

Morongo Reservation

Federal reservation
Cahuilla, Serrano, Cupeño
Riverside County, California

Morongo Band of Mission Indians
11581 Potrero Road
Banning, CA 92220
(714) 849-4697 or 849-4698

Total area	32,362 acres
Total labor force	200
High school graduate or higher	56.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.5%
Unemployment rate	14.5%
Per capita income	\$6,438
Population	1,109
Tribal members in area	996

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Morongo Reservation is located in south-central California, 80 miles east of Los Angeles, 22 miles northwest of Palm Springs, and adjacent to the city of Banning. While the reservation borders both the San Bernadino and San Jacinto mountains, it lies primarily within the foothills and lower portions of the San Bernadino range.

Executive Orders of August 27, 1877, and March 9, 1881, set aside lands for this reservation; it was patented to the Morongo Band on December 14, 1908, by the secretary of the interior, under authority of the act of March 1, 1907.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Residents of the Morongo Reservation are primarily members of the Cahuilla Tribe; the Serrano and Cupeño tribes make up the remainder. The Cahuillas and Cupeños have traditionally spoken languages belonging to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, while the Serranos' traditional language belongs to the Shoshonean branch. Peoples speaking other related languages are found from the Great Basin south into central Mexico.

In the early part of the 20th century, the Morongo and other Cahuilla reservations retrieved some of the land that had been returned to the public domain by the 1891 Act for the Relief of Mission Indians. During this same general period, the Cahuillas made their living largely through farming, various types of wage labor, and stockraising on reservation lands. They supplemented these efforts by harvesting reservation forests and selling hunting privileges, rights of way, and resources such as peat and asbestos. Serious farming was greatly hindered by a lack of water until the Indian Irrigation Service (an agency of the BIA) developed irrigation systems on some of the Cahuilla reservations; even then, these systems were rarely dependable.

Since the 1950s, many Cahuillas have found career-oriented employment (as educators, museum curators, authors, and business people) in the communities adjacent to their reservations. In 1970 the Morongo Indian Health Clinic opened, serving all the Riverside County reservations. Its agenda has broadened considerably since then, to include the development of domestic water systems on reservations and a focus on environmental affairs. For the Riverside reservations, modern times have brought economic opportunities and their attendant controversies: whether to lease reservation land for outside waste disposal, what kinds of commercial developments

to pursue along the busy Interstate 10 corridor, how far to develop the gaming industry, etc.

Currently Riverside County is one of the fastest growing counties in California. Situated as it is along Interstate 10 on the way from Los Angeles to Palm Springs and Phoenix, this territory, once considered a barren wasteland, has now become valuable real estate. In addition, the Morongo Reservation contains considerable quantities of high-quality water (an ever more precious commodity in southern California), as well as access to natural gas mains running through its property and vast acreages of undeveloped land. Given these assets, one of its major current challenges is balancing economic growth with the preservation of its traditional culture. The Malki Museum on the reservation helps the tribe in this regard; it presents an annual fiesta, maintains a Cahuilla archive, and exhibits Cahuilla cultural materials. It also co-publishes the influential *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*.

GOVERNMENT

Morongo tribal affairs are handled by the Tribal Council, elected by the general membership, which includes all tribal members 21 years of age and older. The council is composed of seven members, one of whom is tribal chairman, and they also serve as the OEDP Committee; council members serve two-year staggered terms.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

A section of the upper portion of the reservation, Burro Flats, is primarily lush grassland and is regularly grazed by reservation cattle.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Given its location along the thriving Interstate 10 corridor, the tribe is currently looking at development strategies that would create a resort atmosphere on the reservation. Under consideration are such attractions as a hotel, a world-class golf course, a theme park, shopping centers, an RV park, and a truck stop. The tribe feels that such a development plan would effectively augment the atmosphere and customer base of Casino Morongo, making the reservation extremely attractive to a family clientele as well as the gaming customer. The Tribal Planning Committee has received and reviewed various proposals for the resort development idea and is actively soliciting additional ones so as to maximize the reservation's options.

GAMING

The reservation owns and operates a casino, which it is currently in the process of expanding to include an additional gaming area and a restaurant. The casino employs between 300 and 400 people, with tribal members having priority in employment. Casino Morongo is already a clear financial success and is expected to generate even greater prosperity in the near future.

MINING

There is currently a large sand-and-gravel operation on the reservation.

SERVICES

A feed store, a towing-service center, and an automotive paint and body shop are located on the reservation, and a wide variety of services are available in nearby communities.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe is considering the development of a multifaceted resort on the reservation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 10 provides excellent road access to the reservation, and, in fact, transverses it for approximately five miles (as do several miles of Southern Pacific Railroad track). The Riverside County Road Department currently provides maintenance of paved roads on the reservation. Bus, trucking, and private airport facilities are available in Banning, five miles from the reservation. The closest commercial airline facilities are in Palm Springs, 22 miles away, as well as in San Bernadino, approximately 50 miles to the northwest.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The water supply for reservation residents comes from five wells; the current sewer system is comprised of septic tanks and leach fields. Gas and electricity are provided by Southern California Edison. The Morongo Indian Health Clinic, operated by the U.S. Indian Health Service, serves the tribe during business hours; after hours the tribe has a contract with the San Geronio Memorial Hospital, in Banning. The tribe has a volunteer fire department, supplemented by the Riverside County Fire Department. The reservation also houses the Morongo Administration Center, a community library, the Morongo Senior Center, and two churches.

North Fork Rancheria

Federal reservation
Western Mono Tribe
Madera County, California

North Fork Rancheria of Mono Indians
P.O. Box 120
North Fork, CA 93643
(209) 877-2461 or 299-3729
Fax: 877-2467

Total area	80 acres
Allotted	80 acres
Federal trust	80 acres
Population (BIA/SA)	75
Tribal enrollment (BIA/SA)	285

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The rancheria is located at the western edge of the Sierra National Forest in central California, about 50 miles northeast of Fresno. The region is mountainous and forested, particularly to the east. The reservation had been terminated during the early 1950's, then restored to Federal recognition under class action suit *Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America*. Judgment was filed on December 22, 1983. As a result, there are no tribally owned lands; 80 acres of individually owned lands have been restored to a trust status, however.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

At the beginning of the 20th century, a large percentage of the Western Mono Indians were still living in their ancestral homelands of the south-central Sierra Nevada Range of California. Within a few short years, however, economic pressures and government policies (particularly concerning the education of Indian youth) had largely forced the Western Mono out of their mountain bastions and under the control of the dominant white culture. The Northern California Indian Association, a Protestant activist organization, lobbied for the creation of three small Mono rancherias during the second decade of the century and subsequently established a mission and boarding school for girls at North Fork. Meanwhile, the Baptist

Mission Society set up churches and schools at the sites of other Mono rancherias. The rancherias themselves have never served as bases for significant economic enterprise. Male tribal members have typically found work in the region's logging industry, as well as in ranch labor and some tangential mining. Women have worked largely in local hotels, hospitals, and the like. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

Aside from "un-termination," the tribe has realized a number of accomplishments lately: the community's health needs are served well by a regional health clinic sponsored by the Central Valley Indian Health Services. Head Start has operated on behalf of tribal youth for over 20 years. And the Sierra Mono Museum, located in North Fork, maintains impressive collections and displays and offers numerous classes in traditional crafts, culture, and language. The museum also sponsors the Annual Indian Fair Days every August, the tribe's major cultural event. While the North Fork Band is primarily concerned with reestablishing its tribal government and addressing its economic challenges, it clearly takes an active role in the enhancement of the tribe's cultural resources.

GOVERNMENT

As a newly recognized tribe, members are presently in the process of reestablishing their constitution, bylaws, enrollment ordinances, and so forth. The Tribal Office just opened in North Fork, California in November of 1994. The tribe currently has three interim administrative positions: a spokesperson, a vice-spokesperson, and a secretary/treasurer.

FORESTRY

While no logging activities exist on tribally owned lands, the immediate region has long supported commercial logging and related industries. A number of tribal members are presently engaged in various aspects of the logging industry, though considerably fewer than prior to February 1994 when the area lumber mill closed its doors.

GAMING

This is an area that the tribe plans to give strong consideration to in the future, after it consolidates its tribal government.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Presently the tribe employs two persons: the tribal administrator and a secretary/bookkeeper. Otherwise, various grants to the tribe represent a significant source of revenue.

SERVICES

A tribal member currently owns a thriving upholstery business.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The rancheria lies on the western edge of the Sierra Nevada Range, near Yosemite National Park and the Sequoia National Forest. Hence, it is situated on the edge of one of the most heavily toured regions of the country. Such a location alone affords obvious opportunities on which the tribe is considering capitalizing once it consolidates its tribal government and economic planning arm. The Sierra Mono Museum in North Fork is owned and operated by the Mono people. Aside from an array of displays and classes, it holds the Annual Indian Fair Days every August, featuring traditional food, arts and crafts, dances, songs.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highway 41 serves as the rancheria's primary link to the outside—specifically with Fresno to the south and Yosemite to the north. Commercial bus service is available in Auberry, 15 miles from the reservation. Fresno is the site of the nearest commercial airport

(50 miles away). Federal Express serves the immediate vicinity. A small irrigation ditch traverses the eastern part of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electric power is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric. Propane is available through several small wholesalers. The water supply comes from individual wells, while the sewage system relies on individual septic tanks. Public elementary and high schools are available in nearby Auberry. The Central Valley Indian Health Service operates a local clinic, along with transportation services to and from for those in need. The tribe maintains the Sierra Mono Museum; it remains owned and operated by native people. The tribe uses the museum or the Town Hall for its Council meetings.

Pala Reservation

Federal reservation
Luiseno-Cupeño
San Diego County, California

Pala Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 43
Pala, CA 92059
(619) 742-3784 or 742-3785

Total area	11,893 acres
Total labor force	197
High school graduate or higher	64.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.7%
Unemployment rate	16.8%
Per capita income	\$6,966
Population	1,125
Tribal members in area	585

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Pala Reservation is located in southern California, in mountain and inland valley country, 40 miles northeast of the city of San Diego. The San Luis Rey River crosses the center of the reservation. The elevation of the village is approximately 400 feet above sea level, while surrounding mountain peaks within the reservation rise to more than 2,000 feet.

An Executive Order of December 27, 1875, set aside land for this reservation, but Executive Orders of May 3, 1877, and July 24, 1882, restored portions of it to public domain. A congressional act of May 27, 1902, appropriated \$100,000 for the purchase of land in southern California for Mission Indians. An act of March 31, 1903, permitted the use of part of this money for removing the Indians to the purchased land.

An Executive Order of December 20, 1973, returned the mountainous territory known as the Mission Reserve, formerly controlled by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, to the Pala Band of Mission Indians. This trust land is composed of 3,000 acres of wilderness area.

CLIMATE

The Pala Reservation experiences hot, dry summers, with temperatures frequently reaching 110°F. The winters are usually cool and relatively wet, with temperatures as low as 28°F. Rainfall measures only three inches annually.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Pala Reservation represents one of the communities of Indians who were forced together by Spanish Franciscan missionaries during the 1800s. Current Pala residents descend from two different groups of people, the Luisenos and the Cupeños. Although descendants of the Cupeño people form the majority, there has been a large degree of cultural integration between the groups.

The Luiseno people originally occupied about 1,500 square miles of coastal southern California, including the area along the San Luis Rey River where the Pala Reservation now exists. Living in small villages, they were farmers, often using advanced agricultural techniques such as controlled burning, water and erosion management, and plant husbandry.

It was not until 1875, through the initiative of Chief Oligario Calac, that the Luisenos petitioned the federal government to have their ancestral lands granted reservation status. The 1891 Act for the Relief of Mission Indians eventually created five Luiseno reservations, including the Pala Reservation. Immediately after its creation, as decreed by the act, the reservation was divided into allotments.

In 1903 the Cupeño people joined the Luisenos on the reservation. Originally occupying two villages near Warner Springs, some 25 miles to the southeast, the Cupeños were forcibly moved from their farmland to Luiseno territory. In an attempt to retain their traditional land, the Cupeños, along with another band, fought their expulsion all the way to the Supreme Court. After they lost their case, the government purchased additional land that was added to the Pala Reservation to accommodate the relocatees. In addition to this acreage, the government promised to provide these displaced people with homes and infrastructural improvements. Unfortunately, the Cupeños received only temporary housing in the form of clapboard shacks and lean-tos. While the majority of the Cupeño refugees remained at the Pala Reservation, a significant number moved early in the century to the Morongo Indian Reservation.

Both groups continued their agricultural traditions, raising fruit trees, market and subsistence crops, cattle, horses, chickens, and bees. Many Pala residents also participated in the wage economy as ranch and farm laborers. By 1910 the average annual income of Pala residents either matched or exceeded that of local, small non-Indian farmers.

Throughout the existence of the reservation, the problem of water has plagued Pala residents. Beginning in 1894, by a number of dishonest maneuvers, water has been consistently diverted from the Pala Reservation. In 1951 a claim for the stolen water was added to the Mission Indian Land Claim. However, it was not until 1985, when the Pala and other area reservations instigated the *San Luis Rey Case*, that an out-of-court settlement compensated these groups for water damages. The various bands received several million dollars for past damages, and the federal government promised that 16,000 acre-feet of other water would be made available to these groups. As of 1993, the water has yet to be provided.

People on the Pala Reservation continue to observe traditional cultural practices, such as rituals for the dead and the playing of a gambling game called "peon." Their settlement pattern, of a central-village type, reflects the housing arrangement of the Cupeño homeland at Warner Springs. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

GOVERNMENT

The General Council, composed of all adult members 18 years and

older, governs the Pala Reservation. The council meets monthly, or a special meeting may be called by the Executive Committee. Executive Committee members include a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, and a treasurer. Officers are elected annually, except for the secretary, who serves for two years; tribal members must be at least 21 years old to run for office. The tribe is organized under Articles of Association approved in July of 1961. These articles were later amended in 1973 and 1980.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Projects designed to expand the tribe’s agricultural sector represent its primary source of revenue and employment. While the tribe already grows about 125 acres of alfalfa, its largest endeavor is the Pala Avocado Project. Development of this orchard land, including clearing, training, and irrigation, was made possible by joint funding through the Native American Stimulus Program of CETA and the Local Public Works Program of EDA. The Pala Reservation is anticipating substantial returns from this project, as it lies within what the county farm advisor has called the fastest growing avocado area in the state. San Diego County leads the state in acreage and production of avocados.

FORESTRY

The tribe is currently considering the feasibility of developing forestry projects within the Mission Reserves land. Under consideration are an enterprise for limited wood products, a Christmas tree farm, and reforestation programs.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe owns a clay roofing-tile manufacturing business that currently employs 50 individuals.

MINING

The mining of sand and gravel represents a substantial portion of the tribe’s revenue.

SERVICES

A tribal cable television enterprise provides cable television to the reservation and the surrounding community. The tribe employs a manager and two part-time workers to run the business. Two towers, each with six antennas, project the cable service.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Pala Campground covers 20 acres of reservation land. Campground facilities include a children’s playground, a softball diamond, and horseshoe pits. The tribe is currently conducting tests to determine the feasibility of adding fishing ponds and a swimming pool to the campground site.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 15 (also known as State Highway 395) runs approximately six miles west of the center of the reservation and serves as an artery between the Los Angeles and San Diego urban complexes via Riverside. The reservation has a paved access road to State Highway 16 to the north and to east-west running State Highway 76. Bus and truck service is available in Fallbrook, approximately 20 miles from the reservation. A train station is located in Oceanside, 25 miles away. The nearest commercial air service is available in San Diego. There is a private airstrip six miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There are community water and sewer systems on the reservation. Electricity is provided by San Diego Gas and Electric, while reservation residents purchase bottled gas. The Pala Reservation offers many community facilities, including the Cultural Center, a ball park, tribal offices, a fire station, and a post office. Children

attend the Mission Parochial School through the eighth grade, while high school students must travel to nearby communities. Adults can receive instruction at the Adult Learning Center. Health care is provided at the North County Luiseño Clinic, which is located on the nearby Rincon Reservation.

The historic Pala Mission, a subsidiary of the Mission San Luis Rey, was established in 1815 and still serves the reservation’s Catholics. The church maintains a museum that deals to some extent with Cupeño and Luiseño culture and history, as well as with the history of the church.

Paskenpa Band of Nomelecki Indians

Federally recognized
 Paskenpa Band of Nomelecki Indians
 P.O. Box 988
 Williams, CA 95987

Pauma and Yuima Reservation

Federal reservation	
Luiseño	
San Diego County	
Pauma Band of Mission Indians	
P.O. Box 86	
Pauma Valley, CA 92061	
(619) 742-1289	
Total area	5,877.25 acres
Total labor force	41
High school graduate or higher	58.8%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	3.9%
Unemployment rate	29.3%
Per capita income	\$5,595
Population	151

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Pauma and Yuima Reservation lies in the northeastern corner of San Diego County, California, against the foothills of Mount Palomar. It is composed of four separate tracks of land totaling 5,877.25 acres. The residential portion of the reservation, 225 acres, is 65 miles from metropolitan San Diego.

The reservation was established on August 18, 1893 by Executive Order. Pauma proper totals 225 acres and serves as the community center for the reservation. Two 12 .5 acre tracts located on the slopes of Mt. Palomar are referred to as Yuima tracts 1 and 2. These tracts are approximately five miles from the main reservation and are unpopulated.

In 1973, the secretary of the interior instructed the Bureau of Land Management to issue a trust patent to the Pauma Band of Mission Indians for the nearby Mission Reserve. This 5,627-acre parcel of land, composed of undeveloped wilderness, became the fourth tract of land in the Pauma Reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Pauma Indian Reservation is one of the homes of the Luiseño Tribe. Originally, the tribe occupied about 1,500 square miles of coastal southern California. Their language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

In the last 100 years, the history of the reservation has been closely linked to the water-use policies within the area. In 1916, the owner of the land surrounding the Pauma Reservation subdivided the land and sold the orchards. Subsequently, non-native orchardists appropriated a majority of the Pauma-Yuima water supply and Pauma's prosperous orchards died.

By 1955, this lack of water forced most of the Pauma residents to seek employment off the reservation. In 1951, a claim for the stolen water was added to the docket of the Mission Indian Land Claim case. After a 1973 hearing, the Federal Power Commission required the city of Escondido to regularly release water from their dam for the use of several reservations downstream. There was also some monetary compensation for the tribes involved, and the Federal Government promised 16,000 acre-feet of water to the reservations and rancherias involved in the lawsuit. However, as of 1933 much of the water had still not been provided.

The settlement allowed for a small revitalization to occur on the reservation, as a number of tribal members returned to Pauma. The tribes involved in the water rights battle formed the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority to manage water, approve developments, and distribute benefits from the settlement for past damages.

GOVERNMENT

The Pauma Band of Mission Indians is organized under non-IRA Articles of Association adopted by the group on March 17, 1966, and approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on June 28, 1968. The General Council serves as the reservation's governing body and consists of all enrolled members at least 21 years old. Elected tribal officials include a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary/treasurer, tribal administrator, and a member-at-large.

ECONOMY

Recreation, tourism, and agriculture are the main components of the economy of northern San Diego County. The land in the Pauma Valley is valuable for agriculture, along with commercial and residential uses. As the city of San Diego continues to expand in the direction of the Pauma Reservation, the land and its resources will correspondingly continue to become more valuable.

AGRICULTURE

The reservation currently owns and runs a five-acre avocado grove which it plans to expand to 25 acres. Currently, the tribe is negotiating with a private company to develop an 80-acre orange grove. Profits will be shared between the tribe and the outside company. Both of these agricultural projects provide full-time employment to tribal members.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

Currently, the tribe is negotiating with a manufacturing/assembly firm wishing to lease a portion of the Yuima tract. Pauma members would be considered a priority for employment.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Hiking and camping opportunities lie within the Mission Reserve lands. In addition, the tribe is exploring the feasibility of developing a luxury resort complex which would emphasize business-related retreat space.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Pauma Reservation can be easily accessed by State Highway 76, at Pauma Reservation Road. The town of Oceanside, 25 miles to the

west, provides train facilities; and the town of Escondido, also 25 miles from the reservation, offers truck and bus facilities. Commercial air service is available in San Diego, 60 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community buildings on the reservation include a chapel and a tribal hall. A well on the reservation provides water for domestic use. The primary means of sewage disposal are individual septic tanks. Electricity is provided by San Diego Gas and Electric, and gas service is provided from a pipeline from Escondido. The tribe has its own landfill. Complete health facilities are available in Escondido.

Pechanga Reservation

Federal reservation
Luiseño
Riverside County, California

Pechanga Band of Luiseño Mission Indians
P. O. Box 1477
Temecula, CA 92390
(714) 676-2768

Total area	4,394 acres
Total labor force	96
High school graduate or higher	60.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6.7%
Unemployment rate	13.5%
Per capita income (1989)	\$9,700
Reservation population	420
Adjacent population	305

Pinoleville Rancheria

Federal reservation
Pomo
Mendocino County, California

Pinoleville Rancheria of Pomo Indians
367 North State St., Suite 204,
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 463-1454
Fax: 463-6601

Total area	99 acres
Tribally owned	2 acres
Federal trust	28.76 acres
Other	43.95 acres
Total labor force	15
High school graduate or higher	16.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	66.7%
Per capita income	\$6,581
Population	70
Tribal enrollment (BIA/SA)	119

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Pinoleville Rancheria occupies approximately 99 acres in the

verdant California wine country of Mendocino County, about 150 miles north of San Francisco. Of this land, about 55 acres are under Indian control, while 44 acres are non-Indian-owned. The land for the original rancheria was purchased between 1906 and 1913 after the first Congressional Appropriation Acts for “homeless” California Indians were passed.

After termination, the rancheria regained federal recognition under the class action suit *Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America*, C-79-1910SW. Judgment was filed on December 22, 1983.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The residents of the Pinoleville Rancheria belong to the Pomo Tribe and linguistic family. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.) The initial land purchase for the Pinoleville Rancheria (as well as many other Pomo Reservations) came after the first of a series of Congressional Appropriation Acts in 1906 which were designated for purchasing small parcels of land for “homeless” California Indians. Given the small and isolated nature of most of these reservations, tribal members had few opportunities for earning money. These limitations were only compounded by the official segregation and prejudice against Indians that marked the provincial communities surrounding them. Many Pomo men and women labored in the region’s hop fields or at wholesale woodcutting. Others worked in whatever service industry jobs they could find.

In 1958 the California termination bill passed, which persuaded the Pinoleville and other rancherias to terminate their federal trust status in exchange for land deeds and the promises of BIA-funded capital improvements. The failure of the federal government and the BIA to keep up their end of the bargain led to the historic *Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America* case for “un-termination,” argued before the U.S. Supreme Court. The case originated at the Pinoleville Rancheria (Hardwick being a member), and ended in a judgment which restored federal recognition to 17 rancherias in total. Hence, though still quite small, the Pinoleville Rancheria figures prominently in the larger struggle for Indian rights and recognition.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under an IRA Constitution which was adopted on March 29, 1985. The rancheria is governed by the Governing Council, a seven-member body elected by the general voting membership to staggered two-year terms. Officers consist of a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. The Council meets the first Sunday of each month, while the General Membership meets semiannually on the second Sundays in January and July.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The region surrounding the rancheria remains a fertile agricultural zone; hence, agriculture and related industries might well provide future business and employment opportunities for the tribe.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government currently employs five tribal members; given the small rancheria population and workforce, this qualifies as a major employment source.

SERVICES

Several small retail/service businesses exist on or near rancheria lands; three of these are native owned.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Given the rancheria’s location in California’s wine country, a well-

heeled tourist contingent already patronizes the region. The tribe’s challenge is to tap into this attractive pool of visitors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The rancheria is accessible from the south or north by the famous and scenic U.S. Highway 101. Locally, a number of municipal roads in Ukiah provide direct access to and through the rancheria. Commercial air, bus, and trucking service are available in Ukiah as well.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Pacific Gas and Electric provides electricity to the rancheria. Water service is provided by Millview County Water District in Ukiah. Health care is furnished through the Consolidated Tribal Health Project as well as the Ukiah Valley Medical Center. Ukiah Public Schools provide education facilities.

Potter Valley Rancheria

Federal reservation	
Pomo	
Mendocino County	
Little River Band of Pomo Indians	
755-B El Rio St.	
Ukiah, CA 95482	
(707) 468-7494	
Fax: 468-0874	
Total area	10 acres
Total labor force	43
High school graduate or higher	44%
Unemployment rate	59%
Population	138
Tribal enrollment	199

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Potter Valley Rancheria is located in northern California, 18 miles northeast of the city of Ukiah. The original rancheria was on Spring Valley Road, near the town of Potter Valley. The land for the original rancheria was purchased by the United States Government under secretarial order on May 10, 1909, with additional land being purchased under the authority of the Act of June 20, 1913 (38 Stat. 77,86). The rancheria was originally for the “landless” California Indians, and at that time the land was vested to the United States in trust for the tribe.

In 1958, the 85th Congress enacted House Concurrent Resolution 108 which initiated a termination policy for California Indians. Passage later that year of House Resolution 2824 and Public Law 85-671 called for the termination of Federal Trusteeship of the Potter Valley Rancheria and 43 other rancherias in California. The rancheria was formally terminated August 1, 1961, placing the land in fee simple status, and revoking the rancherias’ federally recognized status.

In the mid-1970s, Potter Valley Rancheria and 16 other Native American communities, were involved in a lawsuit with the United States government in order to regain federal recognition. The 17 rancherias won the lawsuit known as *Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America* in 1983. The U.S. District Court of Northern California ordered the full reinstatement of federal recognition for all 17 Native

American communities. However, 21 years of terminated status had taken its toll on the Potter Valley Rancheria land base. Of the original acreage possessed by the tribe in 1913, no lands remained in trust status for the benefit of the tribe. Throughout the termination era, 10 acres were held in fee status by individual Pomo people. These remaining 10 acres make up the current land base and are located southwest of the town of Potter Valley in Mendocino County.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Potter Valley Rancheria is the home of the Little Lake Pomo Tribe (see California introduction). Archaeological evidence suggests that Potter Valley has been inhabited for at least 5,000 years. In 1908, an ethnographic survey described 12 inhabited Pomo villages in Potter Valley, but by the middle of the 20th century, only three villages remained.

Since 1812, when the Russians established Fort Ross nearby, the native people of Potter Valley have been continually disrupted by successive waves of immigrants. The gold rush in 1848, along with an increase in ranching shortly thereafter, brought a flood of non-Indians into the area displacing the Potter Valley native residents. In 1849, the Potter Valley Indians were moved by the U.S. Army to Covelo and the Round Valley Indian Reservation; however, in 1856 most escaped and returned to Potter Valley.

In 1909 two rancherias were established for the Potter Valley Indians: a 16-acre parcel about a mile south of the original Pomo village and an 80-acre reservation in northeastern Potter Valley. Today, only 10 acres remain of the 16-acre parcel. The 80-acre site was sold at the time of termination and remains in private hands.

The most damaging result of the termination process was the alienation of the tribe's land base. After termination, much of the land obtained under the "Plan for Distribution of Assets" was either sold to meet subsistence needs, lost as collateral for loan encumbrances which could not be met, or was lost for nonpayment of property taxes. At this time, many rancheria community members migrated outward to surrounding towns in search of employment.

Since its "un-termination" in 1983, the tribe has adopted a constitution, developed a tribal government, and created basic services for tribal members. Today, the tribe's goals are land acquisition and providing additional housing for tribal members.

GOVERNMENT

The Potter Valley Rancheria is governed by a five-member tribal council, headed by a chairperson and a vice-chairperson. The tribe's General Council includes all tribal members 18 years or older. The tribe is organized under a IRA Constitution.

ECONOMY

The Potter Valley Rancheria, while occupying a modest amount of land, does have significant potential for economic development. The richness of Mendocino county can support a variety of industries including commercial fishing, agriculture, and tourism. Although the rancheria does not operate any business, tribal members have formed companies outside the rancheria in retail and wholesale trade, the timber industry, commercial fishing, and in construction. The lack of a large tribal land base is the primary constraint in the development of the rancheria's economy.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Potter Valley Rancheria is located just south of the town of Potter Valley, three and one half miles off State Highway 20. The rancheria is connected to the highway by three paved residential collector roads.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Rancheria business is conducted at the tribal office. Three wells and a pumphouse on the eastern portion of the rancheria provide water for residents. Individual septic tanks are the primary means of sewage disposal.

The tribe is a member of the Consolidated Tribal Health Program, which conducts an outreach program in nearby Ukiah. This program provides health services to Potter Valley Rancheria and other nearby rancherias.

Quartz Valley Indian Community

Federal reservation
Shasta, Upper Klamath
Siskiyou County, California

Quartz Valley Indian Community
P.O. Box 927
Fort Jones, CA 96032
(916) 467-3307
Fax: 467-3466

Total area	174.02 acres
Tribally owned	7 acres
Planned purchase	142 acres
Federal trust	31.02 acres
Government	91 acres
Allotted	24.2 acres
Population	57
Tribal enrollment	150

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The original Quartz Valley Reservation was located in northwestern California, eight miles from Greenview, 10 miles from Fort Jones, 16 miles from Etna, and 30 miles from Yreka. The Scott River was three miles away.

The original reservation was terminated in the 1960s, as a result of House Concurrent Resolution 108. The tribe was reinstated on December 15, 1983, as a result of the class-action suit *Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America* but is still in the process of reacquiring land for the reservation. Currently many tribal members live in or near the communities of Greenview, Fort Jones, and Etna.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The people of Quartz Valley come from the Klamath River region of northern California and southern Oregon, some 30 miles from the location of the old reservation. Klamath belongs to the Penutian language family, other languages of which are spoken by peoples from coastal Canada to the Yucatan Peninsula, as well as in the southeastern U.S. Shasta is a Hokan language, related to languages spoken by peoples from southern Oregon to southern Mexico. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

GOVERNMENT

After the *Hardwick* decision in 1983, which restored federal recognition to the tribe, the General Council of all adult tribal members elected an interim government. The present government has amended the 1939 constitution, written under the authority of the Indian Reorganization Act, and hopes it will be approved by

1995. The tribe governs itself through the General Council, headed by a chairperson, a vice-chair, a secretary, and a treasurer.

ECONOMY

The tribe has a number of plans for economic development, but these depend on the acquisition of a suitable land base.

FORESTRY

The tribe is involved in a forestry operation that is contracted by the U.S. Forest Service for erosion control, rehabilitation of burnt areas, forest improvement, and surveys.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribe employs approximately 25 people.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe owns and operates the Kee-Tutch Gift Shop in Etna.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 5, State Highway 3, and Quartz Valley Drive, a county route, are the closest highways. Fort Jones Municipal Airport is 12 miles from the old reservation. The airport in Medford, Oregon, offers commercial flights. Local buses service is available in many of the nearby towns, as are freight services.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The cities of Etna, Greenview, and Fort Jones have water systems; other areas use well water. The city of Etna operates a sewer system; homes outside the city use septic tanks. Pacific Power and Light Company provides electricity. Most homes are heated by wood-burning stoves because winter conditions often make roads inaccessible to trucks that deliver bottled gas.

The nearest community center is in Fort Jones and a nutrition center is located in nearby Greenview. Health care is provided in an Indian Health Service facility shared with the Karuk Tribe, in Yreka. The Scott Valley Rural Health Clinic in Etna also provides health care for tribal members.

Ramona Reservation

Federal reservation
 Cahuilla Band of Mission Indians
 Riverside County, California

P. O. Box 26
 Anza CA 92306

Redding Rancheria

Federal reservation
 Wintun, Pit River, Yana
 Shasta County, California

2000 Rancheria Road
 Redding, CA 96001-5528
 Redding, CA 96001
 (916) 241-1871
 Fax: 241-1879

Total area	30.89 acres
Total labor force	12
High school graduate or higher	54.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	33%
Per capita income	\$6,836
Population	72

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Redding Rancheria is located adjacent to the city of Redding, in north-central California. Federal recognition was restored on December 15, 1985 as a result of class action suit *Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America, C-79-191OSW*.

GOVERNMENT

Redding Rancheria is governed by a seven-member Tribal Council. Council officers include a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, secretary, and a treasurer. Officers are elected for two-year staggered terms. The tribe is organized under a non-IRA constitution which was approved in 1986. The constitution was later amended in 1989 for a gaming ordinance.

GAMING

The rancheria casino represents one of its most lucrative tribal enterprises. Employing 200 people, the casino offers class II gaming, bingo and pulltabs.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Many tribal members are employed by the tribal government in administrative and service positions. Currently, the tribe employs 45 people.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 5 runs north-south two miles from the rancheria and serves as the primary interior artery in California. In addition, the Reservation is located off Highway 273, also running north-south, which branches off I-5. Air, bus, shipping, and trucking services are available in nearby Redding. The Redding Municipal Airport offers commercial aviation and is located five miles from the Rancheria. A railway line runs along the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Redding Rancheria offers extensive health care services at the Redding Rancheria Health Clinic. The clinic employees 150 members. Pacific Gas and Electric provides for the rancheria's electric and gas needs. In addition, rancheria members use septic tanks for sewage disposal and rely on local wells for water.

Redwood Valley Rancheria

Federal reservation
Northern Pomo
Mendocino County, California

Redwood Valley Little River Band of Pomo Indians
P.O. Box 499
Redwood Valley, CA 95470
(707) 485-0361

Total area	177.2 acres
Population	111
Tribal enrollment	149

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Redwood Valley Rancheria is located northeast of the town of Redwood Valley in Mendocino County, California. The rancheria lies in a region consisting of forested mountain ridgelines separated by river and stream valleys. The rancheria spans 177 acres along the northeastern side of the Russian River Valley.

The rancheria was established by Acts of 1906 and 1908, and the land was purchased by the United States government on July 19, 1909. However, the rancheria was terminated on August 1, 1961, along with 43 other California rancherias, according to the California Rancheria Act of 1958.

In the mid-1970's, Redwood Valley Rancheria, along with 16 other Native American communities, were involved in a lawsuit with the United States government seeking to restore their federal recognition. In 1983, the 17 Native American communities won the lawsuit known as *Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America*.

Since then, the Redwood Valley Rancheria has rebuilt its land base through the addition of 170 acres accepted into trust by the United States government in 1985.

CLIMATE

The Redwood Valley Rancheria is located in the transitional zone between coastal and interior climates. This climate zone consists of mild year-round temperatures with moist cool winters and warm dry summers. The annual rainfall in the area averages 35 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Redwood Valley Pomo have traditionally lived in the Little River area northeast of the Clear Lakes regions. The arrival of European settlers in the 19th century completely disrupted the Pomo people's traditional life-style. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

During the early 1900's, public outcry over the condition of California's "landless Indians" led Congress to authorize an investigation of their living conditions. C.E. Kelsey, an attorney from San Jose and officer of the Northern California Indian Association, was special agent appointed to investigate and develop a plan to improve their lives.

Kelsey recommended that Congress purchase small parcels of land for these indigenous groups meeting four criteria: that there be sites for houses, that the land be irrigable, and that a proper supply of water and wood be available. A series of appropriation acts for land purchases was passed starting in 1906. Between 1906 and 1913 Kelsey himself purchased land in northern and central California pursuant to the acts, including the land for the Redwood Valley Rancheria.

Redwood Valley Rancheria was one of the many California native land bases which was impacted by the California Rancheria Act of 1958. Termination of Redwood Valley caused many tribal members to migrate to surrounding towns and cities in search of employment, leaving behind only a few scattered Native American families on the rancheria. Since the rancheria's "un-termination" in 1983, the tribe has formed a tribal government, acquired a land-base, and began the implementation of an overall economic-development program.

GOVERNMENT

On June 20, 1987, the Little River Band of Pomo Indians adopted a Constitution and Bylaws pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The Redwood Valley Rancheria is governed by a General Council, consisting of all adult enrolled members, which elects a seven-member Tribal Council. The Council includes a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. Elected members serve for two year terms.

The General Council and the Tribal Council are supported by an administrative staff organization consisting of a tribal administrator, ANA coordinator, bookkeeper, and secretary, in addition to several temporary and part-time employees.

ECONOMY

The rancheria's natural resources suggest that the greatest potential for economic development lies in the agriculture and tourism sectors. Its location along U.S. Highway 101 would provide the necessary access to the rancheria for future visitors. Currently, the tribe is emphasizing continued infrastructural development and is investigating the feasibility of acquiring more land for commercial uses and the development of a convenience store.

Presently, many rancheria residents commute to Ukiah for employment and participate in the area's mostly seasonal employment. Over 30% of total employment in Mendocino County is directly dependent on agriculture, forestry, fishing, and the lumber and wood processing and food processing sectors of the manufacturing industry.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Like much of the region, the rancheria's soils are particularly rich and fertile. Numerous vineyards throughout this area produce many varieties of grapes for the growing number of wineries throughout Napa, Sonoma, and Mendocino counties. The rancheria has 160 acres of undeveloped land.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Redwood Valley Rancheria is located approximately 10 miles from the major north-south transportation route of U.S. Highway 101, and 20 miles north of the commercial center of the region, Ukiah. A major east-west transportation route, Highway 20, is located less than 10 miles to the south. The nearest airport and railway facilities are located in Ukiah.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribal offices are located at the main entrance to the rancheria and serve as the central location for the governmental, educational, cultural, social, and recreational activities of the tribe. Water is available to residents from a community water system. Septic tanks serve as the primary means of sewage disposal. The nearest health care facilities are available in Redwood Valley; more extensive facilities are available in Ukiah. Children attend the Mendocino County school system.

Resighini Rancheria

Federal reservation
Yurok
Del Norte County, California

Coast Indian Community
P.O. Box 529
Klamath, CA 95548
(707) 482-2431

Total area	228 acres
Total labor force	13
High school graduate or higher	42.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	76.9%
Per capita income	\$3,966
Population	51

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Resighini Rancheria spans 228 acres along the south shore of the mouth of the Klamath River, near Highway 101. The nearest city is Crescent City, 24 miles north. The land was purchased on January 7, 1938 by the secretary of the interior under the Wheeler Howard Act of 1934 and was deeded in trust to the Indians of Del Norte and Humboldt counties in 1938.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Residents of the Resighini Rancheria are affiliated with the Yurok Tribe, who are Algonquian speakers. Historically, the Yurok lived on the lower Klamath River and the Pacific coast near its mouth. This area's ample reserves allowed the Yurok people to subsist primarily on fishing, hunting, and acorn gathering. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

Since contact with Euro-American settlers, the Yurok have been embroiled in conflict over their land. When territory set aside by President Pierce in 1855 for a Yurok reservation came under debate, the matter was settled in 1891 by connecting their land, a twenty-mile strip along the lower Klamath River, with the fully authorized Hoopa Valley Reservation to the north. The extension was occupied primarily by the Yurok and is now officially the Yurok Reservation. Three communal allotments were granted to primarily Yurok residents on the coast, one of which is the Resighini Rancheria.

The Yurok have had to utilize the courts to prevent the desecration of their sacred territory. When a high-standard logging road was planned by the U.S. Forestry Service to cross a Yurok cemetery, the Yurok argued that this action was a violation of their freedom of religion. The federal government agreed to set aside that portion of the road as a wilderness area but refused to set a legal precedent for Native American religious rights.

In addition, the Yurok people have also turned to the courts to protect their fishing rights and therefore to preserve their traditional way of life. Throughout the 1970s, the Yurok fought a long battle over native fishing rights which was settled less than optimally in 1979. This settlement granted the Yurok a mandated salmon harvest allocation.

The Resighini Rancheria was one of the tribal land bases impacted by the California Rancheria Act and was thus involved in termination proceedings throughout the 1970's. These proceedings were reversed by the class action suit *Tillie Hardwick v. United States*

of America, 1983. Currently, the tribe is in the process of acquiring additional land along Resighini's borders.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under an IRA Constitution which was approved in 1975. A five-member Business Council serves as the governing body for the rancheria and includes a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer. The officers' two-year terms are staggered, with elections held annually. Business Council meetings are held quarterly.

ECONOMY

Up to this period, the tribe has been allocating their resources for the development of the rancheria's infrastructure and improving residents' living conditions.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe has experienced past successes with agricultural projects. Currently, they are planning on reactivating their berry production enterprise, as well as planting potatoes.

ECONOMIC-DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe is currently exploring the feasibility of opening a Mini Mart/Gas Station facility on the rancheria property. In addition, the tribe intends to convert a tribally owned warehouse building into a boat dock/tackle shop.

MINING

The tribe is presently working with the Army Corps of Engineers to acquire an Environmental Impact Statement permit. After gaining the permit, the tribe intends to begin gravel extraction on the rancheria.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Located near Northern California's Redwood National Park, the Pacific Ocean, and the Klamath River, the rancheria is ideally situated for recreational activities. Currently, the tribe runs the Chere Campground and RV Park. Fishing is allowed on the rancheria. This recreational facility is open from May to October. In addition, motels are located in nearby Klamath and Crescent City.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. 101 serves as the area's primary artery. Bus and train services are available in Crescent City.

Rincon Reservation

Federal reservation
Luiseño
San Diego County, California

Rincon San Luiseño Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 68
Valley Center, CA 92082
(619) 749-1051
Fax: 749-8901

Total area	4,275.75 acres
Tribally owned	3,975 acres
Allotted	417.7 acres
Other	150 acres
Total labor force	144
High school graduate or higher	51.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	20.1%
Per capita income	\$6,491
Population	1,478
Tribal enrollment	651

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Rincon Indian Reservation is located in the northeastern corner of San Diego County, California, along the San Luis Rey River. The Rincon Reservation was established by Executive Order of December 27, 1875. A second Executive Order of March 2, 1881 increased the land area of the reservation. The reservation was officially established on September 13, 1892, under the authority of the Act of 1891.

A total of 79 allotments have been made on the Rincon Reservation, ranging in size from five to six acres, with a total allotted area of 417.7 acres.

CLIMATE

Rincon Reservation has a moderate climate, with warm summers and mild winters. Average temperatures range from 109 degrees to 22 degrees. The average rainfall is approximately 12 inches annually. Precipitation occurs mostly from late fall to early spring.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Rincon Reservation is home to the Luiseño Tribe. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.) Since the founding of the reservation more than a century ago, the residents of Rincon have utilized their fertile soil for agriculture and livestock. By 1910, the average annual income of the reservation matched or exceeded that of local non-native farmers.

In 1924, however, a dam built upstream near La Jolla drastically reduced the amount of water available to the Rincon Reservation. The ground water level dropped and farming ceased. In 1951, a claim for the reservation water was added to the Mission Indian Land Claim case. After a 1973 hearing, the Federal Power Commission required Escondido to regularly release six miner's inches from the dam for downstream reservations. The reservations involved in the lawsuit formed the San Luis Rey Indian Water Authority to manage water, approve developments, and distribute benefits from the settlement.

As a provision of the Act for the Relief of Mission Indians, which established Rincon in 1891, the Bureau of Indian Affairs immediately began allotting the Luiseño reservations. The members

of Rincon and La Jolla reservations protested this action, and the Mission Indian Federation sued to stop allotment and lost. The tribe is currently working toward buying the reservation lands which are no longer in trust.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under non-IRA Articles of Association which were approved on March 15, 1960 by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Interior. A General Council and a Tribal Business Committee oversee the governing of the Rincon Reservation. The five-member elected Business Committee includes a chairperson, vice-chairperson, and three committee members.

ECONOMY

The primary focus of Rincon Reservation's economy is agricultural development and livestock management. Opportunities for economic growth lie in agricultural projects and in the development of tribal enterprises.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The area around the Rincon Reservation is considered one of the finest avocado and citrus climates in Southern California. The reservation operates a small citrus grove which employs ten residents. A total of 150 acres of land are farmed, with orange orchards, small farms, and prickly pear cactus cultivation. The reservation also maintains 50 head of cattle. Another 800 acres of hillside property, which is prime acreage for the development of citrus and avocados, is available for further development.

CONSTRUCTION

The reservation has a public works crew which is employed locally on a contract basis.

MANUFACTURING

Survival Systems, Inc., a private manufacturing company, is located on a non-native parcel of land within the reservation.

SERVICES

Several tribally owned and non-tribal businesses are located on the reservation. For instance, a tribal store is currently being leased to an operator. In addition, a tribally owned service station/convenience store is located on the reservation.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Rincon San Luiseño Band of Mission Indians Museum is located on the reservation. The museum features pottery, sculpture, and photographs of traditional clothing, baskets, and ceremonies. The museum's library emphasizes Native American news and culture. In addition, the tribe holds an annual rodeo.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation can be accessed by County Highway S-6. To the west, this highway joins County Highway 76 and Interstate 5. The nearest national airport is located in San Diego, 50 miles to the southwest. A seaport is also located in San Diego. A county bus stop on the reservation serves Rincon residents. Freight railway services are available in Escondido, 17 miles to the southwest; a passenger railway is available in Oceanside, 30 miles to the west.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Community facilities on Rincon include a tribal hall, Indian Education Center, athletic fields, day care center, and a fire department. Water for residential use is provided by several wells, with water lines installed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Septic tanks provide sewage disposal for residents. Electricity is provided by the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. Natural gas is not

available on the reservation; however, L.P. gas is available from a tribally owned service station on the reservation. Telephone service is provided by the Pacific Telephone Company.

Health care is provided by the North County Luiseno Clinic located on the reservation. This health facility also serves Pala, Pauma, and La Jolla reservations.

Roaring Creek Rancheria

Federal reservation
Pit River, Ajumawi, Atsugewi
Shasta County, California

Pit River Tribe
P.O. Drawer 1570
Burney, CA 96013
(916) 335-5421

Total area	80 acres
Per capita income	\$1,483
Population	20

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Roaring Creek Rancheria is located in north-central California, 43 miles from the city of Redding, which serves as the commercial center for the area. The rancheria lies in a valley, partially surrounded by the Shasta-Trinity National Forest.

The land was purchased for "landless" California Indians who had no prior allotments, under the authority of the Wheeler Howard Act of August 31, 1915. There was no designation as to occupying tribe.

CLIMATE

The weather in the region is usually mild and sunny. Rainfall averages 10 inches yearly. Summer high temperatures may reach 98°F, and winter low temperatures can drop to 20°F or below.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Only a few Pit River people now reside on the Roaring Creek Rancheria, which is located in the midst of some of the most breathtaking scenery in northern California. The Pit River Tribe is composed of 11 distinct bands, whose current tribal lands are spread over six isolated rancherias, some allotted lands, and 87 acres that were purchased in the town of Burney to support the health clinic and tribal headquarters. These languages of these bands, Achumawi and Atsugewi, are two closely related members of the Palaihnihan branch of the Hokan language family, other languages of which are spoken by peoples from southern Oregon into southern Mexico. The traditional territory of the Pit River people spanned throughout what are now called Lassen, Shasta, and Modoc counties of northern California.

(See also California introduction and Montgomery Creek Rancheria entry).

GOVERNMENT

Recognized in 1987, the Pit River Tribe is governed by a Tribal Council, consisting of an elected representative from each of the tribe's 11 bands. Tribal officers include a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and a secretary.

ECONOMY

Few people live on the Roaring Creek Rancheria because of its isolated location and lack of facilities. In addition there are few employment opportunities in the rural areas of Shasta County, except those generated by seasonal work in the timber and agricultural sectors.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Strawberries are a major crop in Shasta county and are exported to southern Europe; some tribal members find employment in the agricultural sector. There is currently no agricultural production on the rancheria.

FORESTRY

Because of the vast timber resources found in Shasta County, jobs created through lumber and wood products businesses employ a substantial number of area residents, including some tribal members.

GAMING

The Pit River Tribe has operated a weekly bingo enterprise since 1985. Profits from this endeavor are invested for a future permanent bingo hall. Profits also are used to fund other tribal enterprises.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Federal and state jobs serve as an important source of employment for Shasta County residents, particularly in Redding.

SERVICES

The tribe is currently considering the feasibility of building a combination truck stop/restaurant/Indian gift shop. One possible site is the "four corners" area (at the intersections of California Highways 89 and 299). Ownership of this intersection is currently being investigated.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tourism accounts for a substantial amount of the area's revenues. Much of Shasta County is covered by national forest lands. Hunting and fishing opportunities are plentiful. Other popular recreational sites include Lassen Volcanic National Park, Lava Beds National Monument, and Burney Falls State Park.

The Pit River Tribe is currently considering the development of an RV park along either State Highway 299 or Highway 89. Another option under consideration is to build a campground or negotiate with the National Forest Service to manage an existing one.

INFRASTRUCTURE

An unpaved dirt road runs the two miles from the rancheria to Big Bend Road. State Highway 299 is the nearest major highway. Redding, 43 miles from the rancheria, is served by commercial air, train, truck, and bus lines.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Area springs supply the rancheria's water. Electricity is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric. The Pit River Tribe's Health Clinic is located in Burney, near the temporary tribal headquarters; it is a member of the California Rural Indian Health Board. Medical clinic and hospital care are also available in Redding. Rancheria children attend public schools in nearby communities.

Robinson Rancheria

Federal reservation
Eastern Pomo
Lake County, California

P.O. Box 1119
Nice, CA 95464
(707) 275-0527

Total area	113.03 acres
Total labor force	40
High school graduate or higher	32.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	4.1%
Unemployment rate	15.0%
Per capita income	\$3,180
Population	167
Tribal enrollment	211

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Robinson Rancheria consists of two sites: the original rancheria site and the new rancheria site. The original rancheria lies astride Highway 29, approximately 2.5 miles northwest of Clear Lake at an altitude of 1,310 feet. The new rancheria property lies astride Highway 20, halfway between the small towns of Nice and Upper Lake.

Robinson Rancheria is one of the California rancherias that was terminated under the federal termination policy of the 1950s and 1960s, and that was subsequently un-terminated by a court decision. The rancheria was terminated under the California Rancheria Act, and the distribution plan for its termination was approved February 25, 1960. Termination notices were published in the *Federal Register* on September 3, 1965, and 19 deeds were issued to distributees turning their lands to fee to keep or to sell as desired. In 1975, as a result of a suit filed and won by a tribal member, the termination proclamation was revoked. The court decision also restored 6.40 acres to trust status for individuals only.

The original Robinson Rancheria consisted of two parcels totalling 168 acres which were held in trust for the Pomo Indians of Robinson. This land was purchased under authority of the Act of August 18, 1908. A main portion of the original rancheria is currently in non-Indian ownership as a result of conveyances under the California Rancheria Act.

Utilizing a HUD Grant, the tribe purchased a 107-acre tract approximately eight miles from the original rancheria; however, only 43.05 acres have been placed in trust pursuant to the Act of June 18, 1934.

CLIMATE

The seasons in this geographical location are moderate, with temperatures ranging from a high of 90 degrees to a low of 30 degrees. The average rainfall is 17 inches per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Residents of the Robinson Rancheria are members of the Pomo Tribe, a name given by linguists to speakers of seven related but mutually unintelligible languages. Pomo people traditionally resided and continue to live in Lake, Sonoma, and Mendocino counties. According to the 1990 census, 4,766 people identified themselves as Pomo. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

As the new rancheria was undeveloped when the tribe acquired it, the tribe has necessarily focused on improving this property since its purchase in 1980. Using HUD grants in 1983 and 1978, the tribe added a 30-unit housing project and an 11-unit condominium to the property. The resident population has increased nearly eightfold as a result. The residential area is clustered around Clear Lake, an important traditional gathering site.

GOVERNMENT

The rancheria is governed by a six-member elected Business Council, which includes a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary/treasurer, and three members-at-large. Business Council members are elected annually for two-year terms by the Tribal Council. The Tribal Council includes all tribal members 18 years or older. Tribal Council meetings are held quarterly. The tribe is organized under an IRA constitution and bylaws which were approved in 1980.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The rancheria has approximately 34 acres of land which would be suitable for agricultural development. As Lake County's economy is based primarily on agriculture, the tribe is considering the feasibility of developing this property for agriculture.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The new rancheria land base, located on a main transportation route and near Clear Lake, suggests many economic development potentials for the tribe. To take advantage of local and traveler traffic, the tribe is actively pursuing a commercial development on its acreage fronting Highway 20. This commercial center would include a 24-hour restaurant, gas station, mini-mart, and a crafts store. The tribe is currently conducting feasibility studies for this project.

GAMING

The tribe's high-stakes bingo operation, Kabatin Indian Bingo, has provided an important source of tribal revenue and employment. The bingo facility is located in a 1,600-person capacity building just off Highway 20. Kabatin Indian Bingo is open Thursday through Sunday.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Government jobs represent Lake County's second largest employer. Housing projects, the bingo facility, and tribal administration provide short-term jobs for a number of tribal members.

SERVICES

The tribe owns and operates the Indian Arts and Crafts Store, a business which has employed three part-time workers and shown a consistent profit. The tribe intends to move this business to the planned commercial center.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Currently, Lake County is actively planning efforts to revitalize Clear Lake's once thriving tourist attractions. Investors are hoping to launch a fleet of boats and paddle-wheelers along the lake. The rancheria's location will permit the tribe to capitalize on this type of development.

In addition, the tribe holds two annual celebrations: Indian Cultural Day, and Robinson Rancheria's Annual Track Meet. Native American dancers and performers come from throughout Lake County for Indian Cultural Day. At the Track Meet, participants ages five to 18 are welcome to participate in this inter-tribal contest, with prizes awarded to all.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The rancheria lies astride Highway 20, which connects with Interstate 5 and U.S. 101, two of northern California’s main corridors. Bus, trucking, and rail service are available in Ukiah, 30 miles from the rancheria.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sewer service, allocated to the rancheria by local districts, will soon be insufficient to accommodate the tribe’s needs. Expanded systems are planned.

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Round Valley Reservation, which is actually in a geographically round valley, is located in the northeastern part of Mendocino County. It is the second largest reservation in California. The isolated valley is situated within the second coastal mountain range and is approximately 60 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean.

The reservation was originally established by Executive Order of November 18, 1858. A second Executive Order of March 30, 1870, enlarged the reservation, and the borders were further defined by a third Executive Order of May 18, 1875. The Camp Wright Military Reserve was added to the reservation in 1876. Originally, the reservation covered over 102,000 acres. Today ownership of the 30,537.51 acres is a mosaic divided between tribal lands under individual Indian family ownership and trust lands.

Rohnerville Rancheria

Federally recognized	
Wiyot and Mattole	
Humboldt County, California	
Bear River Band of the Rohnerville Rancheria	
P.O. Box 108	
Eureka, CA 95502-0108	
(707)443-6150	
Fax: 442-6403	
Total area	60 acres
Tribally owned	60 acres
Federal trust	60 acres
Population	6

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The reservation is located east of U.S. Highway 101 and off of Bear River Drive. Take the Ferndale exit off of 101, go east up Singley road turn right on Bear River Drive, second driveway on the hill.

Restored under *Tillie Hardwick v. United States of America*, 1983.

CLIMATE

Round Valley Reservation is located in the transition zone between coastal and interior climates. Rainfall measures about 35 inches per year, and temperatures range from 102 degrees to a low of 29 degrees.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Historically, the Round Valley Reservation was the “depository” for tribes which were rounded up by the U.S. Army during the decade between 1855-65. Members of the Nomlaki, Yuki, Wailaki, Konkow, Pit River, Achumawi, Pomo, and Wintun tribes currently are members of the Covelo Indian Community. With this convergence of various peoples, several cultures have disappeared or become totally merged with others. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

The Yuki people have lived in Round Valley for thousands of years. The reservation itself, established in 1856 as the Nome Cult Indian Farm, represents one of the oldest reservations in California. In 1854, on the eastern foothills of the Coast Range, the large Nome Lackee Reservation had been established, and the vestiges of many cultural groups living around Central Valley were removed to it. When Euro-American settlers claimed this land in 1863, these people were herded over the mountains to Round Valley, with considerable loss of life, during a two-week “trail of tears.”

Round Valley Reservation

Federal reservation	
Achomawi, Concow, Nomelaki, Wailaki, Wintun, Yuki, and Pomo	
Mendocino County, California	
Covelo Indian Community	
P.O. Box 448	
Covelo, CA 95428	
(707) 983-6126	
Fax: 983-6128	
Total area	30,537.51 acres
Total labor force	148
High school graduate or higher	50.4%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	31.8%
Per capita income	\$5,094
Population	1,181
Tribal enrollment	2,615

Old Fort Wright, which was added to the reservation, was abandoned in 1876 and converted into an Indian boarding school in 1883. Nothing remains of either, except a former officer’s home.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe’s constitution and bylaws, prepared according to the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, were approved on December 16, 1936. The Tribal Charter was ratified the following year. The reservation is governed by the seven-member elected Covelo Indian Community Council, which includes a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms.

ECONOMY

The potentials for economic development on the Round Valley Reservation lie in its rich natural resources. Within the valley, untapped reserves of fertile soil, water, and timber tracts provide potential areas of economic growth. Employment opportunities for tribal members are in the timber industry, tourism and recreation, agricultural projects, and the tribal government.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The reservation has a small fruit orchard and approximately 1,000 acres suitable for agricultural uses. Three percent of tribal members are employed in the agricultural industry. Approximately 750 acres of reservation land has been leased for cattle grazing. In addition, individual tribal members own cattle ranches on the reservation.

The tribe is currently developing a tribal/community garden project on 5 acres.

FORESTRY

Logging and the milling of lumber serve as the primary source of employment for tribal members. The reservation has a small timber contracting company which employs tribal members and utilizes its own equipment (Cat, loader, and portable mill) for these projects. Other Round Valley residents work in the private sector for timber and milling businesses, including the Louisiana-Pacific Lumber Company, and for the Forest Service.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Various sectors within the tribal government provide employment for tribal members, such as the Tribal Council, the Career Development Center, and the Round Valley Health Center. Tribal government jobs account for approximately 26% of tribal employment.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The Covelo Indian Community owns a sizeable acreage adjacent to the Round Valley Airport which may be used for industrial development. This property is ideally suited to firms who wish to benefit from joint projects on Native American land. Access to water and low-cost utilities are available on this property.

MINING

The Tribal Sand and Gravel Company employs several tribal members. Because of the enterprise's financial success, the tribe is expanding the business by increasing equipment, office and storage facilities.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Due to the reservation's location, it has been referred to as the "gateway to Northern California's wilderness." The tribe runs the attractive Hidden Oaks Recreation Center on the reservation, which includes rodeo grounds, baseball diamonds, and a campground/recreational vehicle park. The tribe intends to expand this facility by supplementing existing hiking trails and campsites.

During the last weekend in September, the California Indian Days Celebration is held at the Hidden Oaks Recreational Park. A combined baseball tournament and pow wow, the celebration also features arts and crafts, hand games, and a parade. In addition, the tribe hosts a summer camp at Hidden Oaks.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Round Valley Reservation is accessed by a two-lane state highway off U.S. Highway 101. A 3,600-foot airstrip is located in Covelo and is operated by Mendocino County. The airport is illuminated, well-maintained, and includes gas and servicing facilities. Further commercial air service is available in Ukiah, which is located 70 miles from the reservation. Willits, the nearest city, lies some 45 miles from Round Valley and is served by commercial train and buslines. Trucking service is available in Covelo, one mile from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and septic systems are provided to residents by Indian Health Services. Electricity is provided by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Residents purchase gas from Standard Oil. In addition, community buildings on the reservation provide a meeting place for the Tribal Council, as well as a facility for a preschool Head Start program. The Tribal Career Center and the Round Valley Indian Health Center have provided the Covelo Indian Community, as well as the valley in general, two health and education units which have

become models of rural health and education facilities. A county school located in Covelo serves the Round Valley Reservation. In addition, the tribe is currently developing a tribally managed radio station.

Rumsey Rancheria

Federal reservation
Wintun (Yocha Dehe)
Yolo County, California

P.O. Box 18
Brooks, CA 95606
(916) 796-3400

Total area	185.43 acres
High school graduate or higher	100%
Per capita income	\$12,000
Population	50 (BIA/SA)

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Rumsey Rancheria covers just over 185 acres in the Coast Range of California, 33 miles northwest of Sacramento. The land on the eastern side of the Coast Range is hilly and dry. However, the reservation's position along Cache Creek (which drains Clear Lake) provides it with an abundance of water and vegetation. The rancheria is also just an hour's drive from the Napa Valley. The original purchase of land for the reservation occurred in 1907 and 1908. The secretary of the interior and the Wheeler Howard Act (1934) authorized the purchase of additional lands. The reservation was moved in 1940 (see culture and history for additional information). In 1982, another 100 acres was purchased for the tribe.

CLIMATE

The climate is mild, sunny, and rather dry. Temperatures range from a low of 38 degrees to a high of 109 degrees. Average annual precipitation is 15 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Rumsey residents are affiliated with the Wintun Tribe, a band numbering about 12,000 in the early 1800s. Given the range of Wintun territory, their language (Wintu) evolved into a number of dialects. Early European contact in the region came through Spanish settlers who had arrived via Mexico by 1808. Hudson Bay Company trappers arrived sometime before 1832. As elsewhere, the imposition of European culture had devastating effects upon the native people of the region. The pattern was a now-familiar one: tribal unity was destroyed by the taking of land and the destruction of traditional food and material-gathering areas. Introduction of cattle, hogs, and sheep destroyed numerous plant and bulb areas. Copper processing plants in the 1880s and early 1900s, along with construction of dams, severely damaged streams and vegetation. These things took their toll on the health and survival of the Wintun and other area tribes.

In the early days of California statehood, Congress attempted to herd all the Indians onto four major reservations, against the wishes of the various tribes which had profound attachments to their native areas. The Wintun, like others, struggled to return to their aboriginal lands. Finally in 1909 a reserve was marked out immediately east of present-day Rumsey for them. That did not mark the end of their upheaval; the reservation was moved in 1940 to a 60-acre tract 15 miles south of Rumsey, part of the present-day site. By 1970 the

rancheria had dwindled to only three members and was on the verge of termination under the Rancheria Act, Public Law 85-671. But the process stalled and was subsequently reversed. In 1982, 100 adjacent acres were added to the rancheria as it began acquiring new members. Later the tribe obtained financing for the construction of Cash Creek Indian Bingo and Casino. Culturally, the Wintun at Rumsey continue to practice aspects of their traditional culture even as they continue to succeed within mainstream society. Many Wintun continue to harvest traditional foods, most significantly acorns and salmon.

GOVERNMENT

The Rumsey Rancheria is governed by a Community Council composed of all qualified voters 18 years and older. Elected Council members include a chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. Elections are held every three years in January. The tribe is organized under an IRA constitution which was approved in 1976.

ECONOMY

The region's economy since the late 1800s has been largely based on agriculture; over 80% of Yolo County is cultivated for various crops such as sugar beets and tomatoes. While the tribe derives some income from its agricultural leased land, since the mid-1980s the Cash Creek Indian Bingo and Casino has been a source of the rancheria's current relative prosperity. The beauty of the land also provides the prospect of directing a portion of the economy toward eco-tourism.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe has long leased out a portion of its land for the commercial cultivation of beets and tomatoes, a transaction which yields a substantial revenue. In recent years, the tribe has considered the feasibility of taking over these agricultural operations to increase its income and independence. The fertility of the rancheria land, along with the adequate supply of water for irrigation, has encouraged the tribe to consider expanding its own agricultural operations. The Agricultural Extension Office at U.C. Davis continues to offer the tribe technical assistance in this arena. Additionally, numerous tribal members participate in the area's commercial agriculture industry.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe has committed itself during the past two decades to establishing its economic independence. Prospects include a "catch-a-fish" farm in a portion of Cache Creek which runs through the rancheria; development of a "natural campground site" to capitalize on the trend toward eco-tourism; construction of a convenience store/smokeshop along busy Highway 116; and a co-op farm/business development organization with neighboring reservations in Lake, Mendocino, and Sonoma counties.

GAMING

The Cash Creek Indian Bingo & Casino is located on Highway 16. This busy thoroughfare has helped make the facility a significant source of revenue and employment for the tribe. As with other rancherias, the tribe is waiting for the State of California to come to the table and negotiate a gaming compact.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Located only an hour from the scenic Napa Valley wine country and Clear Lake, the rancheria is positioned in a popular recreational region. Local accommodations include the Cache Canyon Campground, located 25 miles north of the Rumsey Rancheria, and hotels in Woodland, CA, located 30 miles east of the rancheria. With the popularity of its bingo facility, the tribe has been considering expanding its involvement in the tourist economy by opening a "natural campground" site. In addition, the annual Almond Festival, held the last Sunday in February, attracts many visitors to

the area. A celebration of the agricultural season, the festival includes arts and crafts, wine tasting, barbecue, and a classic car show.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The rancheria is accessed by Highway 16 which runs basically north-south along its front border. Greyhound Bus Lines provides limited bus service to the town of Brooks which is located about a mile from the rancheria. Sacramento and Woodland are the nearest cities offering air, rail, and trucking service.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sewage services are provided by wells and septic tanks. Hospital facilities are available in Woodland, 20 miles away. Fire protection is provided by Brooks Fire Station about two miles away.

San Manuel Reservation

Federal reservation
Serrano
San Bernadino County, California

San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
5771 N. Victoria Avenue
Highland, CA 92082
(714) 864-8933
Fax: 864-5050

Total area	658 acres
Total labor force	8
High school graduate or higher	44.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Per capita income	\$3,437
Population	59
Tribal members in area	85

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The San Manuel Reservation is located in southern California, four miles northeast of San Bernadino and just outside Highlands, along the foothills of the San Bernadino Mountains. Most of the land consists of large, rolling hills. The reservation was established on August 31, 1893, under authority of a congressional act of January 12, 1891.

CLIMATE

The climate is mild and reasonably moderate. Temperatures range from winter lows of 15°F to summer highs of 110°F. Average annual rainfall is under five inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

San Manuel Reservation residents are primarily people of the Serrano Tribe. Their traditional language belongs to the Shoshonean division of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family, which includes languages spoken by peoples from the Great Basin into central Mexico. The term "serrano," meaning mountaineer, was initially used by Spanish settlers as a generic term of designation for otherwise "unnamed" Indians in the mountainous areas of southern California. Later the name came to refer only to that band whose territory extended roughly from Mount San Antonio in the San Gabriel Mountains to Cottonwood Springs in the Little San Bernadino Mountains. The Serranos originally occupied much of Mojave Desert and San Bernadino Mountains but had largely

disappeared from both sectors by the 20th century. The other Serrano base is the Morongo Reservation, about 30 miles to the east.

In the wake of European contact, the Serrano population was dramatically reduced through disease, intermarriage, and killings. Many Serranos were trained in agriculture by the Catholic missions in the area, and agriculture has been the region's economic mainstay from that time to the present, in the form of the citrus industry. Although the Serranos have yet to reap the benefits of the region's citrus industry, tribal members have often worked as independent farmers and cattlemen in the years since European contact.

Traditionally, the Serranos were divided into two groups, or moieties, and marriage could occur only across group lines. Communities were typically villages of between 25 and 100 people. Today few people remain who speak the Serrano language and few ancestral rituals survive, although some people continue to sing traditional Bird Songs on special social occasions. Most of the few remaining Serranos today live on or near the reservation.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a General Council, comprised of all members 21 years of age or over; 30 percent of the council is a quorum. The Business Committee includes a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary-treasurer, and two at-large members. Elections are held every two years, as called by the Business Committee. The General Council meets monthly. The tribe is organized under Articles of Association approved on December 1, 1966.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Portions of the rugged reservation land are suitable for growing citrus, particularly where several natural springs can be used for irrigation. The tribe intends to seek funding for a feasibility study of such an enterprise; once an irrigation system is established, a citrus orchard could be planted.

GAMING

The San Manuel Bingo Palace has thus far proven to be the reservation's most important and successful economic enterprise. It produces considerable revenue, as well as employment for tribal members.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Both the city and county of San Bernadino, as well as the federal government (in the form of Norton Air Force Base) represent a significant source of the area's employment, including tribal members.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The city of Ontario, 25 miles from the reservation, provides the nearest commercial airline facilities. A private airport, along with bus, train, and truck lines, is available in San Bernadino. State Highway 30, a four-lane artery, runs just to the south of the reservation, connecting nearby Interstate 10 with the Interstate 15 bypass, Interstate 215.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Utilities are provided to the reservation by the city of San Bernadino. Hospitals, clinics, and dental services are available in San Bernadino as well, and both children and adults use that city's educational facilities. In addition, Riverside-San Bernadino Indian Health, Inc. is located on the neighboring Morongo Reservation; it provides a range of affordable quality health-care services.

San Pasqual Reservation

Federal reservation

Kumeyaay

San Diego County, California

San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians

P.O. Box 365

Valley Center, CA 92082

(619) 749-3200

Total area	1,380 acres
Total labor force	57
High school graduate or higher	56.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	31.6%
Per capita income	\$3,955
Population	517
Tribal members in area	435

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The current San Pasqual Reservation is comprised of five separate, non-contiguous tracts of dry, scrub-oak hill country in southern California. It adjoins the rural community of Valley Center approximately 40 miles north of San Diego, 12 miles from Escondido, and 25 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean. The original reservation site is now occupied by Lake Wohlford and the San Diego Wild Animal Park. The original reservation was established July 1, 1910, under authority of the act of January 12, 1891, as amended and supplemented. An Executive Order issued on April 15, 1911 set aside land for the reservation site.

CLIMATE

The reservation experiences warm, dry summers and cool, relatively moist winters. Summer temperatures reach highs of 110°F, with winter temperatures dropping as low as 28°F. Average annual precipitation is about 20 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Residents of the San Pasqual Reservation are members of the Kumeyaay Tribe. Their language belongs to the Yuman branch of the Hokan language family, other languages of which are spoken by peoples from southern Oregon to southern Mexico. In 1769 Kumeyaay territory extended 50 to 75 miles both north and south of the Mexican border and from the California coast east nearly to the Colorado River. Prior to European contact, the tribe was divided into as many as 50 bands, but two tribal chiefs served to maintain cohesive inter-tribal relations.

Prior to 1870, the southern and interior Kumeyaay largely avoided repression by the mission at San Diego, even leading occasional revolts to free their relatives who were in forced labor there. Only after 1870 was their land taken from them, as American immigrants moved into the area.

Northern and coastal Kumeyaay, on the other hand, had early contact with the missions, thereby falling under Spanish domination. After their initial contact with Americans in 1846, they learned English as well as Spanish. These bands received reservations by Executive Order in 1875 on which Indian agency schools were operating shortly thereafter. The 1891 Act for the Relief of Mission Indians set up 11 additional reservations, which proved to be pitifully small and inadequate, leaving many Kumeyaay without a home.

In 1901 the U.S. Supreme Court failed to uphold Indian land-rights treaties that had been established with the Mexican government in territory that was now part of the United States. As a result, the indigenous people were evicted. In 1903 the government purchased land at Pala and moved some of the Kumeyaay there (the San Felipe and Cupeño bands), while others fled elsewhere. In any event, the Kumeyaay largely starved on inadequate reservations or found menial labor on area ranches or in local homes. It was in 1910 that bad publicity finally forced the Indian Office (later to become the BIA) to enlarge certain reservations and establish some new ones, including the San Pasqual Reservation; conditions did improve marginally.

While most Kumeyaay reservations contained subsistence farms, marginal cash-cropping operations, and a few domestic animals, many were far from markets and had water routinely stolen or diverted. Additionally, non-Indian settlers staked claim to all the best farmland, most of it river-bottom land, in the area, leaving only the high rocky hills to the Indians. During the early 20th century, organizations were established to oppose the authority of the BIA. Then in 1953, Public Law 280 stripped the BIA of much of its authority, establishing it as merely the keeper of the reservation land's trust status. The vacuum created by P.L. 280 forced tribal leaders to face up to continuing problems in the areas of sovereignty, economics, education, and health. One result is that the Kumeyaay have revived the tribal-level organization as it originally functioned, to manage tribal sacred places, focus on religious and cultural needs, and protect ancestral places. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

GOVERNMENT

The San Pasqual Tribal Government operates under a constitution and bylaws approved January 14, 1971. The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The General Council consists of all members 19 years of age and older; members elect a Business Committee, which serves two-year terms and is comprised of a spokesman, vice-spokesman, secretary-treasurer, and two at-large members.

ECONOMY

During the 20th century, the region's economy has been based largely on ranching and increasingly on agriculture, as irrigation techniques have improved. More recently the seemingly endless southern California urban sprawl has stimulated real-estate development, construction, and a burgeoning service industry. The San Pasqual Reservation has been planning in recent years to reap its share of the agricultural bounty in the form of avocados and citrus crops.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There are significant and well-developed plans for establishing fairly large-scale avocado groves on the reservation. Citrus orchards have also been considered; while citrus fruit does not currently enjoy as great a market value, it also requires considerably less irrigation. A total of 865 acres of reservation land are under consideration for agricultural development, with irrigation water coming either entirely from the Escondido Canal or from both the canal and the Valley Center Municipal Water District.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe has been considering a number of projects, including a cooperative irrigation project with four other area reservations, mobile-home park, avocado and citrus groves, adobe-block manufacturing, and a retail office complex. Feasibility studies for these projects have been conducted.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe has seriously investigated the manufacturing of adobe blocks on the reservation. Adobe block, being highly energy efficient and extremely popular in mainstream American culture, presents a potentially lucrative opportunity for economic growth on the reservation.

SERVICES

Numerous small businesses are found in the vicinity of the reservation, providing employment opportunities for residents.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Commercial airline service is available in San Diego, 40 miles away. Nearby Escondido provides train, bus, and commercial trucking services, as well as a private airport. California Highway S-6 links the reservation with Escondido from the south and continues to the north to connect with California 76. Old Castle Road and West Lilac Road provide access to the town of Valley Center from Interstate 15.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

San Diego Gas and Electric Company provides service to the reservation. Dental care and routine health-care needs are available on the Rincon Reservation, three miles from the reservation. Hospital, clinic, and dental care may all be obtained in Escondido. The reservation maintains an education center and boasts a relatively new Tribal Hall, which serves as the center of the tribe's community activities.

Elementary school children attend public school in Valley Center, while high school students travel to Escondido. Palomar Community College is located in San Marcos, approximately 15 miles west of the reservation.

Santa Rosa Rancheria

Federal reservation	
Tache, Tachi, Yokuts	
Kings County, California	
Santa Rosa Indian Community	
P.O. Box 8	
Lemoore, CA 93245	
(209) 924-1278	
Fax: 924-3583	
Total area	170 acres
Total labor force	82
High school graduate or higher	26.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	26.8%
Per capita income	\$4,164
Population (BIA, 1993)	362
Tribal members in area	408

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Santa Rosa Rancheria is located in south-central California, in the Tulare Lake Basin of the San Joaquin Valley just outside of Lemoore, 30 miles east of Visalia, and about halfway between Fresno and Bakersfield.

The rancheria was established by the U.S. District Court Decree 995, on February 28, 1921. An additional purchase was finalized on July 28, 1938, under the Wheeler Howard Act of June 18, 1934.

CLIMATE

Summer temperatures may reach highs of 110°F, and winters may see lows of 20°F. Rainfall averages eight inches per year.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The descendants of the Tachi, Wowol, and Chunut bands of the Yokuts Tribe presently live on the Santa Rosa Rancheria. Their traditional language belongs to the Penutian linguistic stock, which includes languages spoken by peoples from the Canadian coast to the Yucatan Peninsula, as well as in the southeastern U.S. Out of what was once approximately 60 Yokuts tribes, only a few still remain. The introduction of European culture and its attendant disease and warfare is thought to have decreased the estimated aboriginal population by at least 75 percent. There are only three federally recognized rancherias and one reservation comprised of Yokuts descendants.

Following the General Allotment Act of 1887, many Yokuts people were displaced from their traditional tribal lands. Primary sources of employment for many Yokuts during this period and on into the early 20th century included logging, working for livestock ranchers as ranch hands, and working as farm laborers in the fruit, vegetable, and cotton fields of the San Joaquin Valley.

Until the 1950s, many Yokuts children were sent to Indian boarding schools. During the 1960s, political activism took hold within the greater Native American community. One prominent manifestation of this activism was the Sierra Indian Center. It involved people from many area tribes and was pivotal in establishing other organizations, both local and statewide, which continue to exist today. Its agenda, in part, involved revitalizing cultural practices. This mission stemmed from a recognition that adaptation to Euro-American culture and the intrusion of non-Indian schools and religion had altered or reduced many aspects of indigenous culture.

The March 1 Celebration stands as one example of continuing traditional cultural practices; it constitutes the main tribal activity of the Santa Rosa Rancheria. It is a time dedicated to spiritual renewal and future prosperity. One key event of the Celebration is the Roundhouse Sweat Ceremonies. Other rancheria cultural projects include a community dance group, composed of young people 8 to 16 years of age, which performs at schools and powwows. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

GOVERNMENT

A General Council composed of all tribal members 21 years or older governs the Santa Rosa Rancheria; 25 percent of the membership represents a quorum. A Business Committee is elected from the General Council, which includes a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, a treasurer, and a delegate. Business Committee members are elected for two-year terms. The tribe is organized under approved Articles of Association.

GAMING

The tribe operates a bingo parlor featuring Class I and II bingo and pulltabs. Revenues are low, due to competitors in the area that feature Class III gaming devices and card games.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Santa Rosa Rancheria has over 20 employees.

SERVICES

The rancheria operates the Smoke Shop, an establishment that sells Indian jewelry and toys in addition to standard convenience-store goods.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe welcomes visitors to its Santa Rosa Days Celebration on the last weekend of August. The celebration features drummers and traditional dancers.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access routes to the rancheria include Alkali Drive, which is paved, and State Highway 198, which runs five miles from the rancheria. California 41 runs north-south three miles away, and Interstate 5, one of the valley's major arteries, can be reached approximately 20 miles from the rancheria.

The city of Visalia, 30 miles from the reservation, has commercial airline facilities. Train services are available in Hanford, 14 miles from the reservation. The town of Lemoore provides truck and bus services and also maintains a private airport.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by wells, and the tribe maintains its own sewer system, operated by a waste-water treatment specialist who is a tribal member. The reservation obtains electricity through Pacific Gas and Electric Company, while natural gas is provided by Southern California Gas Company. Hospital, clinic, and dental facilities are available in Hanford, 14 miles away. The rancheria recreation center is used for various youth activities, a summer lunch program, an elders' hot-lunch program, and as a summer job site for youths. The rancheria contracts for health-care services with Central Valley Indian Health Project, 50 miles from the rancheria in Clovis; several tribal members are employed to work with the tribe. A clinic is located on the reservation and is open on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Santa Rosa Reservation

Federal reservation

Cahuilla

Kings County, California

Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians

325 N. Western Ave.

Hemet, CA 92343

(909) 849-4761*

Total area 11,092.60 acres

Total labor force 11

High school graduate or higher 66.7%

Bachelor's degree or higher -

Unemployment rate 27.3%

Per capita income \$3,561

Population 58

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Santa Rosa Reservation spans 11,093 acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains near Anza in Riverside County, California. Nearby cities include Palm Springs, 50 miles to the northeast, and Riverside, 60 miles to the northwest. While 10 miles to the east of here lies one of California's hottest, driest deserts, the reservation sits in the 5,000-

foot Coachella Valley and hence is occasionally watered by clouds drawn to nearby 8,000-foot Santa Rosa Peak.

The reservation was established on February 2, 1907, under the authority of the Act of 1891 as amended. An act of April 17, 1937 authorized the secretary of the interior to purchase 640 acres to be held in trust for the tribe. All reservation land is tribally owned and unallotted, though some of the land is under assignment and has been passed from generation to generation under heirship.

CLIMATE

The reservation experiences a high desert climate typical of southern California. Rainfall averages seven inches annually. Temperatures range from as high as 110 degrees in the summer to winter lows that dip to about 16 degrees.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Santa Rosa Band of Mission Indians is part of the Cahuilla Tribe, a group belonging to the Takic branch of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family. The reservation is part of an area which has been occupied by the Cahuilla for the past 1,000 years. Members of the Santa Rosa Band descend from the Mountain Cahuilla Band which historically occupied the mountains south of San Jacinto Peak. Most Cahuilla are members of several reservations in inland southern California, though some live as far away as New York and Florida. The 1891 Act for the Relief of Mission Indians handed over much of the Cahuilla homelands to the public domain. The establishment of reservations during the first part of the 20th century reclaimed some of these lands for the tribe. None of the reservations formed tribal governments that were organized under the rules of the 1934 IRA. During these years most Cahuilla subsisted on wage labor, farming, and stockraising. They supplemented their income through hunting fees, leasing of forests, and the sale of resources such as peat, asbestos, and rights of way. The lack of water proved to be a major challenge, particularly for farming and grazing efforts. In response, the BIA installed irrigation projects on some of the Cahuilla reservations; unfortunately these systems were rarely dependable.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is non-IRA organized. It is governed by a Tribal Council, with members elected to two-year terms. Because of the very limited size of the Santa Rosa Band, the Tribal Council also acts as the Planning Committee.

ECONOMY

Since 1950, many Cahuillas have developed professional careers in the communities adjacent to their reservations. These positions include administrators, educators, museum curators, archaeologists, musicians, artists, and entrepreneurs. Commercial and tourist developments, bingo parlors, and the leasing of land for grazing and farming comprise the primary sources of reservation income these days. Hemet, the city closest to the Santa Rosa Reservation, has grown dramatically in recent years, due to the growth of its manufacturing sector and its popularity as a retirement spot.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Individual tribal members engage in farming and cattle-grazing activities. Potatoes and small grains serve as the region's primary crop. The tribe operates a small fruit orchard on reservation lands. The Tribal Council is currently studying the feasibility of a tribal enterprise based on cattle production and/or farming. In any case, agriculture serves as the primary source of economic activity in the region and for the tribe.

FORESTRY

Small amounts of timber can be found on 8,700 foot Toro Peak,

located on the reservation. At present, this is not considered commercially viable.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Government services provide much of the reservation's income. BIA grants comprise a significant portion.

MANUFACTURING

Though nearby Hemet has seen growth in manufacturing in recent times, the reservation has benefited from this growth only marginally—this through occasional employment of a few tribal members.

MINING

The reservation has limited reserves of gold, tungsten, sand and gravel, and granite. None of these resources are currently under development.

SERVICES

The most significant tribal business revenues result from the leasing of sites atop Toro Peak for telecommunications relay stations. The tribe has plans afoot to expand the leasing as growth in the telecommunications industry fuels demand for optimal relay and transmission sites.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe owns a parcel of land adjacent to Highway 79, a prime area for development of a campground or other type of tourist attraction. Development is still in the planning stage. Otherwise, the growth of the region as a retirement mecca suggests a bright future for "sunbelt"-styled tourist facilities.

*Telephone number listed is that of the Morongo Clinic; they relay messages.

Santa Ynez Reservation

Federal reservation	
Chumash	
Santa Barbara County, California	
Santa Ynez Band of Mission Indians	
P.O. Box 517	
Santa Ynez, CA 93460	
(805) 688-7997	
Total area	99.28 acres
High school graduate or higher	57.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	9.7%
Per capita income	\$7,408
Total labor force	123
Unemployment rate	28.5%
Population	317

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Santa Ynez Reservation is located in south-central California, approximately 32 miles north of the city of Santa Barbara and about 10 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The reservation was established on December 27, 1901, under authority of the act of January 12, 1891.

CLIMATE

High temperatures during July average 85°F, with overnight lows of

55°F. In January highs average 55°F, with lows dipping down to 35°F. Average annual rainfall is about 13 inches.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The residents of Santa Ynez Reservation are members of the Chumash Tribe, whose language belongs to the Hokan language family. Other languages of the group are spoken by peoples from southern Oregon to southern Mexico. At the time of first Spanish contact in 1542, the Chumash were one of the most populous and highly developed of the California tribes; they occupied territory from San Luis Obispo to Malibu Canyon on the coast, the Santa Barbara Channel Islands, and inland to the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley.

The Chumash were the only California tribe to depend largely on ocean fishing for subsistence, and in fact the tribe is known for its technological skill in the construction of ocean-going canoes. It is also known for its aesthetic contributions in the form of basketry and objects of shell and steatite.

In 1769 a Spanish land expedition, led by Gaspar de Portola, left Baja California and reached the Santa Barbara Channel. In short order five Spanish missions were established in Chumash territory, one-quarter of the number eventually established in all of California. Chumash population was decimated, largely due to the introduction of European diseases. By 1831 the number of mission-registered Chumash numbered only 2,788, down from pre-Spanish population estimates ranging as high as 22,000.

The modern-day towns of Santa Barbara, Montecito, Summerland, and Carpinteria were carved out of the old Chumash territory. The nucleus of the town of Santa Barbara began with Spanish soldiers who were granted small parcels of land by their commandant upon retiring from military service. After mission secularization in 1834, lands formerly under mission control were given to Spanish families loyal to the Mexican government, while other large tracts were sold or given to prominent individuals as land grants. With the Mexican authorities' failure to live up to promises of land distribution among surviving Chumash, the population continued to decline, both physically and spiritually.

By 1870 the region's now-dominant Anglo culture had begun to prosper economically. The Santa Barbara area had established itself as a mecca for health seekers, and by the turn of the century it became a haven for wealthy tourists and movie stars. By around 1880, the region had begun to establish itself as an important hub of agriculture and horticulture; most of the Chumash who remained in the area survived through menial work on area farms and ranches. During the 1890s Summerland experienced an oil and natural-gas boom, which faded by 1907, due to the discovery of more plentiful fields elsewhere.

With tourism and agriculture continuing as the primary industries in the area today, members of the Santa Ynez Reservation are actively considering ways to participate more fully and equitably in the region's continuing prosperity. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

GOVERNMENT

A General Council, composed of all members 21 years and older, governs the Santa Ynez Reservation. Elected tribal officers include a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and a secretary-treasurer. The tribal government is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, with Articles of Association approved on February 7, 1964.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe has reserved a site for commercial development, close to the tribal community center, health clinic, and bingo building, and

adjacent to Highway 246 (a major tourist passage to and from Solvang). The Tribal Council has stated its desire to formally research the market for a company or companies to locate on the reservation.

GAMING

The tribe negotiated a bingo contract with a private business and opened its bingo hall on May 26, 1994. Although at the time of writing it is still too soon for an economic-impact analysis, the bingo operation will almost certainly drastically decrease the tribe's unemployment rate. In addition to tribal members, the operation also employs many non-members.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

As of late 1994, the tribe is pursuing a plan for the development of an industrial park on reservation land, on the acreage set aside along Route 246.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Because of its proximity to Santa Barbara, the reservation is in a good position to capitalize on that city's well-established tourist trade. The tribe is currently considering various recreational attractions like its bingo operation to attract visitors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

California State Route 246 provides for essentially all access to the reservation. The reservation also contains individual driveways and roads as necessary for access to certain precincts and neighborhoods.

Commercial transportation facilities are available in Santa Barbara. The nearest private airport is located in Santa Ynez, six miles from the reservation. U.S. Highway 101, the major north-south artery, is also six miles from the reservation. The reservation lies adjacent to State Highway 246 and it is intersected by Zanja De Cota Creek.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation obtains its water from a well provided by the city. Electricity is provided by the Santa Barbara Gas and Electric Company. Hospital, clinic, dental, and U.S. Public Health Service facilities are available in Santa Barbara. Students attend school in the city of Santa Ynez.

Santa Ysabel Reservation

Federal reservation	
Diegueño	
San Diego County, California	
Santa Ysabel Band of Mission Indians	
P.O. Box 130	
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070	
(619) 765-0845	
Total area	15,526.78 acres
Total labor force	67
High school graduate or higher	45.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	9.0%
Per capita income (1989)	\$7,387
Population	305
Adjacent population	648

Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Sugar Bowl Rancheria

Federal reservation
Pomo and Wailaki
Lakeport County, California

Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Sugar Bowl Rancheria
149 North Main St., Suite 200
Lakeport, CA 95438
(707)263-4771
Fax: 263-4773

Total labor force	56
Tribal enrollment	96

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Sugar Bowl Rancheria were reinstated as a federally recognized tribe on September 6, 1991. As yet the band has no land base. In 1992, the rancheria was voided.

GOVERNMENT

Rancheria members adopted a non-IRA constitution in 1992 and are governed by their five-member General Council. The top three candidates receiving a majority of the vote serve three-year terms, while the other two serve two-year terms.

ECONOMY

Since the tribe has no land base and because few of Scotts Valley members have allotted lands associated with other rancherias, few tribal members live in Lake County. Approximately 40% of tribal members live in the San Francisco Bay Area. Employment is seasonal and dependent upon tourism and agriculture.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The rancheria government employs four people.

FUTURE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The rancheria will eventually include a land base.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Clear Lake State Park and Lake Mendocino offer recreational opportunities. The rancheria, however, has as yet no capability to prosper from the generated tourism.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The city of Lake Port has an airport; commercial flights are available in Oakland, 120 miles south of the rancheria's tribal headquarters.

Near U.S. 101 and State Highway 20. Road access is poor in Lake County.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The rancheria has a community facility which offers two rooms for group activities. Six tribes share the IHS Lake County Tribal Health clinic, including Scotts Valley.

Sheep Ranch Rancheria

Federal reservation
Me-Wuk
Sheep Ranch, CA 95250
Calaveros County, California
NO CENSUS INFORMATION

Sherwood Valley Rancheria

Federal reservation
Pomo
Mendocino County, California

Sherwood Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians
2197 South State Street
Ukiah, CA 95482
(707) 468-1337
Fax: 468-5071

Total area	356 acres
Total labor force	4
High school graduate or higher	33.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Per capita income (1989)	\$16,667
Area population	155
Tribal enrollment (tribe, 1994)	350

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Sherwood Valley Rancheria is located in northwestern California on two sites near the city of Willits, on U.S. Highway 101. Both of these sites, referred to as the old and new rancheria, have been converted to trust land. The original Sherwood Valley Rancheria was established by Executive Order on April 30, 1908, and purchased on May 10, 1909 for "homeless" California Indians, without tribal designation. Additional lands were purchased on June 10, 1916. The site is located 13 miles northwest of Willits and 150 miles north of San Francisco. The largely deforested rancheria lands range from 2,200 to 2,500 feet in elevation. Most of the county surrounding the original rancheria is zoned by Mendocino County as "remote residential" and is characterized by scattered homesites on large parcels of land used primarily for livestock grazing.

Because the original land site is not considered developable without a sufficient water source or utility hook-ups, the tribe purchased a 58-acre parcel adjacent to the city of Willits in 1987. In 1988 it received a grant to improve roads and infrastructural needs for this new rancheria.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Pomo-speaking people have traditionally occupied what is now Mendocino County, with other Pomo living in Sonoma and Lake counties. Their language belongs to the Hokan language family, other languages of which are spoken by peoples from southern Oregon into southern Mexico. European settlement of these lands disrupted Pomo culture through the spread of diseases, the usurpation of tribal lands, and forced incarceration on federal reservations. In response, the Pomo banded together in efforts to buy back their lands from the late 1870s through the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, much of this land was confiscated, through foreclosure settlements and mortgage debts.

Responding to public pressure, Congress in 1905 authorized an investigation of the living conditions of "landless" Indians.

Beginning in 1906, legislation initiated by C. E. Kelsey, the lawyer and special agent appointed to lead the investigation, authorized annual appropriations for the purchase of Indian lands. Kelsey himself helped in the founding of the Hopland Reservation.

During a period of intense separatism and animosity toward indigenous peoples, the Pomo actively used the courts to challenge local segregationist policies. In 1907 an Eastern Pomo, Ethan Anderson, won a court case granting the right to vote to non-reservation Indians. In 1923 Stephan Knight in Mendocino County challenged the state school-segregation laws and, in an out-of-court settlement, forced a local public school to admit his daughter. Knight later took on the city of Ukiah, challenging the separatist policy of the local movie theater.

While traditionally subsisting on native plants, fish, and game, the Pomo were forced to enter the wage economy during the Depression. Many Pomo women moved to the San Francisco Bay area and worked as domestics; there they were aided by the BIA. Pomo men, on the other hand, found local employment as migrant field workers and ranch laborers.

The Sherwood Valley Rancheria's original location and land quality restricted the tribe's ability to develop economically. The group's new location has allowed tribal members to live in a tribal community, many for the first time, within an easy commuting distance to a significant downtown area. Because of the new rancheria's small size, the tribe is attempting to purchase more property to enhance its economic potential. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

GOVERNMENT

The Sherwood Valley Rancheria is governed by a General Council, composed of all qualified voters at least 18 years old. A seven-member elected Tribal Council oversees the administration of the rancheria's business. Officers include a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, a treasurer, and a parliamentarian. The General Council meets annually in January, while the Tribal Council holds monthly meetings. The tribe is organized under a constitution approved in 1974, which designates that tribal officers must be elected annually. The Tribal Council also serves as the Rancheria's OEDP Committee.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe is currently establishing a separate Economic Development Corporation to encourage outside businesses to engage in commercial activities with the tribe. Part of the Economic Development Corporation's goals are to pursue economic development training and education for tribal members. The tribe has recently conducted sophisticated market studies to determine the feasibility of a Christmas tree farm and a self-service mini-storage facility to be located on the rancheria.

GAMING

The tribe is considering the possibility of a gaming facility on the rancheria.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Since tourism is an important component of Mendocino County's economy, the tribe is considering ways of capitalizing on this market. Some possibilities are an outdoor amphitheater, a family arcade center (with miniature golf), a campground with a gift shop selling tribally produced crafts and food, and a fitness/wellness center which would include the retail sale of traditional medicines, health products produced from natural herbs, a sweat lodge, and classes.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The new rancheria is located approximately one-half mile from U.S. 101, which serves as the main transportation artery for the area. The new rancheria is also connected to State Highway 20 by a short series of paved residential roads. Sherwood Road, intersecting with Highway 1 outside of Willits, leads to the original rancheria land base. Access to the old rancheria is limited to a 10-mile partially paved road.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The new Sherwood Rancheria hosts a community center and a new 35-unit housing subdivision. All utilities are available at the new rancheria, with sewer and water provided by the city of Willits. A solid-waste disposal plan has been developed for this site.

The old rancheria relies on solar electricity and water from drilled horizontal wells. Septic tanks provide sewage disposal. There are no public services available at the old rancheria.

A full range of health-care and educational services is available in Willits.

Shingle Springs Rancheria

Federal reservation
Maidu
El Dorado County, California

Shingle Springs Rancheria
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682
(916) 676-8010

Total area	160 acres
Total labor force	2
High school graduate or higher	100%
Bachelor's degree or higher	100%
Unemployment rate	-
Per capita income (1989)	\$16,800
Population	12
Tribal members in area	185

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Shingle Springs Rancheria is located in north-central California, one mile northeast of the town of Shingle Springs, 6 miles southwest of the city of Placerville, and 35 miles east of Sacramento, in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada.

The rancheria was established on December 16, 1916, under the authority of the Indian Homeless Acts of June 21, 1906, and April 30, 1908. The original rancheria property of 80 acres was purchased in 1916, with an additional 160 acres purchased in March of 1920 by Executive Order. On July 1966, portions of the rancheria were sold or relinquished by the BIA, in part to accommodate the construction of U.S. Highway 50.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Shingle Springs Rancheria is located within the ancestral territory of the southern Maidu people known as Nisenan, whose language belongs to the Penutian language family; other languages of this group are spoken by peoples from the Canadian coast to the U.S. southeastern and the Yucatan Peninsula. The mild foothill

climate and abundant resources of the region helped the Maidu develop permanent communities.

The town of Shingle Springs, noted for its shingle mill, was established in 1850. The areas surrounding the rancharia were virtually overwhelmed by gold miners during the 1850s when gold was discovered in California at Coloma, just ten miles north of the rancharia near the center of Nisenan territory. A primary supply store for miners in the area was established about a mile from the present rancharia site in 1857. By 1859 the miners had constructed 5,729 miles of canals, ditches, and flumes throughout the area from the Yuba River to Mariposa. In 1865 a railroad was extended to Shingle Springs from Sacramento, making the town a railroad terminus. The influx of miners to the area devastated Maidu lands and culture.

The Shingle Springs population did not occupy rancharia lands until 1970 because the rancharia did not have the infrastructure necessary for housing development until that time. The scarcity of water and physical access to the rancharia still constrain significant development.

El Dorado County is part of the Sacramento Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, one of the highest-valued commercial and residential markets in the United States. The region is known for its executive, high-priced, residential-home developments, and the rancharia is, in fact, located between two such areas. Aside from real-estate development, the area's primary industries include tourism, manufacturing, construction, mining, and agriculture (including apple orchards, wineries, and forests).

GOVERNMENT

A seven-member elected Tribal Council governs the Shingle Springs Rancharia. The council includes a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and a secretary-treasurer. The council meets monthly, and its members are elected for two- and three-year staggered terms. The tribe is organized under Articles of Association approved in December of 1976.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The rancharia has approximately five acres available for commercial development, earmarked for an "eldercare facility," in a surrounding area of scarce and extremely expensive private land. Additional goals include the development of a cultural center, a mobile-home/RV park, and a mini-mart and gas station.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Government-sponsored social service projects, funded through grants from the Administration for Native Americans, the U.S. Indian Health Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs Core Management Project provide significant employment and services to the rancharia.

SERVICES

The local service economy provides many, although low-paying, forms of employment for area tribal members.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 50, an east-west artery, passes just south of the rancharia. Access is possible only by two private roads, owned by the Greenstone and Buckeye Homeowners' Associations, respectively.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to the rancharia only under agreement with the El Dorado Irrigation District. The rancharia maintains an on-site

sewage disposal system. Local public utilities companies provide electricity and gas needs. Fire protection is provided by a local volunteer fire department.

Soboba Reservation

Federal reservation

Luiseno

Riverside County, California

Soboba Band of Mission Indians

P.O. Box 487

San Jacinto, CA 92383

(714) 654-2765

Fax: 654-4198

Total area	5915.68 acres
Total labor force	135
High school graduate or higher	66.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.2%
Unemployment rate	23.0%
Per capita income	\$6,090
Population	442

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Soboba Reservation is located in eastern Riverside County, two miles east of the small town of San Jacinto and 35 miles from the city of Riverside. The reservation is a large irregularly shaped block of land spanning 5,915.68 acres of rolling hills, deep ravines, a river valley, and several alluvial plains.

The Soboba Reservation was created by an Executive Order of June 19, 1883. However, the reservation was not formally established until June 10, 1913, under the authority of the Act of 1891 as amended. The initial land grant did not include the tribe's primary village; eventually this tract was added to the reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Soboba Reservation is home to the Luiseno Band of Mission Indians. Historically, the tribe occupied the territory south of Mt. San Jacinto extending to the Pacific coast. Their language belongs to the Cupan group of the Takic subfamily. The term "Soboba" refers to a Luiseno place name. The Luiseno practiced sophisticated agricultural techniques including plant husbandry, inland corn agriculture, water and erosion management, and controlled burning. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

Residents of the Soboba Reservation have had to continually fight to defend their water rights. It was not until 1908 that the United States Government began to develop an irrigation system to support agricultural development. In 1933, after a tunnel was constructed through the San Jacinto Mountains for the purpose of diverting water from the Colorado River to Los Angeles, an underground river resulting from the construction drained all of the springs and streams on the Soboba Reservation. After approximately 30 years of litigation, the United States Claims Court finally entered a judgment granting the Soboba Band of Mission Indians \$12 million. The tribe, with the assistance of the Administration for Native Americans, is currently developing a distribution plan for the award sum.

GOVERNMENT

The Soboba Reservation is governed by a General Council composed of all voting members of the tribe. The five-member elected Tribal Council includes a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and treasurer. Council members serve two-year staggered terms. The Tribal Council oversees a number of committees including Tribal Administration, Accounting, Administration for Native Americans (ANA), Adult Education, and Youth Education.

ECONOMY

The reservation's bingo facility, land leases, and agriculture serve as its primary economic focus. Currently, the tribe has established the Luiseño Indian Education for Adults Program in order to provide valuable training for tribal members.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe leases land to both citrus producers and watermelon farmers. The land dedicated to agriculture, approximately 417 acres, is composed of both community-owned and individually assigned properties. In addition, the tribe has another 1,500 acres of property which are suitable for agricultural development.

GAMING

The tribe currently operates a bingo facility. This facility seats 1,400 visitors and employs approximately 50 full-time and 40 part-time workers.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Thirteen residents are employed by the Soboba Reservation Tribal Government.

MINING

The Soboba Reservation leases land for surface sand and gravel mining. For the Soboba Reservation, the development of industrial minerals is important. As metropolitan areas zone out, build over, or mine out sand and gravel pits on public and private lands, reservation lands near these areas experience an increased demand for their resources.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Located east of the San Bernardino National Forest and across the forest to the southwest from Palm Springs, the reservation is in a prime location for tapping into the tourism market. Currently, the tribe sponsors the Soboba Grand Prix, a motorcycle race that draws a regional audience. Recently, the tribe completed feasibility studies for the development of a RV resort and golf course. This recreational area, if it proceeds as planned, will span 270 acres of tribal land and will include 1,600 full hook-up sites. With a planned 18-hole executive golf course, the tribe is hoping to attract retired visitors for extended stays.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is served by two paved roads, both of which are maintained by the county. Hemet, seven miles from the reservation, has train services and a private airfield. Bus and trucking facilities are available in the city of San Jacinto, located one mile from the reservation. State Highway 74 runs east-west through nearby San Jacinto.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is available to residents from wells located on the reservation. The tribe is currently having the existing water system upgraded to meet the expanding needs of additional agricultural production. Septic tanks serve as the primary means of sewage disposal. Southern California Edison provides electricity to residents. The

nearest health clinic is in Hemet, five miles to the southwest. The Noli School, run by the tribal government, serves Soboba's children.

Sulphur Bank Rancheria/Elem Indian Colony

Federal reservation

Pomo

Federal reservation

Lake County, California

Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians

P.O. Box 1465

Clearlake Oaks, CA 95423

(707) 998-9569

Total area	50 acres
Total labor force	20
High school graduate or higher	33.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	10.0%
Per capita income	\$3,186
Population	96
Tribal enrollment (BIA/SA)	140

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Elem Indian Colony, also known as the Sulphur Bank Rancheria, is located in northern California's Lake County. The rancheria's 50 acres lie along the northwest side of Clear Lake. The Sulphur Bank Rancheria was established by court decree (Civil N; 4068-L) in January of 1949. Title is held by the United States in trust for the Sulphur Bank Band of the Pomo Indians.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Residents of the Sulphur Bank Rancheria/Elem Indian Colony are members of the Pomo linguistic family, a designation given to speakers of seven related but mutually unintelligible languages. Pomo-speaking people have traditionally lived in what is now Lake, Mendocino, and Sonoma counties in northern California. For subsistence, these various bands utilized the bounty of their areas—hunting, fishing, and collecting native plants. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

The struggle for a permanent land base and tribal identity has characterized Pomo life in the 20th century. Traditional Pomo culture was irrevocably altered after their population became devastated by the introduction of European-carried diseases, the enforced incarceration on reservations, and the further usurpation of their lands by settlers. After entering the wage economy, many Pomo people worked in the hop fields. Others earned money by cutting firewood for large buyers, such as the state hospital in Talmage. Women wove baskets for collectors and were employed as laundresses until they were displaced by Chinese laundries.

Pomo people are known for establishing their own independence and asserting their civil rights. For instance, after being displaced from their lands, many Mendocino Pomo collectively saved money to purchase these tracts of land back. In 1907 an Eastern Pomo, Ethan Anderson, won a court case giving non-reservation Indians the right to vote. Other Pomo actions have caused the reversal of the segregationist policies of California public schools and private facilities.

Pan-Pomo projects include the establishment of the Ya-Ka-Ama Indian center in Sonoma County. It has grown to be a model center with its native plant nursery, economic development projects, and educational and cultural programs.

The Elem Band of Pomo is currently trying to regain ownership of Rattlesnake Island, an important ceremonial site located about 200 yards from the bank of the rancharia. Not only has the tribe held traditional ceremonies on these sacred grounds for centuries, the island continues to serve as an important source of many foods and medicines of value to the tribe. In the past, owners of the island have not always allowed the tribe to conduct ceremonies or gather herbs. Rattlesnake Island is currently for sale and the tribe, with the aid of the California Indian Legal Services, is exploring options for acquiring the title.

GOVERNMENT

The Sulphur Bank Rancharia is governed by a General Council composed of all eligible voters. The Council's elected Executive Committee includes a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary/treasurer, and two members-at-large. Executive Committee members are elected for two-year terms.

The tribe is organized under an IRA constitution which was approved in 1936. This constitution was amended in 1977 and a bingo ordinance was passed in 1986.

ECONOMY

Agricultural activities serve as an important source of revenue for Lake County. Pears, cattle, walnuts, grapes, and hay represent the region's important products. In addition, the county's proximity to the San Francisco Bay Area combined with its variety of resorts and boating facilities make it a popular recreational area.

In the past few years, Lake County has experienced a dramatic population increase. This growth has led to an increase in the county's total wage and employment. Total wage and employment are projected to continue to rise as the economy is bolstered by increases in construction and mining, retail trade, and service industries.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe is currently investigating the possibility of developing geothermal and wind energy facilities on the rancharia.

GAMING

The tribe has entered into a contract with Island Star Corp. for a bingo facility. The tribe hopes that this facility will generate both desperately needed jobs and the tribal revenue to fund other economic development projects.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Government jobs represent the second largest source of employment in the county.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Lake County's most prominent geographical feature is Clear Lake, which covers approximately five percent of the county's land area. The Sulphur Bank Rancharia lies along the northwestern edge of the lake. During the summer, many visitors are attracted to the lake's many recreational opportunities—including sports fishing.

To capitalize on this established tourist economy, the Elem Indian Colony is considering building a marina on Clear Lake. This marina would be located either on rancharia property or on an adjacent parcel. Along with the marina, the tribe is considering establishing an arts and crafts sales store and bait shop that caters to tourists.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The rancharia is located two miles south of the intersection of State Highways 53 and 20. Commercial air, train, and bus travel are available at Ukiah, 45 miles from the rancharia. Trucking lines and a private airport are located in Lakeport, 28 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Elem Indian Colony maintains a tribal office on the rancharia. A hospital, clinic, and dental services are available in Lakeport, 28 miles from the rancharia. The tribe provides medical outpatient services to rancharia residents once a week through an agreement with the Lake County Tribal Health Consortium. Residents use bottled butane for cooking and heating. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company provides electric service to the rancharia. Children attend schools in the Konocti School District. In addition, the tribe provides tutorial services for these students.

Susanville Rancharia

Federal reservation
Paiute, Maidu, Pit River, and Washoe
Lassen County

Susanville Indian Rancharia
P.O. Drawer U
Susanville, CA 96130
(916) 257-6264
Fax: 257-7986

Total area	151 acres
Total labor force	49
High school graduate or higher	62.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	5.6%
Unemployment rate	38.8%
Per capita income	\$5,703
Population	491
Tribal members in area	373

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Susanville Rancharia is located in northeastern California, at the juncture of the Cascade Range and the Sierra Nevada, approximately 70 miles from the Nevada border; Plumas National Forest is within 20 miles of the rancharia. The original rancharia land, consisting of about 30 acres, was purchased on August 15, 1923, for homeless California Indians, without designation of tribe. P.L. 95-459, approved on October 14, 1978, provided for the United States of America to hold an additional 120 acres of land in trust for the rancharia.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The people of Susanville Rancharia are descended from several different cultural and linguistic groups. The language of the Paiutes belongs to the Uto-Aztecan language family, relating them to peoples from the Great Basin south into central Mexico. The languages of the Pit River and Washoe peoples belong to the Hokan language family, as do the languages of peoples from southern Oregon to southern Mexico. The Maidu language belongs to the Penutian language family, related to languages spoken by peoples from the coast of Canada to the southeastern U.S. to the Yucatan Peninsula. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is governed by a General Council, consisting of all adult tribal members, and a Business Council, composed of seven elected tribal members; four members represent a quorum. The Business Council is presided over by an elected chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and a secretary-treasurer. The tribe is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934; its constitution and by-laws were approved on March 10, 1969, with a series of amendments approved on July 22, 1987.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The additional 120 acres of rancheria land acquired in 1978 are utilized exclusively for livestock grazing.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Susanville Indian Rancheria Tribal Business Council/OEDP Committee continues to work on the economic development priorities of establishing a vocational-training center and a convenience store. A preliminary best use analysis was completed in 1991, on the feasibility of establishing a diesel mechanics vocational-training center. Plans for collaboration with the local college on this project have been drawn up. The tribe will obtain the support of the California Indian Manpower Consortium for training funds, if an agreement can be made with the college. The tribe has also completed a preliminary study of the economic trends and development patterns of the area in order to ascertain the potential success of a convenience store on the rancheria.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Aid to Tribal Government Program, funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, provides contract funds for various necessary governmental functions. A significant number of tribal members are employed in administrative, support, and service positions.

SERVICES

The service industry employs a significant percentage of tribal members.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highways 44 and 36 pass near the rancheria. Reno, Nevada, 86 miles away, remains the nearest location for commercial air and train services. Bus and truck lines stop in Susanville, one mile from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The rancheria obtains sewer services from the city of Susanville; the California Pacific Utility Company provides water and electricity. Natural gas is sold by a private distributor. The city also provides fire protection for residential areas on the rancheria through a contract funded by the BIA.

The Lassen Indian Health Center, which operates under the oversight of the rancheria, administered several different contracts and grants in 1991 to improve the health and welfare of the tribal membership. Some of the services provided by the health center include medical, dental, social, mental, and public health educational services. In addition to the Health Center on the rancheria, health care is available at the Lassen County Memorial Hospital and the Lassen County Health Clinic. The rancheria provides tutoring during the school year and a cultural program during the summer for school-age children; they attend school in the city of Susanville.

Sycuan Rancheria

Federal reservation
Kumeyaay (Digueño)
San Diego County, California

Sycuan Band of Mission Indians
5459 Dehesa Rd.
El Cajon, CA 92019
(619) 445-2613
Fax: 445-1927

Total area	640 acres
Tribal members in area	120

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Sycuan Rancheria is located in southern California, six miles from the city of El Cajon and within 20 miles of San Diego, in rolling hills amid oaks, cottonwoods, willows, chaparral, cactus and wild flowers.

An Executive Order of December 27, 1875, set lands apart for this reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Residents of the Sycuan Reservation are members of the Kumeyaay Tribe. Their language belongs to the Yuman branch of the Hokan language family, other languages of which are spoken by peoples from southern Oregon to southern Mexico. The Kumeyaay are also known as the Diegueño, named after the mission within their territory.

In 1769 Kumeyaay territory extended 50 to 75 miles both north and south of the Mexican border and from the California coast east nearly to the Colorado River. Prior to European contact, the tribe was divided into as many as 50 bands, but two tribal chiefs served to maintain cohesive intertribal relations.

Prior to 1870, the southern and interior Kumeyaay largely avoided repression by the mission at San Diego, even leading occasional revolts to free their relatives who were in forced labor there. Only after 1870 was their land taken from them as American immigrants moved into the area.

Northern and coastal Kumeyaay, on the other hand, had early contact with the missions, thereby falling under Spanish domination. After their initial contact with Euro-Americans in 1846, they learned English as well as Spanish. These bands, the Sycuan among them, received reservations by Executive Order in 1875, on which Indian agency schools were operating shortly thereafter. The 1891 Act for the Relief of Mission Indians set up 11 additional reservations, which proved to be pitifully small and inadequate, thus leaving many Kumeyaay without a home.

In 1901 the U.S. Supreme Court failed to uphold Indian land-rights treaties that had been established with the Mexican government in territory that was now part of the United States. As a result, the indigenous peoples were evicted. In 1903 the government purchased land at Pala and moved some of the Kumeyaay there (the San Felipe and Cupeño bands), while others fled elsewhere. In any event, the Kumeyaay until 1910 largely starved on inadequate reservations or found menial labor on area ranches or in local homes. It was in 1910 that bad publicity finally forced the Indian Office (later to become the BIA) to enlarge certain reservations and establish some new ones. While most Kumeyaay reservations contained subsistence farms, marginal cash-cropping operations,

and a few domestic animals, many were far from markets and had water routinely stolen or diverted. Additionally non-Indian settlers staked claim to all the best farm land, most of it river-bottom land, in the area, leaving only the high rocky hills to the Indians.

During the 12th century, the region's economy has been based largely on ranching and increasingly on agriculture, as irrigation techniques have improved. More recently the seemingly endless southern California urban sprawl has stimulated real estate development, construction, and a burgeoning service industry.

During the early 20th century, organizations were established to oppose the authority of the BIA. Then in 1953 Public Law 280 stripped the BIA of much of its authority, establishing it as merely the keeper of the reservation land's trust status. The vacuum created by P.L. 280 forced tribal leaders to face up to continuing problems in the areas of sovereignty, economics, education, and health. One result is that the Kumeyaay have revived the tribal-level organization as it originally functioned, to manage tribal sacred places, focus on religious and cultural needs, and protect ancestral places.

Currently, the Sycuan Rancheria represents one of the most economically vital portions of the Kumeyaay land bases. With its restaurants, casino, bingo, and off-track betting establishments, the rancheria has been able to support many of its members as well as to employ 800 nonmembers. The rancheria's biggest constraint is its lack of non-allotted tribal land (see California introduction).

GOVERNMENT

The Sycuan Reservation is governed by a seven-member elected Sycuan Business Committee. Tribal officials include a spokesperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, and a treasurer. The tribe is organized under Articles of Association approved in 1972.

GAMING

A poker casino, bingo hall, keno, and satellite wagering are some of the diversions offered at the Sycuan Gaming Center. The gaming facility also offers a turf club and restaurant. Open 24 hours, this 68,000-square-foot enterprise represents a critical source of tribal employment and revenue.

SERVICES

There are numerous small businesses in the vicinity of the rancheria. Currently the tribe is negotiating with an area business to assume the responsibility of the area's solid-waste disposal service.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Many visitors enjoy the Sycuan Rancheria's annual pow wow, which is held in mid-September on the rancheria softball field. The pow wow features drumming from tribes throughout the West, dancers, food, and arts and crafts. Camping, with bathroom and water facilities provided, is available.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 80 passes four miles from the rancheria. The nearest air, trucking, rail, and bus services are located in San Diego. El Cajon, six miles from the rancheria, has a commercial truck line.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided for rancheria residents by wells; the San Diego Gas and Electric Company provides gas and electricity for residents. A multi-purpose facility that houses a health care clinic, fire protection services, and educational programs is located on the rancheria. In addition, hospitals and clinics are available in El Cajon and San Diego. Private dental and U.S. Public Health Service

facilities are also available in El Cajon. Children attend public schools in El Cajon.

Table Mountain

Federal reservation
Table Mountain Rancheria
Fresno County, California

P. O. Box 445
Friant, CA 93626
(209) 822-2485
Fax: 822-3555

Total area	61 acres
Total labor force	15
High school graduate or higher	45.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	26.7%
Per capita income (1989)	\$6,736
Reservation population	81
Adjacent population	34

Timbi-Sha Band of Shoshone Indians

Federal reservation
Western Shoshone
Inyo County, California

Death Valley Timbi-Sha Shoshone Band
P.O. Box 206
Death Valley, CA 92328
(619) 786-2374
Fax: 786-2375

Total area	40 acres
Population	55
Area native population	200

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Death Valley Timbi-Sha Western Shoshone Band was federally recognized in 1982. Rather than a reservation proper, tribal members live on a 40-acre site in Death Valley National Monument in the heart of legendary Death Valley, California. This spot is commonly known as Indian Village. The tribe is currently seeking a sponsor and legislative funding for a formal reservation. Death Valley is located in south-central California, near the Nevada border. It includes the lowest spot in North America at 282 feet below sea level and comprises an austere beautiful desert terrain.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Prior to European contact, the Western Shoshone called themselves the Newe (people). Their homelands ranged over much of the Great Basin, from southern Idaho to Death Valley and as far east as eastern Nevada. The Newe traditionally split off into small extended family groups who restricted their hunting and gathering to particular regions. The group that lived in the Death Valley region called

themselves Timbi-sha, named after what is now called Furnace Creek. During the 1820's, white explorers gave the Newe the name "Shoshone;" the Nevada band was specified as "Western Shoshone."

At the beginning of the 20th century, there was a single Western Shoshone reservation located in Duck Valley along the Nevada-Idaho border. It was the BIA's plan to coerce all the Shoshones of the Great Basin region to move there. Ultimately only about one-third capitulated, however, so the government encouraged Northern Paiutes from Oregon and Nevada to join the Shoshones in Duck Valley. As for the remaining two-thirds of Western Shoshones still not living on reservation land, the government set aside thousands of acres for various "colonies" (in Nevada) and "rancherias" (in California) as alternatives to full-size reservations like Duck Valley. This policy reached its zenith during the 1930s, but continues into modern times: the Timbi-sha of Death Valley are the most recent Western Shoshone group to gain federal recognition—this in 1982.

Like most American Indian tribes, the Western Shoshone have had their legal battles with the federal government over broken treaties. The Treaty of Ruby Valley in 1863, for instance, granted the tribe ownership of much of eastern Nevada. When, nearly a century later, the government agreed to pay \$26 million in compensation, the tribe rejected the offer, insisting on a return of the land instead.

For many of the Western Shoshone bands, cattle ranching has served as the main source of income during the 20th century. But because of their limited land base, self-sufficiency remains an elusive goal and unemployment rates remain high. This is particularly true for the Timbi-sha, given their relatively new recognition status and subsequent lack of formal reservation lands and infrastructure.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe was federally recognized on November 4, 1982. An IRA Constitution was approved by the General Council on January 25, 1986. The tribe is governed by its Tribal Council which includes five members, elected to two-year staggered terms by the General Council, which in turn comprises all tribal members 16 years of age or older. Elections are held the second Tuesday in November. The Tribal Council meets the first Wednesday of each month, while the General Council meets the last Saturday in October.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

At the present time, the Tribal Government employs one member.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Given the tribe's location in Death Valley, seasonal tourism already exists in the immediate vicinity.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Route 190 passes directly through the Timbi-sha lands. Air service is available through the Death Valley airfield.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Propane service is provided by local vendors. The Death Valley National Park Service provides water. Septic tanks are used for sewage. The Lone Pine Toiyabe Clinic in Lone Pine, California makes available health care facilities. A trailer currently serves as the Community Center in Indian Village.

Torres Martinez Reservation

Federal reservation

Cahuilla

Imperial and Riverside counties, California

Torres Martinez Band of Mission Indians

66-725 Martinez Road

Thermal, CA 92274

(619) 397-8144

Total area (Tribe 1994) 24,024 acres

Total labor force 46

High school graduate or higher 31.8%

Unemployment rate 21.7%

Per capita income (1989) \$4,549

Population 1,628

Trinidad Rancheria

Federal reservation

Yurok, Weott (Wiyot), and Tolowa

Humboldt County

Cher-ae Heights Indian Community of the Trinidad Rancheria

Trinidad Rancheria

P.O. Box 630

Trinidad, CA 95570-0630

(707) 677-0211

Fax: 677-3921

Total area 47.2 acres

Federal trust 47.2 acres

Total labor force 26

High school graduate or higher 55.8%

Bachelor's degree or higher 7.0%

Unemployment rate 13.3%

Per capita income \$7,873

Population 71

Tribal members in area 154

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Rancheria is located in northern California, just south of the Redwood National Park near U.S. Highway 101, about 25 miles north of Eureka and overlooking both the Trinidad Harbor and the Pacific Ocean. It is a landscape of coastal bluffs, redwoods, and rocky shorelines between the Pacific Ocean and the Coast Range.

The rancheria was established by the secretary of the interior in 1917. Acts of June 6, 1906, and April 30, 1908, appropriated funds for the purchase of lands for California Indians. The rancheria was purchased from the Vance Redwood Company and is entirely composed of trust property.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Descendants of three tribes of California's displaced Indians presently occupy the Trinidad Rancheria, including the Yurok, Weott, and Tolowa peoples. The Weott and Yurok languages are related to the Algonquian languages, spoken by peoples over a vast expanse of eastern North America; the Tolowa language is

Athabascan, related to languages spoken from the interior of Canada and Alaska to the southwestern U.S. All three tribes share a similar cultural heritage. Traditionally these groups lived throughout the coastal region of what is now northern California, residing on lands from the Humboldt Bay area to the Oregon coast. The abundance of native plants including acorns and wild herbs, marine resources, and game provided a comfortable living. These tribes utilized their redwood resources for building permanent homes and large, seaworthy canoes.

The first land contact with Euro-Americans occurred in 1849, when the indigenous people of the region provided shelter and sustenance for the Josiah Gregg exploration party. Gregg was searching for the mouth of the Trinity River, wishing to establish an alternate route for the gold-mining business. After lending their hospitality, the local people showed the Gregg party the trail to Humboldt Bay.

Unfortunately, subsequent interactions with immigrants were literally disastrous. Using genocidal practices to either annihilate or force the groups off their ancestral lands, the immigrants managed to decimate most of the Weott and Tolowa people. The present rancheria site is located near one of the largest pre-contact Yurok villages on the coast, called Tsurai, which by 1916 was reduced to a single person. Some rancheria members trace their descent from former Tsurai residents.

Since the mid-1970s, when the rancheria was in the process of being terminated from its federally recognized status, the tribe has accomplished an enormous revitalization. After halting the termination procedures, the tribe has focused on improving its infrastructure, particularly its inadequate water supply, and on developing its housing facilities. Since the area offers mostly seasonal employment (such as logging, fishing, and tourism), the tribe is currently focusing on providing a more permanent employment base on the rancheria.

GOVERNMENT

The Trinidad Rancheria is governed by a Community Council, composed of all adult members; 51 percent of the members represent a quorum. A five-member elected Business Committee administers tribal programs and includes a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary-treasurer, and two members-at-large. The tribe is organized under Articles of Association approved in June of 1961. Officers are elected for staggered two-year terms.

CONSTRUCTION

The local construction industry provides employment for a few rancheria members. In addition, various improvement projects on the rancheria itself such as road paving supply temporary employment for tribal members.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Currently, the tribe is considering various development projects, such as long-range investment programs, emergency housing funds, community development projects, and scholarship funds, to be financed using bingo revenues.

GAMING

The Cher-Ae Heights Bingo, a high-stakes bingo facility, is located on the rancheria, open Thursday through Sunday. Employing 12 tribal members, the bingo facility has been in operation since March of 1988. Average attendance at Cher-Ae Heights Bingo is approximately 300 people per night and has been steadily increasing.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Through various federal grants, the tribe is able to employ several members in social service positions. Currently, using a Department of Education grant, the tribe is training a librarian for its branch lending library.

SERVICES

Ab-Original, a crafts store specializing in handmade jewelry made of shells, quills, feathers, glass beads, and semiprecious stones, is located a mile south of U.S. 101 on the rancheria. There are numerous small businesses in the town of Trinidad.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

While the north Pacific Coast is renowned for its excellent recreational rock and shore fishing, ocean fishing, and clamming, the tribe prefers not to commercialize this aspect of rancheria life. Instead it is considering the possibility of purchasing an already established commercial venture of this type, which would be located outside of the rancheria property.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 101 runs north-south on the east side of the rancheria. Scenic Drive provides access to the rancheria from the highway. A private bus service provides transportation to the town of Trinidad and makes three daily stops at the rancheria. Truck and bus lines are available in Trinidad; the nearest commercial airport is located approximately 15 miles away, in the town of McKinleyville.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water on the rancheria is provided by the city of Trinidad, and solid waste is collected by the city of McKinleyville. Rancheria members primarily use individual septic tanks for sewage disposal.

The rancheria maintains a community building and the Tsurai Health Clinic. The clinic, which serves many area Indian groups, is considered the best minority clinic in the state. Children attend elementary and middle school in nearby Trinidad. While busing is provided for elementary school students, high school students must commute to the McKinleyville High School. There is a library located in the community center, and the rancheria hosts a summer youth recreational program that provides cultural enrichment activities and tutoring for rancheria children. Advanced educational programs are available at the College of the Redwoods, located south of Eureka, and at Humboldt State University in Arcata.

Tule River Reservation

Federal reservation
Yokuts
Tulare County, California

Tule River Indian Tribe
P.O. Box 286
Porterville, CA 93258
(209) 781-4271
Fax: 781-4610

Total area	55,356 acres
Total labor force	165
High school graduate or higher	53.1%
Unemployment rate	24.3%
Per capita income	\$ 4,514
Population	803
Tribal members in Area	850

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Tule River Reservation is located in south-central California, approximately 20 miles east of the town of Porterville, which is 70 miles south of Fresno and 50 miles north of Bakersfield. The reservation spans mountainous forested foothills along the western edge of the Sierra Nevada and is almost surrounded by the Sequoia National Forest.

An Executive Order of January 9, 1873, established the reservation, and an order of October 3, 1873, canceled the earlier order and reestablished the reservation. An act of May 17, 1923, changed the boundaries of the reservation, removing a 1,240-acre parcel of land; this land was returned to the tribe by the U.S. Forest Service in 1980.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The descendants of various tribes of Yokuts people live on the Tule River Reservation; their traditional language belongs to the Penutian language family, which includes languages spoken by peoples from the Canadian coast to the U.S. Southeast and south to the Yucatan Peninsula. Traditionally the Yokuts resided in California's San Joaquin Valley and surrounding foothills.

Prior to contact with Europeans and Euro-Americans, there were approximately 60 Yokuts tribes living in the area. It is estimated that by the late 19th century, 75 percent of the original population had been decimated, either by disease or warfare. Many Yokuts groups were forced together on the Tule River Reservation when it was established by Executive Order in 1873. The majority of tribal members live on or within five miles of the reservation.

Beginning in the 20th century, the region's indigenous people joined the wage economy, working in the logging industry and on the area's ranches and farms. Many Tule River residents worked as ranch hands or as farm laborers in the fruit, vegetable, and cotton fields of the San Joaquin Valley. Currently the reservation's abundant timber resources serve as an important source of tribal revenue and employment.

In the 1960s, the region's Yokuts people pushed for the revitalization of some of their traditional cultural practices, many of which had been forgotten because of the assimilationist tendencies of the public school system. Toward this end, several Yokuts tribes founded the Sierra Indian Center which served as a hub for both political and cultural activism. The Wukchumni Tribe, many of whose members reside on the Tule River Reservation, have their

own Tribal Council, which is intensely involved in the preservation of traditional village sacred sites. Jenny "Grams" Franco, who is a reservation resident, serves as a mentor to this group and is acknowledged as a spiritual elder. Yearly activities on the reservation include the Elders' Gathering in August and San Juan's Day in June.

GOVERNMENT

The Tule River Reservation is governed by a nine-member elected Tribal Council, with six members representing a quorum. The council includes a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, and a treasurer. Members serve for two-year terms and elections are held annually. The tribe is organized by an constitution drafted under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, approved in 1936.

CONSTRUCTION

The Tribal Public Works Department generates income for the tribe by using tribally owned equipment for road grading, hole digging, firebreak grading, and other earth-moving jobs. The equipment is also available for rent by tribal members for personal projects.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Operating under tribal charter, the Tule River Economic Development Corporation (TREDC) negotiates the tribe's commercial ventures. The TREDC has office space in the town of Porterville and is currently managing the preparations for the tribe's proposed industrial park, as well as actively pursuing trust status for the another 40 acres of land designated for commercial development along California Highway 190.

FISHERIES

The tribe has completed feasibility studies which indicate the economic viability of a fish hatchery on the reservation.

FORESTRY

The 14,000 acres of conifers that lie within the boundaries of the reservation provide the tribe with its principal source of income. The tribe employs a timber management plan to actively protect and develop the forest area. The sustained-yield management principles instituted under this plan assure substantial revenues from alternate-year timber harvests. In addition the tribe's Natural Resources Department manages the reservation's Hunter, Smith timber mill.

GAMING

Currently, the tribe is considering the possibility of developing gaming facilities on the reservation.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe is developing 40 acres of tribally owned property to house the Porterville Air Industrial Park. This property, located near the airport, will be used for light industrial manufacturing and will house a U.S. Department of Agriculture warehouse and a quadruplex lease facility. The tribe estimates that this industrial site could potentially employ as many as 245 people. In addition the tribe has designated 160 acres within the reservation for industrial development.

SERVICES

There is a variety of small businesses in the town of Porterville; in addition the tribe has purchased a parcel of 40 acres along California 190, designated the Foothill Scenic Development Corridor. This property is intended for commercial development, including a convenience store, gas station, and trading post.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The reservation is partially surrounded by the Sequoia National Park, which attracts more than a million visitors annually. There are public campgrounds and ski areas nearby, in addition to the archaeological Painted Rocks site, seven miles from the reservation entrance. The tribe has recently received a U.S. Forest Service grant to develop a campground on the reservation.

To take advantage of the tourist activity, the proposed 40-acre commercial development parcel along Highway 190 will also house the Tule River Silversmith Guild and a gift shop where art and handcrafted items will be marketed. Since feasibility studies suggest that the area's greatest need is for a luxury motel and conference facilities, the tribe is planning to develop this type of facility and include a cultural center.

Many visitors attend the Porterville Pow Wow, which is held on the last weekend in September. This celebration features over 500 Indian dancers competing for prize money, over 75 art vendors, and Indian people demonstrating basketry, beadwork, soapstone carving, and Navajo weaving.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to the reservation is via Reservation Road, which meanders along the South Fork of the Tule River from California 190. Highway 190, an east-west route, and California Highway 65, a north-south route, intersect in Porterville, approximately 20 miles west of the reservation. There are almost 150 miles of roads within the reservation boundaries, although only about 10 miles are paved. The reservation's road system is controlled and maintained by the Tule River Tribal Council. In addition, the tribe recently constructed two bridges that cross the Tule River leading to the Painted Rock site.

All major transportation services are available in Visalia, about 50 miles from the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water is provided by the reservation; individual septic tanks are used for sewage disposal. The county Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement on the reservation. Reservation program services provide health care, child care, adult education, vocational and job training, and alcohol-abuse treatment. Reservation children attend public schools in Porterville.

Tuolumne Rancheria

Federal reservation
Me-Wuk, Miwok, Yokut
Tuolumne County, California

Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians
Box 699
(19595 Miwuk Street)
Tuolumne, CA 95379
(209) 928-3475
Fax: 928-1677

Total area	335.77 acres
Total labor force	20
High school graduate or higher	68.1%
Unemployment rate	25.9%
Per capita income	\$9,154
Population	85

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Tuolumne Rancheria is located east-central California, in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada near Yosemite National Park. It lies approximately 120 miles southeast of Sacramento, 60 miles due east of Stockton, and about a three-hour drive from San Francisco.

The original 289.52-acre purchase took place on October 25, 1910, under the authority of the acts of June 21, 1906, and April 30, 1908. Executive Order 1517 of April 13, 1912, added 33.58 acres, while an additional 12.67 acres were purchased on April 14, 1978, under the authority of the act of June 18, 1934.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Tuolumne Rancheria is one of two federally recognized Miwok (or Mewuk) reservations. The Tuolumne Band is part of the Sierra Mewuk people, one of 3 divisions of the Mewuk. Their traditional language belongs to the Penutian language family, other languages of which are spoken by peoples from the coast of Canada to the U.S. Southeast and south to the Yucatan Peninsula.

The traditional territory of the Sierra Mewuk was the setting for the California gold rush, when the fabled motherlode was discovered there in 1848. Contact with Euro-Americans during this disruptive period reduced the Sierra Mewuk from a once-thriving population of 8,000 to less than 700 by 1910. Immigrant-introduced diseases, wanton killings, and population dispersals account for this decline. Once the gold rush had run its course, logging of the dense forests in the region became a major industry, one in which many area residents found employment.

Today few tribal elders under the age of 60 speak the Mewuk language, largely because of the historic insistence by government Indian schools that students not speak their native languages. Traditional Mewuk culture remains alive on the rancheria, however. The main cultural event of the year is the Acorn Festival, celebrated during the second week of September. This weekend of dance honors the acorn crop; the black acorn was once the main food staple of the Mewuk. And on the fourth weekend of September, a Big Time celebration is hosted by the Tribal Council; many central California tribal dance groups participate, including those of Mewuk affiliation.

Since the late 1970s, the Tuolumne Rancheria has expanded its land base and has looked largely toward the area's growing tourist market as a potentially fruitful arena of economic development.

GOVERNMENT

The Tuolumne Rancheria is governed by a Community Council, composed of all qualified voters. The council meets twice annually, with 35 percent of its membership constituting a quorum. Four tribal officers are elected from the council's membership for one-year terms. Officers include a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, and a treasurer. The tribe is organized under a constitution drafted under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, approved in January of 1936.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe is considering the feasibility of redeveloping the five to seven acres of apple orchards already existing on the rancheria.

CONSTRUCTION

A number of developments in the vicinity of the rancheria provide construction jobs for tribal members, with the clear potential for a significant increase in this kind of employment.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tourism and recreation represent the area's most significant economic potential, according to the Central Sierra District Economic Development District. The nearby Westside and Cherry Valley Railway, an outdoor recreational park, provides employment for tribal members and brings tourists to the area. The tribe intends to capitalize on the area's recent and future growth in tourism and is investigating hotel- and restaurant-training programs for its members.

The tribe's annual Acorn Festival attracts approximately 2,000 people to the rancheria. The tribe acquired Economic Development Administration funding for the completion of a large parking lot and toilet facilities specifically to enhance the feasibility of larger crowds at the festival. In addition the rancheria maintains a private campsite with facilities, open by reservation to the public. The Community Council is currently coordinating with the National Park Service's Indian Assistance Program to determine the type of recreational development most appropriate for the rancheria.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The rancheria is four miles from Tuolumne, off California Highway 120 on Highway 108, just east of Highway 49. Commercial bus service is available in Tuolumne. Sonora, 10 miles from the rancheria, has train and truck services. The nearest commercial air service is available in Stockton, 60 miles away.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Pacific Gas and Electric provides the rancheria with water and electricity; only bottled gas is available to residents. The rancheria has an Indian Health Center, established in 1969, which provides substance abuse services and on-site psychological counseling and support groups, as well as medical and dental care. The facility has provided medical assistance training that, over the years, has created many jobs for local people. A hospital and other major medical services are available about 10 miles away, in Sonora. There are several roundhouses and a community building on the rancheria. Children attend school in the nearby town of Tuolumne.

Twenty-Nine Palms Reservation

Federal reservation
Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians - Luiseño
San Bernadino County, California

555 S Sunrise Highway, Suite 200
Palm Springs, CA 92264
(619) 320-8168
No census information

Upper Lake Rancheria

Federal reservation
Pomo
Lake County, California

Upper Lake Band of Pomo Indians
P.O. Box 245272
Sacramento, CA 95820
(916) 371-5637

Total area	119.48 acres
Total labor force	29
High school graduate or higher	-
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Per capita income	\$3,171
Population	70

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Upper Lake Rancheria is located in northwestern California, one and a half miles from the city of Upper Lake, 14 miles from the county seat of Lakeport, and 85 miles from the nearest urban center, Santa Rosa. The rancheria is divided into individually owned parcels and community property.

The original 483.64 acres for the rancheria were purchased by the secretary of the interior on February 15, 1907, and additional lands were purchased under the Wheeler-Howard Act in 1934. The rancheria was terminated under the California Rancheria Act of 1958, but as a result of *Upper Lake v Watt*, the tribe was given an option to elect "trust restoration." As of October 1984, 119.48 acres of individually owned lands were restored to trust. The community lands are held in fee by the Upper Lake Pomo Association.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Pomo-speaking people have traditionally occupied what is now Lake County, with other Pomo living in Mendocino and Lake counties. Their language belongs to the Hokan language family, other languages of which are spoken by peoples from southern Oregon into southern Mexico. European settlement of these lands disrupted Pomo culture through the spread of diseases, the usurpation of tribal lands, and forced incarceration on federal reservations. In response the Pomo banded together in efforts to buy back their lands from the late 1870s through the 1890s. By the turn of the century, however, much of this land was confiscated through foreclosure settlements and mortgage debts. Responding to public pressure, Congress in 1905 authorized an investigation of the living conditions of "landless" Indians. Beginning in 1906, legislation initiated by C. E. Kelsey, the lawyer and special agent appointed to lead the investigation, authorized annual appropriations for the purchase of Indian lands.

During a period of intense separatism and animosity toward indigenous peoples, the Pomo actively used the courts to challenge

local segregationist policies. In 1907 an Eastern Pomo, Ethan Anderson, won a court case granting the right to vote to non-reservation Indians. In 1923 Stephan Knight in Mendocino County challenged the state school segregation laws and, in an out-of-court settlement, forced a local public school to admit his daughter. Knight later took on the city of Ukiah, challenging the separatist policy of the local movie theater.

While traditionally subsisting on native plants, fish, and game, the Pomo were forced to enter the wage economy during the Depression. Many Pomo women moved to the San Francisco Bay area and worked as domestics; there they were aided by the BIA. Pomo men, on the other hand, found local employment as migrant field workers and ranch laborers.

In recent years, many residents of the rancheria have worked away from their homes during the week, returning only on weekends. For this reason, among others, the rancheria is interested in a number of possibilities for improving its economic situation. (For additional cultural information, see California introduction.)

GOVERNMENT

The Upper Lake Rancheria is governed by a nine-member elected Executive Committee. The committee includes a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, and a treasurer. The Upper Lake Pomo Community is a tribally chartered corporate entity, established by a charter under the authority of the act of June 18, 1934, and ratified February 15, 1942. The tribe is governed by a constitution and bylaws drawn up under the terms of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and ratified in 1941.

ECONOMY

Many job opportunities in the area require that residents travel long distances or reside away from the rancheria at least during the week.

FORESTRY

The timber industry provides jobs for residents of the entire northern California region.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe is seeking investors in a proposed garment-manufacturing business on the rancheria, one of the tribe's highest priorities.

MINING

The tribe has explored the feasibility of mining the gravel deposits located on the rancheria.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The rancheria's proximity to the Clear Lake recreational site makes it feasible to invest in camping facilities.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The rancheria is located 22 miles from U.S. Highway 101 and 68 miles from Interstate 5. Paved access roads lead to the rancheria. The nearest air service is available at the Lampson Airport in Lakeport, 15 miles from Upper Lake; other transportation and freight facilities are located in Lakeport, as well.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The rancheria provides water and sewer services to its residents. There is a multi-purpose facility used for meetings, archiving tribal records, and for tribal administration. The Indian Health Service clinics in Lakeport and Ukiah provide the majority of the medical and dental health care for rancheria residents. Children attend public schools in Upper Lake. The nearest post-secondary school is Mendocino Junior College, 32 miles away.

United Auburn Community

Federally Recognized

United Auburn Community of Indians
P.O. Box 418
Auburn, CA 95987

Viejas Reservation

Federal reservation

Kumeyaay
San Diego County, California

Viejas Band of Mission Indians
P.O. Box 908
Alpine, CA 92001
(619) 445-3810

Total area	1,609 acres
Total labor force	43
High school graduate or higher	69.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	28.3%
Per capita income	\$5,588
Population	431

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Viejas Reservation is located in southern California 35 miles east of San Diego, north of Interstate 8 and the city of Alpine, approximately 30 miles north of the Mexican border. It is surrounded by the Cleveland National Forest. The original reservation for the Kumeyaay people, including the Viejas Band, was established by Executive Order of December 27, 1875, granting the Kumeyaay the 15,753-acre Capitan Grande Reservation. In 1934 an Executive Order established the Viejas Reservation to the south of Capitan Grande, when the Viejas people were displaced after San Diego County created a reservoir on their reservation. Currently the Viejas, Barona, and other non-reservation groups each own one-third of the original Capitan Grande Reservation as well as their own land.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Viejas Band of Mission Indians are part of the Kumeyaay or Diegueño Tribe of southern California. Their language belongs to the Hokan language group; languages included in this group are spoken by peoples from southern Oregon to southern Mexico. The Kumeyaay people are related to the Colorado River people, who are believed to have been the first Native Americans in the Southwest to come into contact with Europeans. The area's heavy concentration of Spanish missionaries, with their zeal for assimilation, adversely affected the Kumeyaay people's native language and culture retention.

The Kumeyaay presently occupy eight of the 17 reservations in San Diego County. Prior to the Mexican-American War, the people freely traveled and lived in what is now southern San Diego County and northern Baja California, Mexico. Although the 1891 Act for the Relief of Mission Indians established a number of reservations for the Kumeyaay people, several small bands remained landless.

Traditionally, the Kumeyaay depended upon the land for their subsistence, not only gathering the area's native plants and hunting

wild game, but also farming within a complex system of agricultural landholdings. For vastly different reasons, the land continues to be of great value for the economic support of the Viejas people. While initially considered the least commercially attractive areas of the state, the Viejas landholdings have recently proven to be an extremely viable economic resource. The location of the reservation, near Interstate 8 and within the pathway of the area's continuing urban sprawl, has provided the Viejas Band with a growing pool of people seeking recreational opportunities. The goal of the Viejas people is to capitalize on the economic value of their property without compromising their traditional cultural respect for the land.

GOVERNMENT

The Viejas Reservation is governed by a seven-member elected Tribal Council and a General Council, made up of all adult tribal members. Tribal Council officers include a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, a secretary, and a treasurer, all of whom are elected for two-year terms. The Tribal Council oversees decisions involving tribal business, activities, and law, while the General Council oversees land-use decisions. The tribe is organized under a constitution drawn up under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934.

GAMING

In September of 1991, the band completed the construction of the \$4 million Viejas Casino and Turf Club. Open 24 hours and encompassing over 40,000 square feet, the gaming facility offers off-track horse betting, card and bingo games, video pull tabs, and Indian Blackjack.

SERVICES

Many small businesses are located on or in the vicinity of the reservation. The band runs a gift shop as part of the Mar-Ta-Awa Park. Beautiful baskets, beadwork, textiles, and clothing are available for sale.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Mar-Ta-Awa Park has successfully contributed to tribal employment and revenue since 1975. The park offers full-service RV hook-ups, primitive and developed camp sites, a grocery store and laundromat facility, and a pool and jacuzzi. The park, along with the band's gaming facility, employs approximately 25 percent of the band's members.

The band is currently planning its third and largest commercial enterprise, a 120-acre adventure theme and water park, Gold Springs Country. This facility will be built on seven percent of the southeast portion of the reservation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Interstate 8 runs east-west, south of the reservation. Airline and train facilities are available 33 miles west of the reservation, in San Diego. In addition, bus and trucking services are available at Alpine and El Cajon.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The band provides water to reservation residents. Gas and electricity are provided by the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. A firebreak, which surrounds a portion of the reservation, protects it from the brush fires that can be so destructive in southern California. Hospital, clinic, dental and U.S. Public Health Service medical services are available in El Cajon and San Diego. The band provides educational programs for preschoolers through high school students at the Viejas Education Center; students attend classes in the nearby city of Alpine.

X-L Ranch Reservation

Federal reservation
Pit River
Modoc County, California

Pit River Tribe
P.O. Drawer 1570
Burney, CA 96013
(916) 335-5421

Total area	9,254.86 acres
Total labor force	11
High school graduate or higher	52.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	-
Unemployment rate	18.2%
Per capita income	8,197
Population	23

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The X-L Ranch Reservation spans 9,254.86 acres of grazing and valley land in northeastern California. The reservation was established on October 13, 1938, for such bands of the Pit River Indians of the State of California as were designated by the secretary of the interior in accordance with the Act of 1934. The deed is held in trust by the United States Government.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Residents of the X-L Ranch Reservation belong to the Pit River Tribe, which is composed of eleven distinct bands. These bands (Achomawi, Aporidge, Astariwawi, Atsuge, Atwamsini, Hanhawi, Hewisedawi, Ilmawi, Itsatawi, Kosalexawi, Madesi) speak the Achumawi and Atsugewi languages, which are two closely-related members of the Palaihnihan branch of the greater Hokan linguistic family.

The Pit River peoples' post-contact history is characterized by a continued struggle for a permanent land base. It was not until the passage of the Dawes Act, in 1897, that some members of this tribe were able to acquire land as individual allotments. Prior to these allotments, most of the Pit River people lived in marginalized communities on the fringes of their territory. By acquiring land parcels which were clustered in traditional formations, the tribe was able to reinforce ancestral band territories.

As was the all too common experience of tribes affected by the Dawes Act, the Pit River people were unable to retain ownership of these allotted lands. Many of these allotments were acquired by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company between 1917 and 1930. The Pit River Tribe contends that the methods used for acquisition were questionable. By 1950, few of the former allotments were retained.

At the beginning of the 20th century, a Congressional Act calling for the investigation of the status of California's "landless" Indians led to the establishment of seven small rancherias in the Pit River Territory. The X-L Ranch represents the largest of these acquired lands. None of the other rancherias was suitable for intensive agriculture; the Atsugewi bands received no land.

In 1919, the tribe began its attempts to have the federal government compensate it for unratified treaties. After the Indian Claims Commission Act was passed in 1946, the Pit River Tribe was able to file claims as a separate entity. They received a favorable ruling in 1959 but were urged to support and join a compromise settlement for all the California Indians. While the Mission Indians (of

Southern California) and the Indians of California (Central California) agreed to the terms of the settlement, the Pit River Indians did not. The tribal representatives felt that the government’s offer, which amounted to approximately \$0.47 per acre, was not adequate. In reaction to the tribe’s rejection, the Bureau of Indian Affairs conducted a mail ballot of all enrolled members of the tribe. The resulting vote suggested that the members of the tribe accepted the claim settlement. The Indian Claims Commission determined that the balloting process was proper, while the tribal representatives felt that members had not been adequately informed of the issues. This ratified settlement caused substantial dissent among the different bands.

GOVERNMENT

Tribal jurisdiction for the X-L Ranch Reservation was not restored until 1975, after an eleven-year legal battle pursued by the tribe and the California Indian Legal Services. The reservation was managed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on behalf of the tribe until 1989. The Pit River Tribe did not receive formal recognition in 1976 and its constitution was accepted in 1987. The Pit River Tribe is governed by a Tribal Council which consists of an elected representative from each of the tribe’s eleven bands. Tribal officers include a chairperson, vice-chairperson, and secretary.

ECONOMY

Because of the lack of local employment opportunities, most tribal members do not live on federal trust land or other tribally owned land. Primary employment opportunities in Modoc County are seasonal.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

While only one crop of hay is harvested each year on the X-L Ranch Reservation, there is a potential for two annual crops. The tribe currently leases a portion of the reservation for cattle grazing. This lease arrangement generates about \$50,000 annually.

FORESTRY

Because of the vast timber resources found in Modoc county, jobs created though lumber and wood products businesses employ a substantial number of area residents, including tribal members.

GAMING

The Pit River Tribe has run a weekly bingo project since 1985. Profits from this endeavor are being invested to fund a future permanent building for their bingo project.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Federal and State jobs serve as an important source of employment for Modoc county residents.

SERVICES

The tribe is currently considering the feasibility of building a truck stop/ restaurant/Indian gift shop complex. A possible site for this facility is at the “four corners” area (at the intersections of Hwys 89 and 299). Ownership of this intersection is currently being investigated.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Tourism accounts for a substantial amount of the area’s revenues. The Modoc and Shasta National Forests, which span much of the county, attract many outdoor enthusiasts. Hunting and fishing are plentiful throughout the region, with deer hunting particularly rich in the southeastern portion of the county. Many visitors enjoy the county’s Clear Lake National Wildlife Refuge and Cedar Pass (for winter sports). Other popular sites include the Lassen Volcanic

National Park, Lava Beds National Monument, and Burney Fall State Park.

The Pit River Tribe is currently considering the development of an RV park along either Highway 299 or 89. They are also interested in developing or managing a campground facility.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 396 serves as the county’s principle route and passes through Alturas. State Highway 299, running east-west, intersects U.S. 396 at Alturas and turns southwest at Canby. The closest bus and truck lines to the reservation are available in Alturas which is located six miles from X-L Ranch. There are several private airstrips in the area; the closest commercial air service is available in Redding. The nearest train service is in Redding. Several reservation roads and a bridge need repair.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Residents use individual septic tanks for sewage disposal and derive their water from both surface and subsurface wells. Only bottled gas is available. Electricity is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric. Hospital and other medical care are available in Alturas at the Modoc Medical Center. In addition, the Pit River Tribe’s Health Clinic is located in Burney near their temporary tribal headquarters. The clinic is a member of the California Rural Indian Health Board, as is the clinic in Alturas which is used by upriver bands.

Yurok Reservation

Federal reservation	
Yurok	
Humboldt and Del Norte counties, California	
Yurok Council	
517 Third St., Suite 21	
Eureka, CA 95501	
(707)444-0433	
Fax: 444-0437	
Total area	56,585 acres
Tribally owned	4,400 acres
Allotted	3,300 acres
Alienated (fee)	48,948 acres
Other	255 acres
Total labor force	128
High school graduate or higher	44.9%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	4.1%
Unemployment rate	30.5%
Per capita income	\$5,824
Population	1,343

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Yurok Reservation is located near the Pacific Coast in northwestern California, about 30 miles south of the Oregon border; it is completely bisected by the Klamath River. The steep, rugged terrain and heavy precipitation produce considerable erosion throughout most of the reservation. Population centers on or near the reservation include Weitchpec, Johnsons Village, and the town of Klamath.

Of the approximately 56,000 acres within the reservation

boundaries, about 85 percent remains outside of federal trust status, the vast majority of which is owned by Simpson Timber Company.

What is now called the Yurok Reservation was established by President Harrison in 1891 as an extension to run between the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation directly to the south (authorized by the U.S. Congress in 1864) and the disputed 1855 Klamath River Reservation to the north. This extension entails a narrow strip of land one mile in width on each side of the Klamath River. At the time of its formation, the extension consisted of 58,168 acres. By the following year, however, so-called "surplus" land within the reservation was opened to purchase (through questionable forced fee patents) by immigrant interests, primarily timber companies. This action led to an eventual lawsuit filed on behalf of the Yuroks of Hoopa Square and the extension to recover proceeds from the sales that had long been held in escrow by the BIA.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Yuroks are indigenous to the lower Klamath River and the Pacific Coast adjacent to its mouth. Prior to European contact, they comprised about 2,500 people living in more than 50 hamlets, all linked by a common language, customary law, and a reliance on salmon fishing, hunting, and acorn harvesting. Their traditional language is related to the Algonquian languages, spoken by peoples over vast areas of eastern North America.

The gold rush of 1849 brought the first non-Indian immigrants into Yurok territory. By 1851 Euro-American interests were already well enough established to defeat the ratification of a treaty that would have created a large Yurok reservation. Armed conflict between Yuroks and the settlers ensued in the wake of this defeat, continuing until the mid-1860s.

The Yurok population reached its ebb around 1910, when only 688 were counted, a 73 percent decline from the 1848 population. Out of this period arose the Yurok Tribal Organization, which sought relief from poverty and malnutrition for its constituents by working to guarantee access to aboriginal subsistence sites. Aside from these efforts, Yuroks found some wage labor in salmon canneries from the late 1800s through 1934, the same year all Indian commercial fishing and gill-netting were banned. These rights were not restored until 1977. In addition to employment in commercial fishing and fishpacking, Yuroks have found work during this century primarily in the region's agricultural (hops and lily bulbs) and timber industries.

With the passage of the Hoopa-Yurok Settlement Act of 1988, Yurok tribal members began the process of reestablishing a sovereign tribal government, a process that culminated on April 23, 1994, with the installation of the Yurok Tribal Council. Also beginning in the 1980s, the community has seen a revitalization of traditional Yurok renewal ceremonies (Jump Dances and Brush Dances). At the same time, what is perhaps the strongest Shaker church in California continues to thrive on the reservation.

GOVERNMENT

The new Yurok Tribal Council consists of a tribal chair and vice-chair elected at large, and seven council members elected on a district basis. Members are elected to three-year terms. The tribe is organized under a draft constitution.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe has proposed several options for potential development, including an RV park, an aquaculture facility, aggregate extraction from the Klamath River, and a value-added fish processing facility.

FISHERIES

The native fishery (largely salmon-based) has been in a state of serious decline since the early 1980s, due to continuing degradation of spawning habitat, dam diversions, and the cumulative effect of logging in the area. Significant numbers of tribal members continue to make their living from the salmon fishery, however. During the 1980s two small Yurok-managed salmon hatcheries were established in the extension. The Fisheries Division of the Yurok Natural Resources Department is currently attempting to gain increased funding for a number of initiatives that involve restoration work on the major spawning streams, in-stream survey work, small-scale rearing ponds, and other projects designed to increase salmon survival. In addition to the intrinsic value of such projects, Yurok tribal members are slated for employment in these undertakings.

FORESTRY

While the timber industry remains a major employer in the region and offers employment opportunities for tribal members, declining reserves and increasingly stringent environmental regulations mean that the industry may no longer be so singularly relied upon as source of income. The Natural Resources Department is currently staffing a Tribe Forestry Division that will oversee the BIA's preparation of an overall timber management plan for the tribe.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Tribe's Fisheries Division, if successful in securing government funding, will employ tribal members in its resource rehabilitation projects, as well as create a cadre of skilled workers for the Yurok Tribe. The Tribal Council has obtained funding for the employment of from 20 to 25 people in environmental cleanup projects, as well as for a Head Start program that will result in between 18 and 20 full-time jobs.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

With its proximity to Redwood National Park and the Pacific Ocean, as well its Klamath River resource, the Yurok Reservation would seem to be well-situated for economic growth in the tourist sector. In fact, Redwood National Park has plans for the development of a "Destination Lodge," for which the tribe is currently attempting to gain the status of sole concessionaire. To this end, the council has organized a pre-development task force that maintains contact with the National Park Service. In July of 1994, the council met with officials from the National Park Service and the California State Park Service to discuss a recent proposal for eco-tourism development. There are also proposals to develop sport fishing on the lower Klamath.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Route 169 serves as the primary access road to the reservation along the east side of the Klamath River, beginning at Weitchpec and ending at Johnsons Village. U.S. 101, the major highway in the area, crosses the reservation through the town of Klamath. The reservation also contains several state, county, and BIA roads. Reservation access from Johnsons Village to Klamath is only by boat along the Klamath River. Commercial bus service is available in the town of Klamath, while commercial air service and freight services are offered in Crescent City, approximately 20 miles north of the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Currently five small community water associations serve the Yurok Reservation; creation of a Public Utility District is anticipated. Other utilities are available from the city of Klamath.

Plans for the construction of a reservation-based health clinic are in the process of being finalized. Reservation students attend public schools in Klamath.