facilities.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: The Bureau of Indian Affairs develops water and irrigation facilities to deliver water to arid and semi-arid lands within Indian reservations. Electrical power generated by the project water supply is delivered to customers within the franchised area.

15.108 INDIAN EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE


OBJECTIVES: To provide vocational training and employment opportunities for Indians.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants; Advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Assist Indian people in obtaining a marketable skill and employment. Restricted to Indian people eligible for these services. The program may be used for vocational training in schools approved by the Bureau and for assistance in job placement and for general employment counseling. Eligible Indians may receive vocational training and job placement on or near the reservation or in an urban area.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Assistance is provided to Indian tribes in establishing housing authorities to obtain benefits of HUD housing programs and in carrying out construction of the projects and in managing them. Assistance is restricted to Indian tribes that are able to establish housing authorities and carry out programs under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the U.S. Housing Act of 1949, as amended, and the rules and regulations of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

15.116 INDIAN HOUSING - IMPROVEMENT


OBJECTIVES: Eliminate substandard Indian housing in conjunction with other federal housing programs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: The program is mainly devoted to housing improvement. The Bureau does, however, build an entire house in special situations where no other program will meet the need, i.e., extremely isolated areas or reservations where only a very small number of homes are needed.

15.117 INDIAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT


OBJECTIVES: To create both jobs and income for Indians; to train Indians for more responsible positions and to involve Indians more deeply in management and ownership of business.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: The Indian Business Enterprise Development Program has as its major objective to increase levels of employment and income on Indian reservations. To this end, the program is used as an aid in the establishment or expansion of business enterprises on or near reservations with emphasis on Indian ownership, management, and employment. On-the-job training programs are available as an inducement for private industries to locate plans on or near Indian reservations and thus provide job opportunities for Indians.

15.118 INDIAN INVESTMENTS - TRIBAL TRUST FUNDS AND INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONIES


OBJECTIVES: To invest Indian tribal trust funds, Indian monies, proceeds from labor and Individual Indian monies either in commercial banks of U.S. Government public-debt obligations, and securities.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling; provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Advisory services and counseling is limited to monies deposited in Individual Indian Money (IIM), Indian Monies, Proceeds of Labor and Tribal Trust Fund accounts. Services include investment of monies, protection of assets, plans for disbursement of monies, etc. as prescribed by law and/or regulations.

15.119 INDIAN LANDS - REAL ESTATE APPRAISAL


OBJECTIVES: To provide professional real estate appraisal, mineral and petroleum valuation service, landscape architecture and urban planning services.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Provide value information to individual Indians and tribes for all real estate transactions. Provide land use planning services for Indian communities.

15.121 INDIAN LANDS - REAL ESTATE SERVICES


OBJECTIVES: To maintain the Indian Trust or restricted land estate and generate from it the greatest income to Indian owners. To act as advisor to Indians managing their land interests to derive the greatest development, use and enjoyment from land ownership. To perform necessary legal, administrative and technical services required to manage the real estate.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services; Advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Services are assistance in the management of Indian trust land. Services include, but are not limited to, aid in purchase and sale of land; participating in negotiations or advertisement for leasing of surface and subsurface properties; provide marketing and legal-technical assistance; examination, maintenance and recording of title documents and records; preparation of leasing and transfer documents; and the protection of land and water rights including environmental factors.

15.122 INDIAN ROADS - RESERVATION ROADS AND BRIDGES

(Indian Road Construction)

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 93-87; 87 Stat., Section 250; Public Law 93-436; 87 Stat. 252.

OBJECTIVES: Construct and improve the federal aid Indian road system.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Requests may be made for the construction of roads and bridges. All roads built under this program must be open to the public and included on the federal aid Indian road system or turned over to other public bodies.

15.123 INDIAN LOANS - CLAIMS ASSISTANCE

(Expert Witness Loans)

AUTHORIZATION: Expert Assistance Loans; Public Law 88-168; 25 U. S. C., Section 701; and two subsequent supplemental acts increasing the amount of the authorization.

OBJECTIVES: To enable Indian tribes or identifiable groups of Indians without available funds to obtain expert assistance in the preparation and processing of claims pending before the Indian Claims Commission.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Loans may be used to obtain expert assistance, other than counsel, for the preparation and trial of claims pending before the Indian Claims Commission. No loans may be made if the tribe, band or group have sufficient funds available to obtain the assistance it needs or if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the expert services are unreasonable in light of the services to be performed.
15.124 INDIAN LOANS - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Indian Credit Program)


OBJECTIVES: To provide assistance to Indians, Alaska Natives, tribes and Indian organizations to obtain financing from private and governmental sources which serve other citizens. When otherwise unavailable, financial assistance through the Bureau is provided eligible applicants for any purpose that will promote the economic development of a federal Indian reservation.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants, direct loans, guaranteed/insured loans and provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Loans may be used for business, industry, agriculture, rehabilitation, housing, education and for relending by tribes and Indian organizations to members of such organizations. Funds must be unavailable from other sources on reasonable terms and conditions. Funds may not be used for speculation. Except for educational purposes, Bureau financial assistance must be used on or near a federal Indian reservation.

15.125 INDIAN ROADS - MAINTENANCE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 70-520; 45 Stat. 750 and 751.

OBJECTIVES: Maintain Indian reservation roads and bridges.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Maintenance and repair of Indian reservation roads. Assistance is restricted to Indian reservation roads on the federal aid Indian road system.

15.126 INDIAN LANDS - SOIL AND MOISTURE CONSERVATION

(SMC)


OBJECTIVES: To assist the owners and users of Indian lands in conserving the soil and water and to increase production on Indian lands.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of special services; Advisory services and counseling; Sale, exchange or donation of property and goods.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Specialized assistance and limited funding is available for the application of soil and water conservation practices such as terraces, dikes and diversions, seeding of grasses, contouring, brush removal and control, etc., which assist in conserving water, controlling soil erosion and improving the production capability of the land. Equipment and materials may be acquired for soil and water conservation work.

15.127 INDIAN PROPERTY ACQUISITION - TRANSFER OF FEDERALLY OWNED BUILDINGS, IMPROVEMENTS AND/OR FACILITIES

(Public Law 991 Transfer)


OBJECTIVES: Upon request by an Indian tribe, band or group to transfer to the Indian tribe, band or group title to any federally owned buildings, improvements or facilities (including any personal property used in connection therewith) that are located on Indian land or on lands reserved for Administration for its affairs that are no longer required by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Sale, exchange or donation of property and goods.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Will be used by the Indian tribe, band or group requesting the property. The use restrictions are that, if at any time, while property conveyed pursuant to the act remains in the ownership of any Indian tribe, band or group the Secretary of the Interior determines that such property is not being adequately maintained or properly utilized by such tribe, band or group or that the property creates a health or safety hazard or other undesirable condition, he may declare a forfeiture of the conveyance and the title to such property shall then revert to the United States. Such determination by the Secretary shall be final.

15.129 INDIAN ACCOUNTING SERVICES FOR TRIBES


OBJECTIVES: Provide an audit service to the tribes including a review of the tribes' financial affairs and a testing of controls established to prevent dissipation of the tribes' assets.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling, training, dissemination of technical information.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Tribal audit reports used to indicate net value of tribal assets with pertinent recommendations and informal on-the-job training for accounting and management improvements.

15.130 INDIAN EDUCATION - ASSISTANCE TO NONFEDERAL SCHOOLS

(Johnson-O'Malley Program)

AUTHORIZED: The Johnson-O'Malley Act of April 16, 1934; Public Law 74-638; 25 U. S. C., Section 452.

OBJECTIVES: To assure adequate educational opportunities for Indian children attending public schools.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Direct payments for specified use.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds may be used for costs of operating basic school program. Funds may also be used for programs to meet the special educationally related needs of Indian students. Funds under this program may not be used for capital expenditures.

15.131 INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES


OBJECTIVES: Maintain criminal justice systems within Indian reservations, Indian country or dependent Indian communities where the states have not assumed such responsibilities in conjunction with the Indian tribes affected.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling, training, investigation of complaints.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Direct technical assistance is provided to tribal police, tribal courts and other facets of the criminal justice system. Bureau officers have concurrent jurisdiction with tribal police officers in investigation of criminal acts on reservations where there is no state jurisdiction. Where there are no tribal police officers, Bureau officers assume full jurisdiction. Training is provided for tribal police, judges and other law enforcement personnel.

15.132 INDIAN SOCIAL SERVICES - COUNSELING

OBJECTIVES: To help Indians cope with family problems or other serious social problems. To determine eligibility for general assistance and child welfare assistance. To develop tribal welfare programs. To provide information and liaison assistance enabling Indians to secure welfare services and assistance from state and local agencies.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Counseling and advice are available to Indians regarding problems of a family or social welfare nature. This is a counseling service only and no financial aid is available under this program.

15.135 INDIAN RIGHTS PROTECTION


OBJECTIVES: To provide close coordination and liaison between all agencies and to integrate the skills and abilities of the entire Department of the Interior in the gathering of the necessary technical data required to assert and protect Indian natural resource rights.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Coordination of Indian water rights litigation and adjudication with Interior solicitor and Justice Department.

15.136 INDIAN LANDS - ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SERVICES

FEDERAL AGENCY: BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR


OBJECTIVES: To provide environmental examination of proposed activities and comply with the National Environmental Policy Act when federal actions will have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Applicable to related federal actions of the Bureau and other federal agencies on federally recognized Indian reservations.

Education Oriented Programs

13.551 INDIAN EDUCATION - GRANTS TO NONLOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

(Federal Education - Part A Set Aside)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE


OBJECTIVES: To provide financial assistance to nonlocal educational agencies to develop and implement elementary and secondary school programs designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children. Nonlocal educational agencies are schools on or near a reservation which are governed by a nonprofit institution or organization of an Indian tribe.

TYPE OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants may be used for planning and taking other steps leading to the development of programs specifically designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children including pilot projects designed to test the effectiveness of plans so developed. Grants may also be used for the establishment, maintenance and operation of programs including, in accordance with special regulations of the Commissioner, minor remodeling of classroom or other space used for such programs. In addition, grants may be used to meet the costs incurred in connection with the establishment of such agencies.

13.534 INDIAN EDUCATION - GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

(Indian Education - Part A)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE


OBJECTIVES: To provide financial assistance to local educational agencies to develop and implement elementary and secondary school programs designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Formula grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants may be used for planning and taking other steps leading to the development of programs specifically designed to meet the special educational needs of Indian children including pilot projects designed to test the effectiveness of plans so developed. Grants may only be used for the establishment, maintenance and operation of programs including, in accordance with special regulations of the Commissioner, minor remodeling of classroom or other space used for such programs.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Local educational agencies which have at least ten Indian children or in which Indians constitute at least 50 percent of the total enrollment. The requirements shall not apply to any such agencies serving Indian children in Alaska, California and Oklahoma or located on or in proximity to an Indian reservation.

13.535 INDIAN EDUCATION - SPECIAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

(Indian Education - Part B)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 92-318, Title IV, Part B, as amended; 20 U.S.C., Section 887c.

OBJECTIVES: To plan, develop and implement programs and projects for the improvement of educational opportunities for Indian children.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants may be used to support planning, pilot and demonstration projects which are designed to plan for, test and demonstrate the effectiveness of programs for improving educational opportunities for Indian children. Funds may also be used for evaluation and dissemination purposes.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: State and local educational agencies, federally supported elementary and secondary schools for Indian children and tribal and other Indian community organizations may apply for grants to assist in providing educational services not available to Indian children in sufficient quantity or quality (such as programs described in Section 810 [c] [1] of the Indian Education Act) and also to establish and operate exemplary and innovative educational programs.
13.536 INDIAN EDUCATION - ADULT INDIAN EDUCATION (Indian Education - Part C)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 92-318, Title IV, Part C, as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 1211a.

OBJECTIVES: To plan, develop and implement programs for Indian adults.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants are used for the establishment and operation of programs designed to stimulate the provision of basic literacy opportunities for nonliterate Indian adults and high school equivalency opportunities in the shortest period of time feasible. Funds may be used to encourage dissemination of information and materials relating to, and evaluation of the effectiveness of, programs which may offer educational opportunities to Indian adults.

13.364 NURSING STUDENT LOANS

FEDERAL AGENCY: HEALTH RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Public Health Service Act, Title VIII, Section 822, as amended; 42 U. S. C., Section 297a.

OBJECTIVES: To assist students in need of financial assistance to pursue a course of study in professional nursing education by providing long-term, low-interest loans.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants (to loan funds).

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Loans have a maximum of $2,500.00 annually and are limited to a total of $10,000.00. Loans to full and half-time nursing students who are citizens of the United States or who have been admitted to the United States and its territories for permanent residence. The loan provision authority is cancellation of entitlements and federal repayments under certain specified circumstances. Grants are made to schools of nursing to capitalize loan funds.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: All public and nonprofit private schools of nursing that prepare students for practice as registered nurses, that meet accreditation requirements as defined in the Nurse Training Act of 1971 and that do not discriminate against students because of race, color, origin or sex, are eligible to apply for funds to be disbursed to qualified nursing students.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Nursing students who are citizens of the United States or who have been admitted to the United States for permanent residence and who are either full- or half-time students in good standing or have been accepted for full or half-time study are eligible for loans.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: Regional Health Administrator, DHEW Regional Offices. (See appendix for list of addresses.)

Headquarters Office: Student Assistance Staff, Office of the Bureau Director, Bureau of Health Resources Development, Health Resources Administration, PHS, DHEW, 3000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20014. Telephone (301) 496-4154.

13.556 LAW SCHOOL FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED (Council on Legal Education Opportunity, CLEO)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE.

OBJECTIVES: To increase the number of qualified disadvantaged and minority persons in the legal profession by providing financial assistance to complete three years of law school.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Project grants must be used to prepare more disadvantaged and minority students for law careers.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:
Applicant Eligibility: Project grant is awarded to the Office of the Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO), which is located in Washington, DC.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Fellowships are awarded to persons of ability from disadvantaged backgrounds as determined by the Commissioner of Education.

13.850 CHILD DEVELOPMENT: HEAD START

(Head Start)

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: 42 U. S. C., Section 2921 et seq.; Community Services Act of 1974; Public Law 93-644, Title V, Part A.

OBJECTIVES: To provide comprehensive health, educational, nutritional, social and other services primarily to preschool economically disadvantaged children and their families and involve parents in activities with their children so that the children will attain overall social competence.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: 90 percent of the enrollees in a program must come from families whose income is below the poverty guidelines as established. Training programs are available for employees of Head Start programs.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:
Applicant Eligibility: Any public or private nonprofit agency which meets the requirements may apply for a grant.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Full year Head Start programs are primarily for children age three on up to the age when the child enters the school system but may include some younger children. Summer Head Start programs are for children who will be attending kindergarten or elementary school for the first time in the fall. No less than ten percent of the total enrollment opportunities in Head Start programs in each state shall be available for handicapped children.

Community Facilities and Economic Development

10.423 COMMUNITY FACILITIES LOANS

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Section 306; Public Law 92-419; 7 U. S. C., Section 1926.

OBJECTIVES: To construct, enlarge, extend or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services to rural residents.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Guaranteed/Insured loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Community facilities include but are not limited to those providing or supporting overall community development such as fire and rescue services, transportation, traffic control, community, social, cultural, health and recreational benefits; industrial and business development. All facilities financed in whole or in part with FMHA funds shall be for public use.
10.422 BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LOANS

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Section 310B; Public Law 92-419; 7 U. S. C., Section 1989.

OBJECTIVES: To enable public, private or cooperative organizations organized for profit or nonprofit, Indian tribes or individuals in rural areas to obtain loans for the purpose of improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities including pollution abatement and control.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Guaranteed/Insured loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: For financial assistance by FMHA or in joint financing with other federal, state, private and quasi-public financial institutions for improving, developing or financing business, industry and employment and improving the economic and environmental conditions in rural areas. No financial assistance can be extended:

a) where it is calculated to or is likely to result in the transfer from one area to another of any employment or business activity provided by operations of the applicant;

b) where it is calculated to or likely to result in an increase in the production of goods, materials, commodities, services or facilities in an area where there is not sufficient demand for such goods, materials, commodities, services or facilities to employ the efficient capacity of existing competitive commercial or industrial enterprises;

c) where the Secretary of Labor certified within 60 days after the matter has been submitted to him by the Secretary of Agriculture that the items in (a) and (b) above have not been compiled with;

d) to pay off a creditor in excess of the value of the security;

e) for distribution or payment to the owner, partners, members, shareholders or beneficiaries of the applicant or lender or members of their families. Not more than 90 percent of the loss may be guaranteed to the lender. An insured loan may be made when the applicant and FMHA agree that a guaranteed lender is not available.

10.424 INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, Section 310B; Public Law 92-419; 7 U. S. C., Section 1989.

OBJECTIVES: To facilitate the development of business, industry and related employment for improving the economy in rural communities.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grant funds may be used to finance industrial sites in rural areas including the acquisition and development of land and the construction, conversion, enlargement, repair or modernization of buildings, plants, machinery, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, transportation serving the site, utility extensions, necessary water supply and waste disposal facilities, pollution control and abatement incidental to site development, fees and refinancing.

13.229 INDIAN SANITATION FACILITIES

(P. L. 86-121 Program)

FEDERAL AGENCY: HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION: Indian Sanitation Facilities Act; Public Law 86-121; 42 U. S. C., Section 2004a.

OBJECTIVES: To alleviate gross insanitary conditions, lack of safe water supplies and inadequate waste disposal facilities which contribute to the high rate of infectious and gastroenteric diseases among Indian and Alaska natives, the Indian Health Service engages in environmental health activities including construction of sanitation facilities for individual homes and communities.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Provision of specialized services, direct payments for specified use.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds restricted to sanitation facilities, construction and environmental health activities among Indians and Alaska natives.

10.416 SOIL AND WATER LOANS
(SW Loans)

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AUTHORIZATION: Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act; Subtitle A, Section 304; Public Law 92-449; 7 U. S. C., Section 1924.
OBJECTIVES: To facilitate improvement, protection and proper use of farmland by providing adequate financing and supervisory assistance for soil conservation; water development, conservation and use; reforestation; drainage of farmland; the establishment and improvement of permanent pasture and related measures.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Guaranteed/Insured loans.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Level land; carry out basic land treatment practices including liming, fertilizing and seeding; establish permanent pastures and farm forests; establish forestry practices; improve irrigation; develop water supplies for home use and livestock; purchase pumps, sprinkler systems and other irrigation equipment; acquire water rights; restore and repair ponds and tanks, ditches, canals for irrigation; dig ditches and install tile to drain farmland; develop ponds and water control structures for the production of fish under controlled conditions.

15.850 INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS DEVELOPMENT

FEDERAL AGENCY: INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS BOARD, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OBJECTIVES: To encourage and promote the development of native American arts and crafts.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Advisory services and counseling, use of property, facilities and equipment, investigation of complaints.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Program planning assistance such as the development of innovative educational, production, promotion and economic concepts related to native culture. Complaints about imitation native American arts and crafts that are misrepresented as genuine handcrafts are referred for appropriate federal or local authorities for action. The three museums operated by the Board serve Indians and the general public: the Sioux Indian Museum in Rapid City, South Dakota; the Museum of the Plains Indians in Browning, Montana; the Southern Plains Indian Museum in Anadarko, Oklahoma.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:
Applicant Eligibility: Indian, Eskimo and Aleut individuals and organizations, state and local governments and nonprofit organizations.
Beneficiary Eligibility: Indian, Eskimo and Aleut individuals and organizations.
INFORMATION CONTACTS:
Regional or Local Office: None.
Headquarters Office: General Manager, Indian Arts and Crafts Board, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240. Telephone (202) 343-2773.
RELATED PROGRAMS: 11,800 Minority Business Enterprise - Coordination Management and Technical Assistance; 45.003 Promotion of the Arts Education; 45.007, Promotion of the Arts - Federal/State Partnership; 45.009 Promotion of the Arts - Visual Arts; 45.010 Promotion of the Arts - Expansion Arts.

10.421 INDIAN TRIBES AND TRIBAL CORPORATION LOANS

FEDERAL AGENCY: FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

AUTHORIZATION: Public Law 91-229, approved April 11, 1970.

OBJECTIVES: To enable tribes and tribal corporations to mortgage lands as security for loans from the Farmers Home Administration to buy additional land within the reservation.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Guaranteed/Insured loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Loan funds may be used to acquire land for lease to tribal members, lease to cooperative grazing units or for use for recreational and commercial purposes, for rounding out grazing units, for elimination of fractional heirships or other purposes approved in advance by the National FMHA office. Funds may also be used for incidental costs connected with land purchase. Loan funds cannot be used for development, equipment or operating costs.

14.218 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/ENTITLEMENT GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AUTHORIZATION: Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; Public Law 93-383; 42 U. S. C., Sections 5301-5317.

OBJECTIVES: To develop viable urban communities including decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Formula grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: The Block Grant Program consolidates seven former community development-type categorical programs including Urban Renewal, Model Cities, Neighborhood Facilities, Open Space Land, Historical Preservation, Urban Beautification, the Basic Water and Sewer Facilities Program, Public Facilities Loans and Rehabilitation Loans. Generally, most activities previously eligible under the consolidated categorical programs are able to be performed under this program, i.e. acquisition, construction of certain public works, facilities and improvements, clearance and housing rehabilitation. Code enforcement, relocation payments and assistance, administrative expenses and competing existing urban renewal projects. In addition, block grant funds to pay for certain public services not otherwise available but which are necessary or appropriate to support other block grant activities. Communities are restricted from constructing or rehabilitating public facilities for the general conduct of government and certain community wide facilities, i.e. stadiums, sports arenas, cultural centers, central libraries, convention centers and from underwriting the cost of constructing new housing or of making housing allowance or other income maintenance type payments.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Cities in SMSAs with populations in excess of 50,000, "urban counties," as defined in the Act, and cities with populations under 50,000 which are central cities in SMSAs are all entitled to receive amounts of funds determined by a statutory formula. In addition, localities which received grants under the urban renewal and model cities programs will receive "hold harmless" grants based on their level of prior participation in those programs.
14.219 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS/DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AUTHORIZATION: Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974; Public Law 93-383; 42 U. S. C., Sections 5301-5317.

OBJECTIVES: To develop viable urban communities including decent housing and a suitable living environment and expand economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Generally, as in the case of entitlement grants, most activity previously eligible under the categorical program consolidated under the Act and defined by the statute and regulations may be carried out i.e., acquisition, rehabilitation or construction of certain public works facilities and improvements, clearance, housing rehabilitation, code enforcement, relocation payments and assistance, administrative expenses and completing existing urban renewal projects. Communities are restricted from constructing or rehabilitating public facilities for general conduct of government and certain community wide facilities, i.e., central libraries, stadiums, sports arenas, cultural centers, convention centers and from underwriting the cost of constructing new housing or making housing allowance or other income maintenance type payments.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Applicant may be eligible for grants from one or more of the three sources of discretionary funds: General Purpose Fund: Funds remaining after entitlement and hold harmless obligations are met; applicants are states and units of general local government except for metropolitan cities, units of general local government and urban counties. Secretary’s Fund: Two percent of the total funds each year is set aside in a national discretionary fund for grants to communities to assist “new communities”, carry out area-wide housing and community development programs in Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands. To meet emergency community development needs caused by federally recognized disasters, carry out innovative projects and to correct inequities arising from the formula allocations. Urgent Needs Fund: A special fund intended to help in bridging the gaps between old categorical programs and the new block grants.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:

Regional or Local Office: Contact the Intergovernmental Relations Officer in the HUD Regional or Area office listed in the appendix that has jurisdiction over the applicant’s area.

Headquarters Office: Director, Office of Administration, Community Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh Street, SW, Washington, DC 20410. Telephone (202) 795-6087.

13.549 ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES PROGRAM

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
AUTHORIZATION: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IX, as amended by Public Law 92-318 and Public Law 93-380.

OBJECTIVES: To provide assistance designed to afford to students opportunities to learn more about the nature of their own cultural heritage and to study the contributions of the cultural heritage of the other ethnic groups of the nation.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Program proposed must not include provision for religious workshop or instruction. Financial assistance under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is prohibited for such purposes.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Applicant must be public or nonprofit private educational agency, institution or organization including such organizations as ethnic associations and educational heritage.

Beneficiary Eligibility: Students of diverse cultural heritage.

Credentials/Documentations: Programs proposed must include plans for one or more of the following three activities: development of curriculum materials, dissemination of curriculum materials or provision of training for persons using, or preparing to use, such curriculum materials. In addition, each project must provide plans for cooperation with persons and organizations having a special interest in the ethnic group(s) under study. Proposed programs must be planned and carried out in consultation with an advisory council representative of the ethnic group(s) concerned. Programs requesting assistance must provide means to coordinate efforts with other ethnic studies projects funded under Title IX including exchange of materials and information. An applicant other than a local educational agency, state educational agency or institution of higher education shall furnish a copy of a document which demonstrates that the applicant organization is nonprofit and has an educational purpose.

APPLICATION AND AWARD PROCESS:

Preapplication Coordination: See Credentials/Documentation above.

Application Procedure: Applicants must submit proposals on Application Form (OE-349) to the Application Control Center, U. S. Office of Education.

46.113 PROMOTION OF THE HUMANITIES PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

FEDERAL AGENCY: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

AUTHORIZATION: National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965; Public Law 89-209 as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 951 et seq.

OBJECTIVES: To encourage unique, innovative and exceptional projects which test new ways of relating the humanities to the general adult public; to support exemplary projects of high quality that demonstrate potential methods or formats, explore new approaches, examine unique subject areas, reach new constituencies, provide the basis for local, regional or national programming and foster public appreciation and understanding of the humanities generally. The program gives community, regional, statewide, interstate and national organizations an opportunity to develop quality projects designed to relate the disciplines of the humanities to such themes as cultural transmission or the examination of the central traditions of western and other cultures and the great works, questions and ideas which permeate present day civilization; self-examination or analysis of the prevailing determinant values of individual or family lives and habits and social examination or the presentation of detached, judicious and critical perspectives on current issues of public import.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Personnel and other costs of production or presentation. Funds are not available for construction cost, museum and library acquisition or purchase of permanent equipment. Support is not offered for performance and creative work in the arts.
45.109 PROMOTION OF THE HUMANITIES - FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE PROFESSIONS

FEDERAL AGENCY: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION OF THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

AUTHORIZATION: National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965; Public Law 89-209 as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 951 et seq.

OBJECTIVES: To give persons in the non-teaching professions an opportunity to deepen their understanding of the humanistic context and to improve the quality of their leadership in their professions.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: To provide an extended period for professionals to stand back from their work and examine in historical, social, cultural and philosophical perspective, the bodies of knowledge upon which their professions draw. Fellowships are available only to journalists for study at Stanford University and the University of Michigan. Stipends are available to practitioners in the legal and medical professions to attend one-month seminars during the summer of 1976. Stipends will be available to practitioners in other professions in 1976 if funds permit.

45.118 PROMOTION OF THE HUMANITIES - FELLOWSHIPS FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY AND RESEARCH

FEDERAL AGENCY: NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES, NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

AUTHORIZATION: National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965; Public Law 89-209 as amended; 20 U. S. C., Section 951 et seq.

OBJECTIVES: To provide time for uninterrupted study and research to scholars, teachers, writers and other interpreters of the humanities who have produced or demonstrated promise of producing significant contributions to humanistic knowledge.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: A grant may be used for a project of study or research within the applicant's special interest or for study in some other field that will help the applicant better understand his own field, extend his competence and become more broadly informed. Musical composition and performance, painting, the writing of poetry and fiction and other creative and performing activities in the arts are excluded from Endowment support. Fellowships are not awarded for planning curricula or the development of teaching materials nor for proposals which are sectarian in nature.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:

Applicant Eligibility: Applicants for fellowship grants must have completed their professional training before applying. Active candidates for degrees are not eligible nor are persons seeking support for work leading toward degrees although an applicant need not have an advanced degree to qualify. Applicants should be United States citizens, native residents of U. S. territories or foreign nationals who have been resident in the United States for at least three years immediately preceding the date of application.

39.006 NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS GRANTS

FEDERAL AGENCY: GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION


OBJECTIVES: To carry out the national historical documents program which will help preserve important historical documents.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds may be used for collecting, reproducing and publishing source material significant to the history of the United States.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:
Applicant Eligibility: Educational and other nonprofit organizations (see 44 U.S.C., Section 2504). Individuals are not eligible.

INFORMATION CONTACT:
Regional or Local Office: None.

RELATED PROGRAMS: 15.903 Historical American Buildings Survey; 15.904 Historic Preservation; 68.001 National Gallery of Art Extension Service.

Manpower Programs

17.234 INDIAN MANPOWER PROGRAMS

FEDERAL AGENCY: MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR


OBJECTIVES: To reduce the economic disadvantages among Indians and others of native American descent and to advance the economic and social development of such people in accordance with their goals and life styles.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Funds may be utilized for manpower programs and manpower services including institutional training, on-the-job training, public service employment, work experience, day care, health care, job search, relocation and transportation allowances designed to aid the beneficiary to obtain and retain employment.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:
Applicant Eligibility: Indian Tribes, bands or groups meeting the eligibility criteria to carry out the program or where no tribes, bands or groups for such tribes, bands or groups do not meet the eligibility criteria, public or private nonprofit agencies selected by the Secretary. Tribes, bands and groups may also form consortia in order to qualify for sponsorship.

Beneficiary Eligibility: All federally recognized Indian tribes, bands and individuals and to other groups and individuals of native heritage.

INFORMATION CONTACTS:
Regional or Local Office: None.
Headquarters Office: Office of Indian Manpower Programs, Manpower Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 601 D Street, NW, Washington, DC 20218.

Recreation

15.400 OUTDOOR RECREATION - ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants)

FEDERAL AGENCY: BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OBJECTIVES: To provide financial assistance to the states and their political subdivisions for the preparation of comprehensive statewide outdoor recreation plans and acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities for the general public to meet current and future needs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Acquisition and development grants may be used for a wide range of outdoor recreation projects, such as picnic areas, inner city parks, campgrounds, tennis courts, boat launching ramps, bike trails, outdoor swimming pools and support facilities such as roads, water supply, etc. Facilities must be open to the general public and not limited to special groups. Development of basic rather than elaborate facilities is favored. Priority consideration is given to projects serving urban populations. Fund monies are not available for the operation and maintenance of facilities. Grants are also available to states only for revising and updating existing state outdoor recreation plans, preparation of new plans and for statewide surveys, technical studies, data collection and analysis and other planning purposes which are clearly related to the refinement and improvement of the state outdoor recreation plan.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS:
Applicant Eligibility: For planning grants, only the state agency formally designated by the governor or state law as responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan is eligible to apply. (Treated as states in this regard are the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam.) For acquisition and development grants, the above state agency may apply for assistance for itself, or on behalf of other state agencies or political subdivisions such as cities, counties and park districts. Additionally, Indian tribes which are organized to govern themselves and perform the function of a municipal government, qualify for assistance under the program. Individuals and private organizations are not eligible.

General

13.612 NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS

FEDERAL AGENCY: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE


OBJECTIVES: To promote the goal of economic and social self-sufficiency for American Indians, Native Hawaiians and Alaskan Natives.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE: Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS: Grants may be used for such purposes as, but not limited to projects aimed at increasing the capabilities of Indian tribes to take over services now provided by non-Indian controlled organizations; projects designed to meet the nutritional and emergency medical needs of Native Americans and to provide other needed services to promote individual and family self-sufficiency; provide for the establishment and operation of urban centers serving Indian people living off the reservation; provide for self-help and community economic development efforts.
APPENDIX F
FOUNDATIONS*

American Indians

Philip Y. Hahn Foundation
c/o Southern California
First National Bank
Post Office Box 109
San Diego, California 92112

The Luke B. Hancock Foundation
3000 San Hill Road
Menlo Park, California 94025

The Educational Foundation of America
35 Church Lane
Westport, Connecticut 06880

The Akbar Fund, Inc.
111 East Wacker Drive, Suite 2208
Chicago, IL 60601

Charles E. Culpeper Foundation, Inc.
866 United Nations Plaza, Room 408
New York, New York 10017

The William H. Donner Foundation, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York, New York 10017

The Ford Foundation
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

The Weatherhead Foundation
Richard W. Weatherhead, President
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10012

Minorities

Xerox Fund
Xerox Corporation
Stanford, Connecticut 06904

Southern Education Foundation, Inc.
811 Cypress Street, NE
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Oscar Meyer Foundation, Inc.
5725 North East River Road
Chicago, IL 60631

Cummins Engine Foundation
1000 Fifth Street
Columbus, Indiana 47201

The Henry Luce Foundation, Inc.
111 West 50th Street
New York, New York 10020

Jesuit Macy, Jr. Foundation
One Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 10020

Western Electric Fund
195 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

*Source: The Foundation Directory
Edition 5 - 1975
Compiled by The Foundation Center
Distributed by Columbia University Press
New York, New York 10027
Ms. Lorraine White, Superintendent
Bureau of Indian Affairs - Ft. Yuma Agency
P.O. Box 1591
Yuma, Arizona 85364

Dear Ms. White:

As I stated to you over the phone, the County of Imperial has been working with both the State Department of Finance and the United States Census Bureau in preparation for the 1980 Federal Census. The requirements of a countywide census tract plan as well as the census designated place (CDP) program have already been completed. Our current task involves the creation of Enumeration Districts for the upcoming census. The data gathered within such Enumeration Districts have, in the past, provided helpful information for specific small geographic areas.

We are now requesting that you prepare Enumeration District lines within the Yuma Indian Reservation (refer to the attached map). Since this area is beyond County jurisdiction and any resulting data could be used in numerous ways for your own planning efforts (including grant preparation), the County will not attempt to define these areas. In order to aid you in this endeavor, we are enclosing a map of the Enumeration Districts as they existed for the 1975 census and Census Bureau Guidelines for the delineation of such districts in the 1980 census. Preliminary calculations indicate that your area can be divided into two Enumeration Districts as established in attachment 3(1) of the enclosed guidelines. It is important that we receive your plan no later than December 1, 1977. Specific ED numbers need not be designated since this will be done on a countywide basis.
If you have any questions or desire clarification of guidelines, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Mitchell
Planning Director
by

[Signature]

LEONARD N. FABIAN
Planner II

LJF/jt

Enclosures - 2
Fort Yuma Reservation: Right

Legend

- Upper & Lower Reservation Levee
- Drainage Ditch
- Bureau of Reclamation Trans. Line (161 KV)
- Southern Sierra Telephone & Trans. Line (161 KV)
- Imperial Irrigation Trans. Line (92/161 KV)
- Senator Wash Trans. Line (69 KV)
- Southern Pacific Gas
- Pacific Telephone & Te
- Omni Range Station
- Pilot Knob Hydro Elec
of Ways

Line (12")

Negraphy Line

Tric Plant

Scale: (mi.)

3/4 1/2 0 1 2

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ECONOMIC PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT • COMMUNITY AFFAIRS