

***Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah's***

**KANOSH BAND**

**COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY  
2000**

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## PREFACE

In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Native American Paiute Tribe of Southern Utah coalesced into five individual groups that became known as the Kanosh, Koosharem, Indian Peaks, Cedar, and Shivwits bands. They were established as reservations between 1903 and 1929. In 1954 the Paiute Tribe was terminated from federal recognition. Between 1954 and 1980 the Tribe was ineligible for any federal assistance. During this 26 year period nearly one-half of the Kanosh Band died due to the lack of health care resources and inadequate income to meet their needs. Subsequently, the Band lost their reservation lands. Due to termination and pride their culture diminished dramatically.

In 1975 the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (PITU) began their effort to regain federal recognition. On April 3, 1980 by an act of congress, (via "the Paiute Restoration Act, P.L. 96-227") the federal trust relationship was restored to the Kanosh Band and PITU..

The Kanosh Band through PITU accesses interest from a \$2.5 million irrevocable trust fund to assist in economic development and Band government. The majority of Band members now have access to adequate housing and health care, although chronic health problems, low educational attainment, underemployment, and alcoholism persists. There is also a paranoia among PITU members concerning government intervention, intrusion, and taking of reservation lands.

As a means to overcome these economic development obstacles and to provide direction, instill cooperation among members, and develop reservation lands into their full economic potential, the Kanosh Band has developed this Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). Be advised, however, that this document does NOT constitute an all inclusive economic development plan but merely the beginning of an on-going process to bring economic prosperity and enhanced standard of living to members of the Kanosh Band.

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## SUMMARY

The Kanosh Band Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (KABCEDS) has been developed to assist the Band in their economic development endeavors. This document serves as a beginning effort outlining economic development activities planned for the next five years. The KABCEDS does not necessarily include all the goals and objectives of the Band. It does however provide a format for Band Leadership to follow as they improve, edit, and establish additional goals and objectives of the plan. Band leaders are encouraged to utilize the KABCEDS on a regular basis as the planning process is on going

**SECTION I - ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT** - This section describes the membership of the KABCEDS Steering committee, how it functions, and the staff providing services. It also details the management and administrative process required to implement and carry out the goals and objectives of the plan. This section also provides jurisdictional review of recognized officials responsible for the KABCEDS and passing of appropriate resolutions, progress evaluation, and final program results.

**SECTION II - THE AREA AND ITS ECONOMY** - This section summarizes the area's economic situation based on the analysis of relevant data about the reservation and surrounding area. It contains the Band's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats, statistical tables, demographic information, and other data relating to past, present, and future economic trends of the Kanosh Band.

**SECTION III - MISSION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES** - This section includes the mission statement and identifies beginning goals and objectives which will help the Kanosh Band meet their economic development endeavors. .

**SECTION IV - IMPLEMENTATION PLAN** -This section provides a worksheet that allows Band leadership to monitor the progress of the KABCEDS. Even though it is developed for yearly evaluation, the worksheet may be utilized at anytime progress is made.

## **Section I. ORGANIZATION and MANAGEMENT**

To ensure that the Kanosh Band's Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (KABCEDS) meets the objectives of the Band, a KABCEDS Steering Committee was assembled. The Kanosh Band Council, Tribal Council, Paiute Economic Development Council (PEDCO), Economic Development Staff, and Tribal Program Coordinators make up the KABCEDS Steering Committee.

### **KANOSH BAND COUNCIL**

Phil Pikyavit Chair  
Delvern Pikyavit Vice-Chair  
Corinna Bow Secretary/Treasurer  
Ralph Pikyavit NAGPRA/Member  
Gari Laffery Member

### **KANOSH BAND WATER BOARD**

Cecil Levi Chair  
Shawn Multine Vice-Chair  
Marlene Kanosh Treasurer  
Ann Multine Member/Secretary  
Gerald Kanosh Member/Water Operator  
McKay Pikyavit Water Operator

### **PAIUTE TRIBAL COUNCIL**

Geneal Anderson Tribal Chair  
Phil Pikyavit Kanosh Chair/Tribal Vice-Chair  
Glen Rogers Shivwits Band Chair  
Lora Tom Cedar Band Chair  
Jeanine Borchardt Indian Peaks Band Chair  
Ganaver Timican Koosharem Band Chair

### **PAIUTE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (PEDCO)**

McKay Pikyavit (KA) Chair  
Bryant Jake (IP) Member  
Pat Wash (WA) Member  
Clarice Dixon (KO) Member  
Keith Garcia (CE) Member

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STAFF & PROGRAM COORDINATORS**

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## KANOSH BAND COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (KABCEDS) STEERING COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS

The KABCEDS Steering Committee and consultants met on April 13, 1999. Each member attending gave input about their economic concerns as it applied to the Kanosh Band. This input was then implemented into the draft KABCEDS.

The draft KABCEDS was sent out to the Chair of the Kanosh Band Council on September 30, 1999. The Band was given thirty days to return comments to consultants. On October 30, 1999 Kanosh Band leadership attended the PITU's Economic Development Retreat held at Southern Utah State University's Mountain Center, Cedar City, Utah and given opportunity to review and make changes to the KABCEDS. Copies of the final draft was provided to the Kanosh Band leadership on November 9, 1999 with adoption procedures left to their discretion.

## MANAGEMENT PROCESS

The Kanosh Band is organized under the provisions of the 1980 Restoration Act, the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah's Tribal Constitution. The Kanosh Band Council consists of five (5) members elected through an election process. The Band Council is the official governing body of the Kanosh Band.

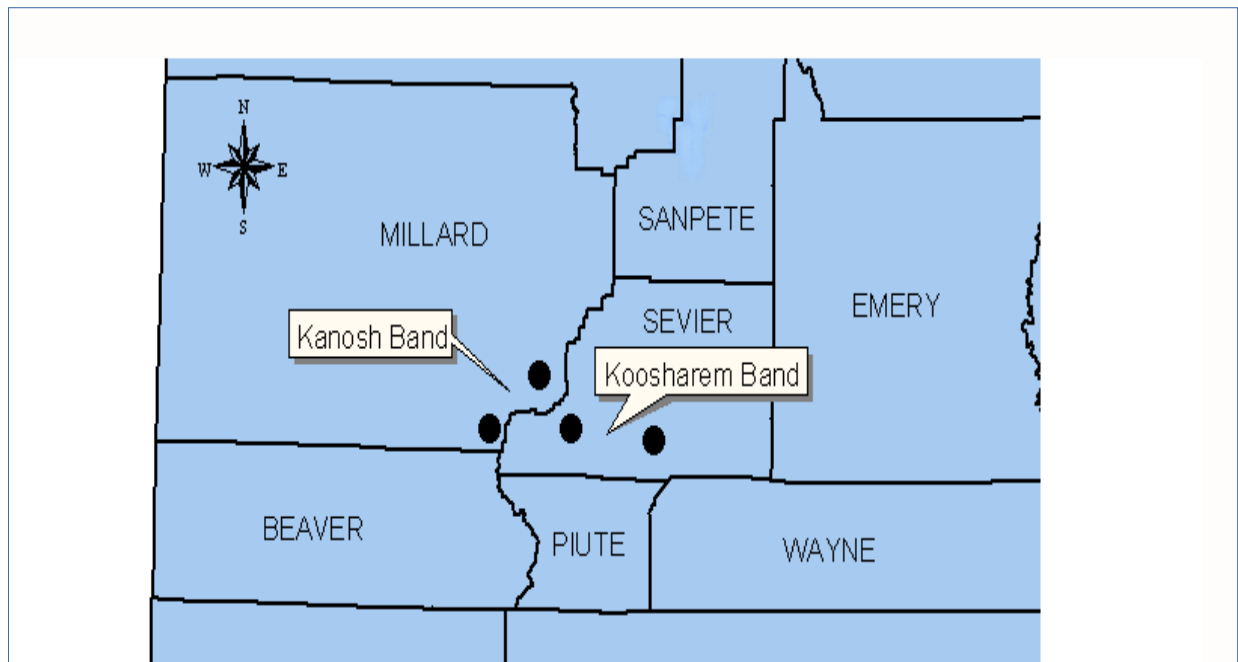
The Band Council is the administrative organization which accepts the oversight and implementation responsibilities of the KABCEDS. They are also responsible for the adoption and passing of resolutions and/or any other edition to the plan. The Band Council is also responsible for the designation of committees, assignment of staff members and completion of progress reports of the KABCEDS.

## Section II. THE AREA AND ITS ECONOMY

### INTRODUCTION

**Location** - The Kanosh Band is located in Southeastern Millard County approximately 153 miles South of Salt Lake City on Interstate Highway 15. They are approximately 26 miles from the Interstate Highway 15 (East/West) and Interstate Highway 70 (North/South) interchange. The Kanosh Band is the Northern most band of the Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah (PITU). Travel time from the Kanosh Band to the PITU's tribal headquarters in Cedar City is 210 miles round trip. Fillmore, the Millard county seat, is located 12 miles north of the reservation on Interstate Highway 15. Access to the reservation is a two lane paved highway. Figure 1, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Tribal Lands, shows the location of tribal lands in relation to Southern and Central Utah.

**Figure 1: Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Tribal Lands**

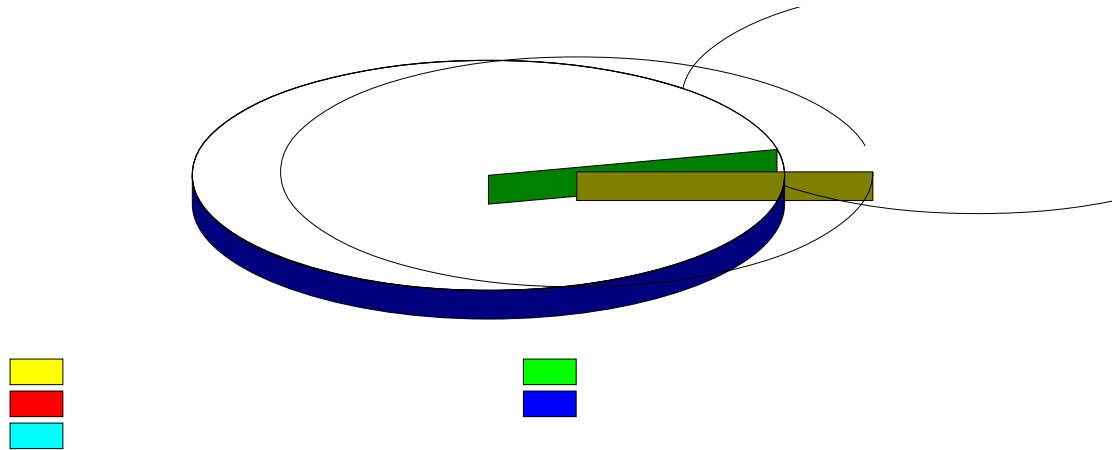




**Land Use** - The Kanosh Band reservation encompass a total of 1,195 acres. The graph in Figure 2, Kanosh Band Reservation Land, shows the Kanosh Band Reservation compared to the other four Bands which makes up the PITU reservation. Two (2) parcels make up the Kanosh Band reservation (refer to Figure 1, Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah Tribal Lands for locations). Band headquarters are located on approximately 632 acres of developed land one mile east of the town of Kanosh. Band members residing on the reservation live at this location. An additional 563 acres is approximately 24 miles south on Interstate Highway 15. This parcel is undeveloped but has good development potential. The Band has a completed land use plan accessible at the Band or Tribal headquarters (refer to Kanosh Band Reservation Land Use Plan 1999).

**Figure 2: Kanosh Band Reservation Land**

**Table 1 - PITU Reservation Land Comparison**, further identifies land of the Kanosh Band and



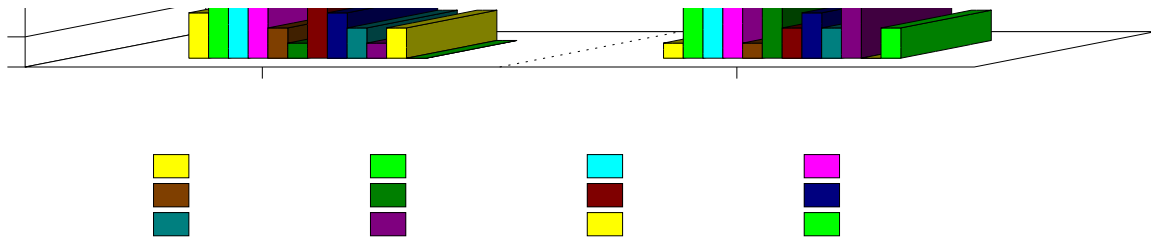
compares it with the total PITU land holdings and Millard county. Economic development interests should review the Kanosh Band Reservation Land Use Plan to identify infrastructure and other developments currently in place.

**Table 1 - PITU Reservation Land Comparison**

<u>Place</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Shivwits Reservation	27,525
Cedar Reservation	2,060
Koosharem Reservation	1,240
<b><u>Kanosh Reservation</u></b>	<b><u>1,195</u></b>
Indian Peaks Reservation	425
Paiute Tribe Of Utah	32,446
Millard County	4,217,344

**Band Membership** - According to the July 1999 PITU Tribal enrollment there are 741 members. This compares to 516 in 1980. Figure 3, Band Membership Graph, shows the Paiute population trend since 1980.

**Figure 3 - Band Membership Graph**



Fifteen percent (15%) or 110 of the total tribal membership are members of the Kanosh Band. Table 2, Kanosh Band Membership Breakdown shows the Band membership according to age and gender. Sixty five percent (65%) or 72 members are ages -- 16 to 65 – a workforce sufficient to support a small business owned and employed by Band members. Table 3, PITU Membership Comparison evaluates membership of the Kanosh Band with that of other bands of the PITU.

**Table 2 - Kanosh Band Membership Breakdown**

Age	Female	Male
1-5	3	1
6-10	7	9
11-15	5	11
16-20	7	9
21-25	5	8
26-30	4	5
31-35	2	1
36-40	1	6
41-45	5	2
46-50	3	3
51-55	2	2
56-60	1	4
61-65	2	0
66-70	0	2

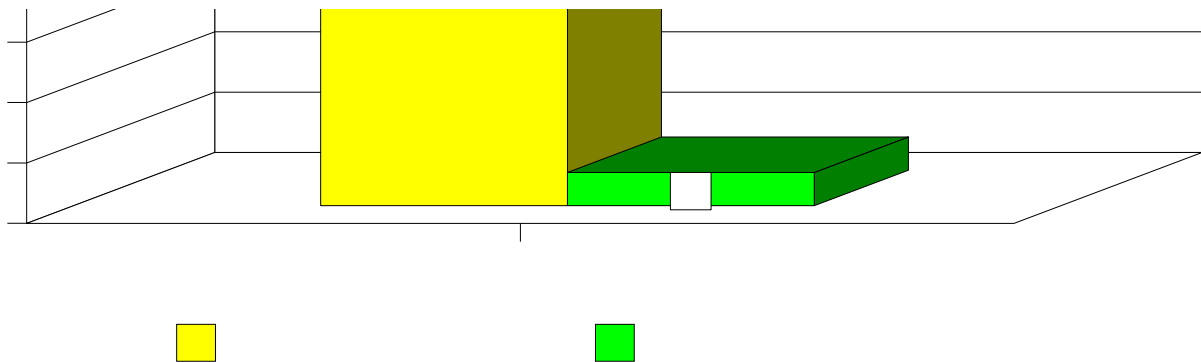
Source: 1980“Proposed PITU Reservation Plan,” by US. Dept. Of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs; data was compiled by Geneal Anderson and Gerald Kanosh, July 1999

**Table 3 - PITU Membership Comparison**

Band	1980	1997	1999
<b>Kanosh</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>110</b>
Koosharem	85	92	94
Indian Peaks	30	33	35
Cedar	138	220	231
Shivwits	189	260	271

One concern of the Kanosh Band is the current trend of members leaving and residing off of the reservation. Currently 11% are living outside of the reservation. The Kanosh Band Habitat Chart, Figure 4, graphically displays the current membership who live within and outside of the reservation. Band leadership would like to see improved conditions through economic and community development that would allow members to reside on the reservation.

**Figure 4 - Kanosh Band Habitat Chart**



Source: PITU Health Department records, 1999

Table 4, PITU Habitat Comparison, provides a comparison of membership of the Kanosh Band living off of the reservation with other bands of PITU. The tribal average is 14%. Lack of affordable housing and employment seem to be the major reasons for those leaving the reservation. Another major concern of Band leadership is the loss of heritage and cultural values that are disappearing as a result of members living and working outside of the reservation.

**Table 4 - PITU Habitat Comparison**

Band	In Area	Out of Area	Total Members
<b>Kanosh</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>110</b>
Koosharem	79	15	94
Indian Peaks	33	2	35
Cedar	198	33	231
Shivwits	229	42	271

### EMPLOYMENT

**Unemployment** - The “1997 Indian Labor Report” published by the Department of Interior shows the Paiute Tribe with a labor force of 421. Of this number, 349 are employed and 72 are unemployed equating to a 17% unemployment rate. Of those employed, 239 tribal members or 68% are employed below poverty guidelines. Of those employed, 42 or 12% work in the public sector while 307 or 88% work in the private sector. This compares to a 4% average unemployment rate in the eleven county area and 3.4% state wide as reported by the August 1999 “Labor Market Report” by the Utah Department of Workforce Services.

**Table 5 - PITU Unemployment**

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Workforce Employed</u>	<u>Workforce Unemployed</u>	<u>Percent Unemployed</u>	<u>% in Public</u>	<u>% in Private</u>
<b>PITU</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>88</b>
Six County	21,370	936	4.8	12	88
Five County	55,991	2,031	3.5	7	93
State	1,051,600	37,013	3.4	7	93
U.S.	-	-	4.2	-	-

Sources: Utah Labor Market Report, September 1999, Vol. 9, Number 9; Utah Job Outlook - Statewide and Service Delivery Areas 1998-2003, Utah Department of Workforce Services, January 1998

**Employment Opportunities** - The tribal members were surveyed to determine the economic opportunities they perceived. The majority of Band members felt that reservation lands should be developed to “....make money for the Band”. However, 43% felt that the lands should be preserved and kept as they are now. Most Band members felt that utilizing Band resources to establish a “profitable” business owned and employed by the Band as important to the economic well being of the Band. Survey results indicated that agricultural development was a high priority by the Kanosh Band for land utilization. A specific business of significant interest by the Band was the development of a truck stop and camp ground. (see Appendix B - Economic Development Survey Report).

### INCOME LEVELS

**Per-capita income** - Per-capita income is the level of income generated by individuals. Per-capita income among the residents of Central and Southern Utah is shown in Table 6, Per-capita

Income. The table compares personal income between the counties of Central and Southern Utah. In which the majority of PITU members reside.

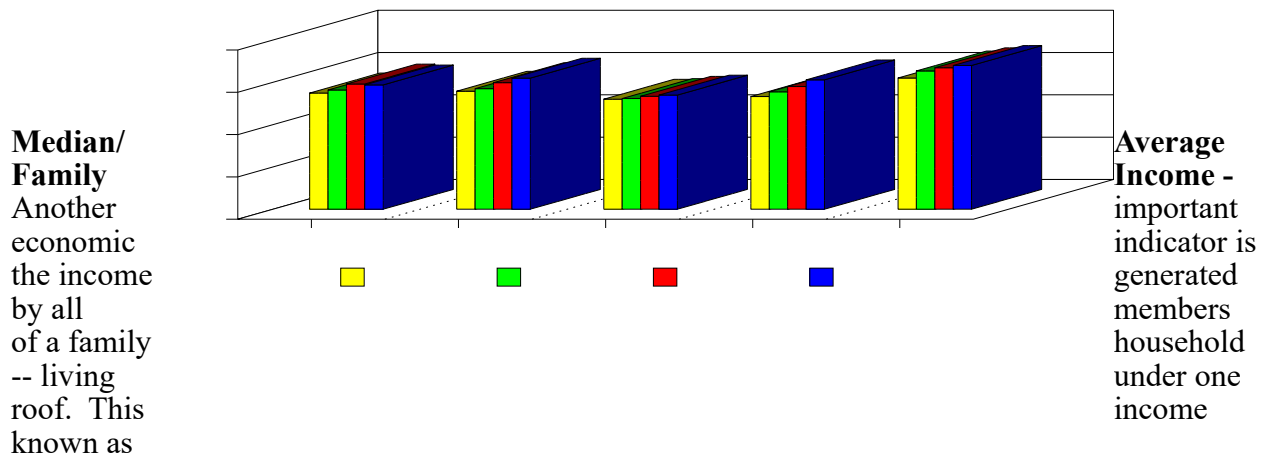
**Table 6 - Per-capita Income**

County	1994	1995	1996	1997
Millard	\$13,742.00	\$14,101.00	\$14,806.00	\$14,700.00
Sevier	\$13,962.00	\$14,251.00	\$14,965.00	\$15,500.00
Beaver	\$13,014.00	\$13,090.00	\$13,359.00	\$13,500.00
Iron	\$13,329.00	\$13,884.00	\$14,509.00	\$15,300.00
Washington	\$15,515.00	\$16,348.00	\$16,731.00	\$17,000.00

(Per Capita Income was taken from the "1999 Economic Report to the Governor: pg. 87"). \*The Paiute Tribe of Utah lacks Tribal member income status and other related information.

Figure 5, Per-capita Trends graphically demonstrates the per-capita income levels from 1994 to 1997 for the counties encompassing the bands of the PITU. Specific per-capita data for the PITU and its bands are not available; however, given the high unemployment rate of the PITU, it is believed that the average per-capita income level is substantially lower.

**Figure 5 - Per-capita Trends**



*Median/Average Family Income* clearly shows the economic vitality of a community by addressing the workforce in general. It references employment levels, signifies strength in education and skills among families. The most recent data for the Kanosh Band is 1980. Table 7, Average Family Income shows the average family income for the Kanosh Band in comparison with the other bands of the PITU.

**Table 7 - Average Family Income**

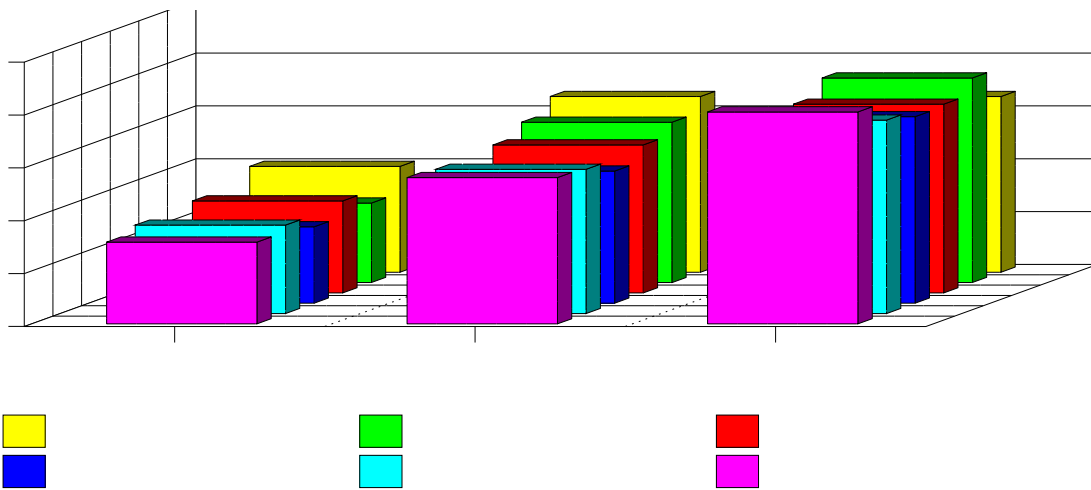
Band	Average Family Income
<b>Kanosh</b>	<b>\$2,914.00</b>
Cedar	\$2,774.00

Indian Peaks	\$2,215.00
Koosharem	\$1,940.00
Shivwits	\$3,015.00
Tribal Average	\$2,746.00

Source: 1980 PITU Reservation Plan

In comparing Table 6, Average Family Income, with Figure 6, Median Family Income it is clear to see that the 1980 income levels for the counties is significantly higher than for the PITU. The graphics of Figure 6 show the trends from 1980 to 1999 for the counties in which the majority of tribal members live. Again because specific data is not available for the tribe a comparison is not made. However, because of the economic disparity in unemployment it would be safe to assume the current median family income is much lower for tribal members. Table 8, County Median Family Income, shows the actual income levels of the counties referenced.

**Figure 6 - Median Family Income**



**Table 8 - County Median Family Income**

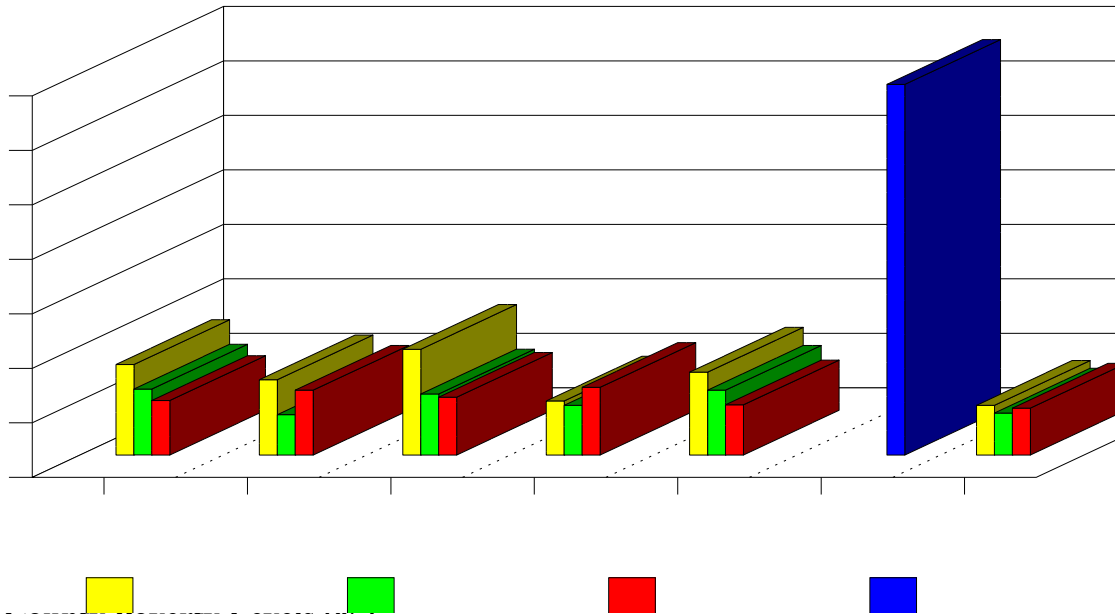
County	1980	1989	1999
Millard	\$15,038.00	\$30,342.00	\$38,700.00
Sevier	\$17,404.00	\$27,986.00	\$35,700.00
Beaver	\$14,453.00	\$25,000.00	\$35,300.00
Iron	\$16,726.00	\$27,283.00	\$36,600.00
Washington	\$14,466.00	\$27,690.00	\$40,100.00

\*The Paiute Tribe of Utah has no records on the Median Family income on Tribal members

**Poverty level** - Those living in poverty is of great concern to tribal and band leadership. No specific data for the PITU and its bands is available on poverty level. Again it is safe to assume that given the economic distress of unemployment the Tribe is much more vulnerable than neighboring county residents. Figure 7, Families Below Poverty, shows graphically the poverty level trends for Central and Southern Utah between 1969 and 1995. Again, it is believed that the

PITU is experiencing a much higher poverty rate than those shown. Table 9, County Poverty Levels (%) shows the actual poverty levels in percent for those counties in which the majority of PITU members reside.

**Figure 7 - Families Below Poverty (%)**



**Table 9 - County Poverty Levels (%)**

County	1969	1979	1989	1995
Millard	16.6	12.1	10.0	14.0
Sevier	13.8	7.4	11.9	14.9
Beaver	19.4	11.2	10.6	13.4
Iron	9.9	9.1	12.4	16.8
Washington	15.2	11.9	9.2	13.3
State	9.1	7.7	8.6	11.4
Paiute Tribe				68.0

\*Source: 1995 Economic Development & Employer Planning System Ver. Utah 94.4

## LAND UTILIZATION

The tribal government of PITU does not control reservation lands. Each of the five constituent bands has control of their own reservation lands. Needed infrastructure to support community and economic development are the responsibility of each band and supported by the PITU Tribal council. Concerns among tribal members include affordable housing, water development, industrial zoning, natural resource use and preservation.

A general land use plan for the Kanosh Band has been developed. This document should be reviewed to understand current infrastructure and land utilization. Copies of the plan may be reviewed at the Band or Tribal headquarters.

## POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

Band council members are elected to four year terms and meet on a monthly basis. Presently the Council directs the economic development efforts and are pro-active in achieving and attaining planned growth. They are interested in the development of industry that utilizes their natural resources, heritage, and that will enhance their standard of living through the creation of family sustaining employment. Through a collaborative effort with other local, state, and federal governments the Council is striving to overcome major stumbling blocks including lack of education, underemployment, social ills, lack of business skills, and strained relationships with neighboring cities, counties, and bands.

## CONCLUSION

The Kanosh Band has a rich heritage disrupted by the cultural changes brought by modern society. Nearly wiped out as a people – historically -- due to poor economic and living conditions, the Kanosh Band has adopted a pro-active position in economic and community development. The development of this Kanosh Band Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (KABCEDS) is the first step in achieving their goals toward enhancing their quality of life through the development of family sustaining employment for their members. The implementation of the goals, objectives, and strategies set forth by this document will perpetuate the planning process for the Kanosh Band as they strive to meet their economic development endeavors.

## Section III. MISSION, GOALS, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIES

**S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS** - The Kanosh Band conducted a workshop to determine their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. This S.W.O.T. analysis provided a starting point in determining the current economic status of the Band. From this evaluation a mission statement, goals, and objectives to strengthen their quality of life were derived. The following summary provides the top issues and concerns of each category from the analysis. See Appendix A for a complete listing .

**Strengths** - The Band considered their top *strengths* as:

1. Family
2. Education
3. Housing
4. Unity

**Weaknesses** - The Band considered their top *weaknesses* as:

1. Communication
2. Education
3. Housing

**Opportunities** - The Band considered their top *opportunities* as:

1. Education
2. Getting businesses started



**Threats** - The Band considered their top *threats* as:

1. Knowledge
2. No money/funding
3. Attitude toward education
4. Alcohol and drug abuse
5. Parental control

### **MISSION STATEMENT**

“We the Kanosh Band are pushing for perpetual agricultural, individual and community prosperity. Through the enhancement of cultural and traditional values, improved communications, enhanced education among members, and economic development, the Kanosh Band will prosper and be successful in the next centuries to come.”

## **Goal 1: Maintain and improve family unity, tradition and values**

Objective A: Promote more involvement in Band gatherings

- Strategy 1. May-Family picnics; hand games (cards & songs)
- Strategy 2. June-Pow-wow
- Strategy 3. July-Youth Pow-wow

Objective B: Revitalize the Youth Pow-wow

- Strategy 1. Get all the Band Members involved.
- Strategy 2. Have the youth motivate the elders about the Pow-wow.
- Strategy 3. Promote the Pow-wow to personally invite 0-12 grade (students)

Responsible party: Band members with communities.

## **Goal 2: Improve communications among Band, Tribe and others**

Objective A: Involve all Band members to be willing and open to planning discussions.

- Strategy 1. Coordinate with local and regional and tribal economic development.
- Strategy 2. Kanosh Paiute language program.

Responsible party: Band council with elders

## **Goal 3: Enhance education among band members**

Objective A: Take advantage of and use current education opportunities

- Strategy 1. Activate all resources-school busses, education system
- Strategy 2. Utilize tribal education programs more fully

Responsible party: Parents

## **Goal 4: Encourage Band members to obtain the necessary knowledge and skills to operate and manage a business**

Objective A: Use current vocational school programs-encourage business programs to be available to entrepreneurial band members.

- Strategy 1. Utilize tribal educational director to help set up programs
- Strategy 2. In house business courses
- Strategy 3. Utilize available resources from BIA, tribe, band, government, etc.  
To provide scholarships for band members

Responsible party: Education rep/Band chair and ED rep.