

NEVADA

Battle Mountain Reservation

Federal reservation
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians
Lander County, Nevada

Battle Mountain Band Colony
35 Mountain View Drive #138-13
Battle Mountain, NV 89820
(702) 635-2004
Fax: 635-8016

Total area	683.3 acres
Tribally owned	683.3 acres
Total labor force	145
Total reservation population	165
Tribal enrollment	516

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Battle Mountain Reservation is located on the west side of the city limits of the town of Battle Mountain, Nevada. It consists of two separate parcels of land totaling 683.3 acres. The original 677.05-acre reservation was established by Executive Order on June 18, 1917, for Shoshones living near Winnemucca and Battle Mountain. By an Act of Congress on August 21, 1967, an additional 6.25 acres were added to colony lands.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Battle Mountain Colony is one of four separate colonies that comprise the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians (see entry in this section for Te-Moak Tribe). The Battle Mountain region was the boundary area between the Newe (the ancestors of the Shoshone) and the Northern Paiutes; it was known to the Newe as "Tonomodza." Several Newe bands lived in the area, which was a focal point for rabbit and antelope drives. An influx of whites soon claimed the fertile regions along the Humboldt and its tributaries. The 1870s saw the coming of the Central Pacific Railroad and thus the town of Battle Mountain was founded. After the 1880s, the Newe continued to live on the outskirts of the town, and some found work at the ranches. In 1917, the colony received official recognition for their lands. In the 1930s the Colony began building residential homes and a community center. In the 1970s major progress was made in community development with the purchase and renovation of houses from the Getchell Mine near Winemucca. In addition, the Community Building was renovated and a playground, park, and picnic grounds were added.

GOVERNMENT

The Battle Mountain Colony is a member of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, with tribal headquarters in Elko, Nevada (see entry in this section). The Te-Moak Tribal Council has total jurisdiction over all tribal lands, though the colonies retain sovereignty over all other affairs. The Battle Mountain colony has its own tribal council, consisting of a chairman, vice-chairman, and five

council members, each serve a three-year term of office. The Colony is organized under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, with its charter ratified on December 12, 1938, and its constitution and by-laws sanctioned on August 26, 1982.

ECONOMY

There is relatively little economic activity on the reservation. One source of tribal income is a smokeshop/convenience store.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Plans are underway for the construction of a truck stop.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Battle Mountain Colony tribal governments employs about 20 people.

SERVICES

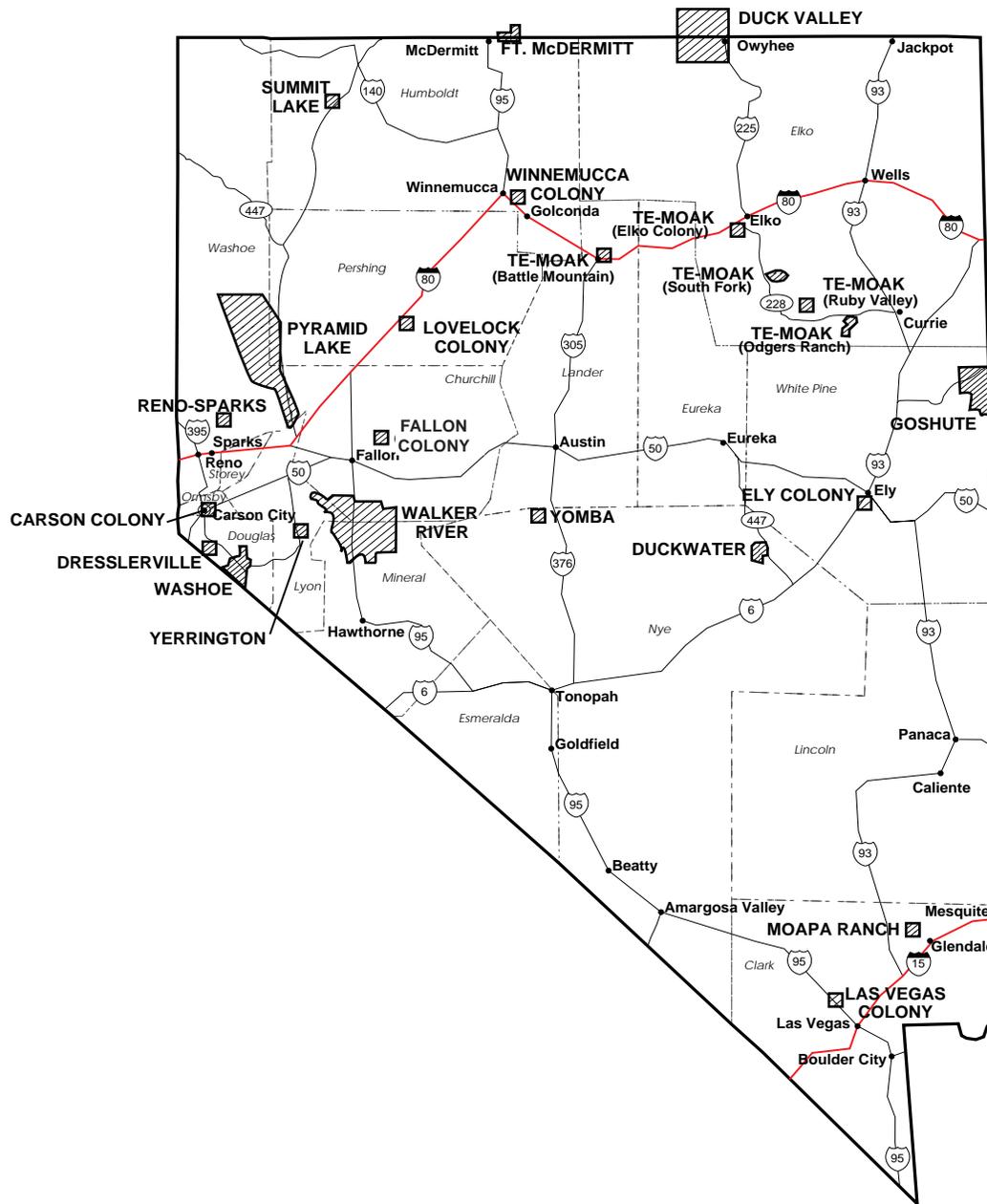
The main economic source for the reservation is the smokeshop/convenience store. It employs about six people. A newly formed tribal business, the Battle Mountain Filter Service Company, cleans filters for the nearby mines. It has three full-time employees.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The colony reservation is located near Interstate 80 north and west of Battle Mountain. State Highway 305 is the area's north-south route. Commercial air service is provided in Elko, 60 miles away. Train, bus, and truck service is available in Battle Mountain. Electricity is bought from the Sierra Pacific Power Company. Sewer and water services are provided by the Public Health Service, and telephone service is provided by Nevada Bell. In the early 1970s, with funds from the interstate highway right-of-way leases, about 17 homes were purchased by the colony from the Getchell Mines (no longer operating) and relocated to colony lands. Using other federal program monies, the Te-Moak Housing Authority has assisted tribal members with obtaining additional housing.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is a tribal administrative building and a senior citizens' center on the reservation. Electricity is provided by the Sierra Pacific Power Company. An Indian Health Service field medical team and a state public health nurse, with assistance from a community health representative contracted by the tribe, coordinate and conduct routine clinics on the reservation. Medical services are also available at the Lander County Hospital and in the city of Elko. Children attend schools in Battle Mountain.



Carson Colony

Federal reservation
 Washoe Indians
 Ormsby County, Nevada

Carson Colony Community Council
 3311 Paiute Street
 Carson City, NV 89703
 (702) 883-6431
 Fax: 887-3531

Total area	160 acres
Tribally owned	160 acres
High school graduate or higher	61.5%
Total labor force	116
Per capita income	\$7,830
Total reservation population	265
Tribal enrollment	275

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The 160-acre reservation is located near Carson City, Nevada. It was established by the Act of May 18, 1916, which authorized the purchase of lands for Nevada's non-reservation Indians and the Washoe Tribe of Indians.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Carson Colony is a part of the Washoe Reservation (see main entry in this section). The first lands of the greater Washoe Reservation were officially established in 1917 when the Washoe Tribe, after submitting countless petitions, finally received Carson and Dresslerville Colonies. These colonies retained separate councils. In 1967, Washoe residents of Woodfords, Carson, and Dresslerville Colonies consolidated to become the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. They were joined in the early 1980s by the former BIA Stewart Indian School lands, or Stewart Colony.

GOVERNMENT

Carson Colony's constitution and by-laws were authorized by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and approved in 1936. They were revised in 1966 and adopted on June 16, 1967, under the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California's Articles of Association.

The Colony has a community council consisting of a chairperson-secretary-treasurer, a vice-chairperson, and three council members, each serving a four-year term.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 395 runs north-south through the reservation. Commercial transportation and shipping are available in Reno, 34 miles distant; buses and trucks stop in Carson City, two miles from the colony.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Water and sewage facilities are owned by the tribe; electricity is sold to the colony by the Sierra Pacific Power Company. Health care through the Bureau of Indian Affairs is available at Stewart.

Dresslerville Colony

Federal reservation	
Washoe Indians	
Douglas County, Nevada	
Dresslerville Colony	
1585 Watsheamu Drive	
Gardnerville, NV 89410	
(702) 265-4191	
Fax: 887-3531	
Total area	39.3 acres
Tribally owned	39.3 acres
Total labor force	58
High school graduate or higher	71.3%
Per capita income	\$7,878
Total reservation population	153
Tribal enrollment	348

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Dresslerville Colony is adjacent to the Washoe Reservation, south of Gardnerville, Nevada. The colony is a part of the Washoe Reservation (see Washoe Reservation entry in this section). By the Act of May 18, 1916, Congress authorized the purchase of lands for the Indians living near Dresslerville. It is said that with \$10 worth of gold, the U.S. government purchased the acreage from the Dresslers of Gardnerville. The beginning of the greater Washoe Reservation was officially established in 1917 when the Washoe Tribe, after submitting countless petitions, finally received Carson and Dresslerville Colonies. These colonies retained separate councils. In 1967, Washoe residents of Woodfords, Carson, and Dresslerville Colonies consolidated to become the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California. They were joined in the early 1980s by the former BIA Stewart Indian School lands, or Stewart Colony. The colony became a member of the Washoe Tribe under the Articles of Association adopted on November 14, 1969.

ECONOMY

The small reservation includes ranching and grazing lands.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Highway 395 runs through the reservation in a north-south direction. Trucking and bus services are available in nearby Gardnerville. Air transportation is available 60 miles away in Reno.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Most community services and facilities are provided by the Washoe Tribe. Electricity is provided by Sierra Pacific Power Company. Water and sewer is owned by the tribe. Washoe Tribal members can obtain medical services at the USPHS hospital in Schurz, Nevada, and the clinic at Gardnerville.

Duck Valley Reservation

Federal reservation	
Shoshone and Paiute Indians	
Elko County, Nevada/Owyhee County, Idaho	
Duck Valley Reservation	
P.O. Box 219	
Owyhee, NV 89832	
(702) 757-3161	
Fax: 757-2219	
Total area	289,819 acres
(144,274 acres in Nevada, 145,545 acres in Idaho)	
Tribally owned	289,819 acres
(144,274 acres in Nevada, 145,545 acres in Idaho)	
Total labor force	457
High school graduate or higher	64.0%
Per capita income	\$6,416
Total reservation population	908
Tribal enrollment	1,691

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Duck Valley Reservation is located in southern Idaho and northern Nevada, approximately 100 miles north of Elko, Nevada. The diverse land extends from the Owyhee River Valley up into high desert country. The reservation was established by the Executive Orders of April 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910, and by an Act of Congress of June 18, 1934. Reservation lands are all contiguous in a near block.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Duck Valley Reservation is home to Shoshone Indians, descendants of the Newe people, as well as to Paiutes, descendants of the Numa. A Shoshone leader named Captain Sam, looking for a home for his people, inspected the Duck Valley region in 1870 and recommended to the federal government that it be made into a Shoshone reservation. The government supported his request, establishing the reservation by Executive Order in 1877, and ordered the few white settlers who lived on the land to vacate; they were compensated for the land they had claimed. Shoshone occupied the land and soon faced a crisis brought about by a severe winter and federal government inattention to the resulting illnesses. Many Shoshone left Duck Valley, and in 1884 a Special Indian Agent called the Indians together in council to request their removal to Idaho. Captain Sam and other Indians argued earnestly against removal, and the government acquiesced. In 1885 a band of about 60 Paiutes arrived at Duck Valley with a letter from an Indian Agent recommending that they be allowed to settle there. In 1886 President Cleveland issued an Executive Order adding land to the Duck

Valley Reservation for the use of the Paiutes. President Taft added yet more land to the reservation in 1910.

GOVERNMENT

A constitution and by-laws were adopted in 1936 under the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. The tribal council consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and five members, all of whom serve three-year terms. The council meets monthly.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Twelve-thousand acres are in agricultural use, and 260,000 acres of rangeland are used for grazing. Sixty-one thousand additional acres are potentially irrigable. A tribal farm is leased through a bidding system to a contractor to do the harvesting.

ECONOMY

The main source of tribal income is the sale of permits for fishing in the two reservoirs. A marina store provides income, as do business leases, land leases, and grazing permits.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Agricultural and mineral development are considered to have potential.

SERVICES

Services include a motel, laundromat, general store, cafe, gas station, and marina.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Recreational fishing is available at two reservoirs on the reservation. A marina, campground, and picnic area are available at the Wildhorse Reservoir.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Nevada State Highway 225, which becomes Idaho State Highway 51, runs north-south through the reservation. Public transportation, commercial shipping, and airport facilities are available in Elko, approximately 100 miles south.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The BIA extends water and sewer services to the reservation, and the Idaho Power Company supplies it with electricity. A Public Health Service hospital is located on the reservation.

Duckwater Reservation

Federal reservation
Shoshone Indians
White Pine and Nye counties, Nevada

Duckwater Shoshone Tribe
P. O. Box 140068
Duckwater, NV 89314
(702) 863-0227
Fax: 863-0301

Total area	3,814 acres
Tribally owned	3,785 acres
Total labor force	51
High school graduate or higher	63.9%
Per capita income	\$6,717
Total reservation population	151
Tribal enrollment	288

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Duckwater Reservation is located in east-central Nevada, approximately 225 miles southeast of Elko. This reservation was established under the Proclamation of November 13, 1940, by authority of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, and all land is tribally owned.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Duckwater Reservation residents are descended from the Newe people, whose modern tribal name is Shoshone. A natural mineral spring, Duckwater Springs, gave the area its name. The Duckwater region features much fertile farmland. As Euro-American settlers took the choicest lands, many Newe moved to reservations in northern Nevada, yet some remained in hopes of reclaiming their land. Learning that a large ranch was for sale in the region, Indian leaders petitioned the BIA to purchase it for a reservation. The Indians prevailed, and between 1940 and 1944 nearly 4,000 acres were purchased for the reservation. With government loans, the Duckwater Indians began to buy horses and milk cows and worked the land. Duckwater Reservation children attended an Indian School in Carson City until 1973, when the residents opened their own school.

GOVERNMENT

The Duckwater Reservation adopted a constitution and by-laws in 1940. The tribal council consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and three members, all of whom serve three-year terms.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

There are 930 acres of irrigated agricultural land. The tribe purchased 500 head of cattle in 1988; the tribal livestock grazes on 340,000 acres of public domain land. Individual tribal members also own small-to-medium-sized herds.

ECONOMY

A tribally operated catfish farm provides revenue to the tribe. A tribal cattle herd employs one person full time and six more seasonally.

FISHERIES

A catfish farm, for which the tribe leases land and facilities, is a major tribal income source.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Self-governance BIA programs employ 31 persons.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Duckwater is approximately 7 miles northwest of Nevada State Highway 6, a major east-west corridor. State Highway 379 traverses the reservation in an east-west direction. An airport and commercial trucking facilities are available in Ely, approximately 80 miles northeast. Mount Wheeler Power Company sells electricity to the reservation. Tribal septic and water systems serve the school, tribal government building, and health clinic.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The reservation has a gymnasium and senior center as well as a tribal government building and health clinic served by an Indian Health Service self-governance compact. A tribal school serves reservation children (K - 8).

Elko Colony

Federal reservation
Western Shoshone Indians
Elko County, Nevada

Elko Band Colony
P.O. Box 748
Elko, NV 89801
(702) 738-8889
Fax: 753-5439

Total area	192.8 acres
Federal trust	192.8 acres
High school graduate or higher	6%
Total labor force	585
Per capita income	\$7,000
Tribal enrollment	1,143

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Elko Colony is located in the high desert of northeastern Nevada, near the Humboldt River. The reservation encompasses 192.80 noncontiguous acres adjacent to the city of Elko, the county seat of Elko County, Nevada. Elko is the only major city near the reservation. Reno, Nevada, lies 289 miles southeastward along U.S. Interstate 80. The Elko Colony was established by Executive Order on March 25, 1918 which reserved 160 acres for Shoshone and Paiute Indians living near the town of Elko. Today, 192.8 acres remain in federal trust.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Elko Colony is one of four separate colonies that comprise the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians (see entry in this section for Te-Moak Tribe). Representatives of the Central Pacific Railroad founded the town of Elko, Nevada, in 1868. Many Shoshone families began camping nearby and working at mining and railroad jobs in the community. For almost half a century, they lived in a series of camps in the Elko area. Finally, in 1918 an Executive Order established a 160-acre reservation near the city of Elko. The 250 Shoshones of Elko were forcibly moved once more before receiving their present parcel of land in 1931. Since Elko remains the largest town in northeastern Nevada, many Shoshones have continued to migrate there for railroad and mining work. In recent years, the Western Shoshone people have filed numerous suits against the federal government in an attempt to regain traditional lands now classified as Federal Public Lands. Decisions

in several of these cases are still pending. The tribe is also passing the Shoshone language on to younger generations.

GOVERNMENT

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 allowed the Elko band of Shoshone to organize a government "on a reservation basis only." The Elko Colony is a member of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians, with tribal headquarters in Elko (see entry in this section). The Te-Moak Tribal Council has total jurisdiction over all tribal lands, though the colonies retain sovereignty over all other affairs. Several bands joined together to form the Te-Moak Tribe and formed a tribal council in 1938. An Elko Colony constitution was ratified on August 26, 1982. The Elko Community Council, composed of seven popularly elected members, handles tribal business. The council is led by a chairman, and members serve three-year terms. Council candidates must belong to the Te-Moak Tribe, be at least 21, have at least one-fourth Shoshone blood, and have lived on the reservation for one year. The council governs the colony, contracting with county, municipal, and federal agencies to provide social services and economic development programs. The Elko Band also elects two representatives to serve on the Te-Moak Council and the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Many tribal members work at seasonal agriculture and ranching jobs throughout the region.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The Elko Band plans to expand the tribal child care center as well as the tribal convenience store and smokeshop.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs seven persons.

MINING

The tribe is not directly involved with the ownership or operation of mines in the Elko area. However, the tribal community depends upon the employment provided by the mining industry.

SERVICES

The tribe owns and operates a smokeshop and convenience store within the reservation.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The Elko Colony lies in close proximity to several scenic recreation areas. The Humboldt National Forest is approximately 20 miles east of the reservation. The Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge lies some 75 miles to the southeast, and scenic Hole in the Mountain Peak is approximately 75 miles northeast of the reservation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Interstate 80, runs from east to west in close proximity to the Elko Colony. Nevada State Highway 275 runs north from the reservation, while State Highway 228 runs due south. Private and commercial air facilities are located at Elko Airport, two miles from the reservation. Commercial buslines are located in Elko, as are most major freight carriers. Passenger railway service is unavailable, but commercial railways service the Elko area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe operates a community center in Elko. Individual tribal members receive electricity and gas from local power companies in Elko. Individual residences on the reservation pay for Elko municipal water and sewer services. The reservation receives telephone service from All Tell. The Indian Health Service operates

a clinic on the reservation with one doctor and two nurses. Hospital and ambulances services are provided by Elko County. Tribal youth attend the public schools in Elko. The Colony operates a child care center for preschoolers.

Ely Indian Colony

Federal reservation
Western Shoshone
White Pine County, Nevada

Ely Indian Colony
16 Shoshone Circle
Ely, Nevada 89301
(702) 289-3013
Fax: 289-3156

Total area	100.32 acres
Tribally owned	100.32 acres
Total labor force	17
High school graduate or higher	100%
Per capita income	\$4,819
Total reservation population	85
Tribal enrollment	268

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Ely Colony is situated at 6,500 feet in Nevada's high desert, along the western edge of the Steptoe Valley in east-central Nevada. Located in one of the more isolated areas of the continental United States. The nearest population centers are Salt Lake City, Utah, and Las Vegas, Nevada, 250 miles east and south, respectively. The reservation spans 111 acres on three separate parcels, all within one mile of each other. The colony was established by the Act of June 27, 1930, which authorized an appropriation of \$1000 for the purchase of 10 acres already occupied as a camp by the Shoshone Indian Colony near Ely, Nevada. The Act authorized an additional \$600 to connect the camp with the city water service. During the mid-1970s, the colony obtained 11 additional acres through a lease with White Pine County, Nevada, upon which 17 HUD homes were constructed. The tribe purchased this land outright in 1992. The tribe has also acquired a 90-acre tract of land known as the Pioche Highway Parcel.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

At the turn of the 20th century there was only one reservation for the Western Shoshone, located in Duck Valley, along the Nevada-Idaho border and called the Western Shoshone Reservation. The BIA initially planned to induce all the Great Basin Shoshones to move to this reservation. During the early 1900s, the federal government established the Colony Program for Nevada Indians, setting aside small colonies on the outskirts of Nevada towns, intended to accommodate only small numbers of families who worked in the adjacent communities. The Ely Colony was one of these, being established in 1930. For many of the Western Shoshone bands, cattle ranching has served as the main source of income during the 20th century. The Ely Colony, however, has an insufficient land base for cattle grazing and has thus turned its sights elsewhere. Some traditional crafts are practiced and marketed, while several service businesses also generate tribal revenues.

GOVERNMENT

The Ely Colony ratified its constitution and by-laws on April 8, 1966. It is governed by the Colony Council which consists of five members, elected to two-year terms. Officers include a chairperson and vice-chairperson. The council meets the second Monday of each month.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

A number of projects are currently under consideration, including an RV/mobile home park, a 20-40 unit upscale apartment complex, a gas station, and an arts and crafts outlet.

FORESTRY

Some 50 acres of undeveloped pinon, juniper, and sage compose a portion of the tribe's land holdings. None of this is considered viable for commercial timber development.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government presently employs 28 staff members in its administrative and operations capacities.

MANUFACTURING

The tribe operates a manufacturing operation which produces purses, bags, and other fabric containers. Sales have been mostly to individuals; the tribe is currently seeking to develop a larger retail market. The business currently employs ten people.

SERVICES

The tribe operates a smokeshop/laundromat, the income from which provides much of their discretionary income. The tribe recovers the tax share on each carton of cigarettes that would normally go to the state of Nevada. The tribe also operates a profitable day care facility.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Highway 50 bisects the reservation, providing easy access from points east and west. The local north-south highway is Route 6. Commercial air, bus, and truck lines are located in the town of Ely.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The colony receives water and sewage service through the Ely Water District. Solid waste service is provided through White Pine Community Landfill. Electricity is furnished through the Mt. Wheeler Power, Inc. Gas service is provided by AmeriGas and H & R Propane. Health care is provided through the IHS-funded Newe Clinic, which employs seven people, along with the Eastern Nevada Medical Clinic and the William Bee Ririe Clinic and Hospital. There is a Tribal Community Center on the colony where tribal offices and activities are centered. Students attend the Ely public schools.

Fallon Colony and Reservation

Federal reservation
Paiute and Shoshone
Churchill County, Nevada

Fallon Colony
8955 Mission Road
Fallon, NV 89406
(702) 423-6075
Fax: 423-5202

Total area	5,540 acres
Federal trust	805 acres
Tribally owned	805 acres
Allotted	4,640 acres
Total labor force	320
High school graduate or higher	74.5%
Per capita income	\$6,436
Total reservation population	481
Tribal enrollment	978

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Fallon Reservation and Colony span approximately 5,540 acres in the high desert of west-central Nevada, southwest of the Carson Sink. The reservation lies entirely within Churchill County, Nevada, and encompasses the township of Fallon, Nevada, which serves as the tribal headquarters. The town of Stillwater, Nevada, lies 6 miles west of the reservation, along State Road 116. Major Nevada cities near the reservation include Reno (65 miles west) and Carson City (65 miles southwest). The Fallon Reservation was established under the 1890 allotment schedule approved by the secretary of the interior. Fifty allotments, each 160 acres, were made under the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887. Today, some 4,640 acres of allotted land are owned by individual tribal members. Some 865 acres remain as tribal trust land, divided between the Fallon Reservation and the Fallon Colony, outside the town of Fallon.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The ancestors of present-day Fallon Paiute and Shoshone Tribal members were primarily Northern Paiute (Numa) of the Toi Ticutta (tule eaters) and Koosi Pah Ticutta (muddy water eaters) bands who roamed the marshy lakebeds of the Carson and Humboldt Sinks from prehistoric times into the 19th century, subsisting on a diet of fish, pine nuts, waterfowl eggs, and small game. The benevolent marshes also provided the Numa with material for making shelter, clothing, and tools. A short growing season prevented them from practicing horticulture. The blazing of the California Trail during the 1840s brought the Northern Paiute into increasing contact with Euro-American settlers.

The Toi Ticutta clashed with a force of U.S. Army Volunteers in 1860, near Pyramid Lake. Soon after, the U.S. Army increased its presence in the area by establishing Fort Churchill 35 miles southwest of present-day Fallon, Nevada. Numerous small conflicts arose between the army and the Toi-Ticutta. Simultaneously, the Koosi Pah were permanently displaced by Euro-American farmers moving into the Lahontan Valley. Both bands of Numa fled to the marshes and joined together. In 1890, the United States provided 160-acre allotments to individual Numa families near present-day Fallon, Nevada. Though expected to cultivate the land, the Numa lacked irrigation ditches and farming equipment. Under the Newland Project of 1906, the Numa received irrigation ditches and water rights. Many of these families were pressured off their land by white farmers and moved nearer to the town of Fallon. In 1908, the

Indian Service established an Indian school 10 miles east of Fallon and built 30 homes for the Toi-Ticutta. The Toi-Ticutta also received additional irrigable land from the federal government. In 1958, the Toi-Ticutta and Shoshone who moved to the Stillwater area incorporated as the Fallon Paiute and Shoshone Tribe, adopting a constitution and by-laws outlining tribal duties and authority. Today, most tribal members work in agricultural production on irrigated, allotted land. The tribe sees its main goal as providing affordable housing and expanding job opportunities for tribal members.

GOVERNMENT

A Tribal Council, composed of a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary/treasurer and four members, serves as the elected governing body for enrolled tribal members. Council members are elected to two-year terms, with elections occurring every year. The original constitution and by-laws of the Fallon Paiute and Shoshone Tribe were ratified on June 12, 1964, and amended in 1971 and 1980.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Some 2,800 allotted acres of irrigable land are currently in agricultural production.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Fallon Paiute and Shoshone Tribe employs approximately 55 persons.

SERVICES

The tribe owns a smokeshop and gift shop located at the Fallon Colony. Other than federal contracts and grants, the smokeshop provides the main source of revenue for the tribe. The shop includes a convenience store and snack bar. A small gift shop sells arts and crafts produced by tribal members.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe holds the Fallon All-Indian Stampede & Pow Wow annually in mid-July. This family oriented event features a rodeo and dancing. The tribe also maintains the Pheasant Club, a commercial hunting club open for pheasant hunting. There are plans to open a trap shoot, skeet shoot, rifle ranges, fishing accommodations, and a club house. A privately owned gallery located in Fallon sells Indian-made arts and crafts fashioned from stone, wood, and metal. The owner conducts guided tours of the gallery/museum. The reservation lies some 10 miles south of the Fallon National Wildlife Refuge, a prime site for observing numerous species of waterfowl.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Fallon Reservation and Colony lie along State Road 116, near the intersection of north-south running U.S. Highway 95 and east-west running Highway 50 at Fallon, Nevada. There is a small municipal airport adjacent to colony land. Commercial air service is available in Reno (65 miles west). No public transportation companies serve the reservation directly. However, four major trucking lines, the Southern Pacific Railroad, Greyhound, Nevada Central and Las Vegas-Tonopah-Reno Bus Lines serve the reservation area via the city of Fallon.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

In 1989, the Fallon Paiute and Shoshone Tribe received funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to construct a new elder complex adjoining the present Community Complex located on the colony site. The colony and reservation receive water via a community well located on the colony site, combined with a 250,000 gallon storage tank. On-reservation homes are served by the Fallon municipal sewage system, as well as individual septic tanks.

Future on-reservation homes will be served by a community sewer system located on the colony site. The reservation and colony receive electricity and natural gas service from the Sierra Pacific Power Company. Churchill County owns the telephone system utilized by the reservation. The tribe has two contracts through the Indian Health Service to provide ambulatory health care and alcohol and substance-abuse prevention and counseling. The health clinic provides general medical services to tribal members. Hospitals are also located in Fallon, Reno, and Carson City. Tribal youth attend public schools in the Fallon/Stillwater area.

Fort McDermitt Reservation

Federal reservation
Paiute and Shoshone Indians
Humboldt County, Nevada
Malheur County, Oregon

Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribe
P.O. Box 457
McDermitt, NV 89421
(702) 532-8259

Total area	35,326 acres
Federal trust	Oregon-18,829 acres, Nevada-145 acres
Tribally owned (Nevada)	16,352 acres
Total labor force	114
High school graduate or higher	41.1%
Per capita income	\$3,010
Total reservation population	399
Tribal enrollment	816

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Fort McDermitt Reservation is located on the Oregon-Nevada border, approximately 75 miles north of Winnemucca, Nevada. The town of McDermitt is adjacent to the northern part of the reservation. The reservation is on land established by an Executive Order of September 3, 1867, which set aside lands as Camp McDermitt Military and Hay Reservations. These lands were transferred to the secretary of the interior by another Executive Order in 1889, making the area public domain land. An Act of Congress on August 1, 1890, authorized disposition of this land under the Homestead Law, and in 1892 parcels of it were allotted to the Indian residents under the General Allotment Act of 1887.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The descendants of the people known as the Numa now inhabit the Fort McDermitt Reservation. Their ancestors once roamed northern Nevada and southern Oregon. The 1860s were marked by hostilities between Indians and Euro-American settlers in the area, and Fort McDermitt was originally set up as a camp to protect white settlers and travelers. After the Bannock and Paiute War of 1878, many Numa of the Paiute and Shoshone tribes were rounded up and forced to march over 400 miles to the Yakama Indian Agency in northern Washington. After several years of living under adverse conditions in Yakama and petitioning the authorities to allow them to leave, finally in 1883 the Indians left the area without permission and were apparently unopposed by the government. Some of the Indian families who left settled at Fort McDermitt, where they were assigned land parcels by federal allotment, drawing numbers from an Indian agent's hat. The land thus assigned proved inadequate for

subsistence farming, and in 1934, under the Indian Reorganization Act, the federal government purchased neighboring farmland and transferred it to the reservation. Land transfers from the federal government have continued to bring the reservation to its present size. With the exception of the use of the Paiute language, there is little participation in a distinct Indian culture at Fort McDermitt.

GOVERNMENT

A tribal constitution was adopted in 1936, by which the tribe is governed by a tribal council. Its officers hold four-year terms; they include a chairperson, vice-chairperson, a treasurer and five council members; a secretary is appointed. The council meets monthly.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The production of forage hay and pasture is a viable enterprise on the reservation. Some specialized agricultural crops, such as potatoes, provide seasonal employment.

ECONOMY

A tribally owned enterprise engages in the production and sales of crafts items and operates a smokeshop. Hayland leases and grazing also provide tribal income.

MINING

Gold, uranium and other commercial mining enterprises exist near McDermitt, though there are no known deposits on the reservation.

SERVICES

A shopping mall includes a smokeshop, snack bar, haircutting salon, arts and crafts store, and comic book store.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Highway 95 passes in a north-south direction through the reservation. Commercial air and train service are available in Winnemucca, 75 miles distant. Buses and commercial trucking serve the reservation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There are tribally owned water and sewer facilities on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

There is a reservation community building where activities are held. The tribe has an active community social program, including Head Start and senior citizen's programs. The community health clinic is funded by Indian Health Services. Besides basic medical care, it offers a WIC clinic, nutrition counseling, and a substance-abuse program. Reservation water and sewer facilities are tribally owned.

Goshute Paiute Tribe of Utah and Nevada

(See Utah)
 Federal reservation
 Goshute Paiute Indians
 White Pine County, Nevada

Goshute Paiute Tribe
 P.O. Box 6104
 Irapah, Utah 84034
 (801) 234-1136
 Fax: 243-1136

Total area	3,867 acres
Tribally owned	16 acres
High school graduate or higher	52.9%
Total labor force	30
Unemployment rate	16.7%
Per capita income	\$6,750

Total Reservation population	86
Percent tribal members	82.6%
Tribal enrollment	66

Las Vegas Colony & Reservation

Federal reservation
 Paiute Indians
 Clark County, Nevada

Las Vegas Paiute Tribe
 No. 1 Paiute Drive
 Las Vegas, NV 89106
 (702) 386-3926
 Fax: 383-4019

Total area	3,867 acres
Tribally owned	3,867 acres
Total labor force	30
High school graduate or higher	52.9%
Per capita income	\$6,750

Total reservation population	86
Tribal enrollment	66

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Las Vegas Colony, primarily a residential community, occupies 16 acres within the city limits of Las Vegas, in southeastern Nevada. The remainder of the tribe's land is at Snow Mountain, just north of Las Vegas.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Paiutes are descended from the Nuwuvi people, who lived in a large area of the Southwest east of the Colorado River. The Nuwuvi were hunters and gatherers and existed in family units gathered together into loose bands. As the Euro-American invasion progressed, the Nuwuvi gathered into larger and larger bands for survival. The Las Vegas area was long the home of many bands of Nuwuvi, many of whom had left the nearby Moapa Reservation when it fell into mismanagement and decline. In 1857, Nuwuvi who

converged on Las Vegas gathered together and successfully drove out a Mormon settlement there. In the years that followed, Nuwuvi from different regions began to make their way to Las Vegas, some becoming employed at the ranches of the few white settlers who did not leave with the Mormons. The white settlement grew steadily, and in 1911 Helen J. Stewart, a local white, made a gift to the Indians by selling a 10-acre lot to the federal government, with the provision that it be exclusively for Indian use. Housing and a day school were constructed, and the tract became a colony for Indian families, but its farmland was poor. In spite of the efforts of local townspeople to help with irrigation and development of the camp, by 1953 the BIA was considering closing it and relocating its residents. Efforts to sell the land continued until 1970 when the residents at last formed a government with a constitution and by-laws. The tribe has acquired an additional 3,884 acres at Snow Mountain, north of Las Vegas, where the tribe is planning major recreational development.

GOVERNMENT

A constitution and by-laws were adopted in 1970. The tribal council consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and five members, all of whom serve two-year terms.

ECONOMY

Because of the urban location of Las Vegas Colony, the tribe's economic activities are largely integrated with those of the city of Las Vegas. The tribe reports 100% employment. The tribe's smokeshop at Snow Mountain was reported in the early 1990s to have generated \$8 million per year.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Of Las Vegas Colony's 16 acres in the city of Las Vegas, approximately 10 are residential and approximately six are dedicated to business use. The tribe names a technology manufacturing company, a clothes fabrication operation, and a smokeshop as tribal enterprises. The eastern half of the Snow Mountain land is planned to be the location of an 800-acre resort facility, a solar demonstration park, and an expanded smokeshop and mini-mart. There are also plans for a wellness center with gymnasium for the downtown colony.

SERVICES

A tribal smokeshop exists at the Snow Mountain reservation.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

A complete market survey and feasibility study has been completed for a possible 800-acre resort facility on the tribe's Snow Mountain land.

TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Interstate 15 and U.S. Highway 95 intersect in Las Vegas. All commercial transportation and shipping facilities are available in the city of Las Vegas, which surrounds the colony. The Las Vegas airport is six miles distant. A state highway connects the Snow Mountain reservation with the city of Las Vegas, and a large arterial interchange connecting the east and west sides of Snow Mountain was slated for completion in fall 1994.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Las Vegas Colony is served by Las Vegas civic utility services.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A community health services operation exists under a joint resolution between the Las Vegas and Moapa Paiute tribal councils.

Lovelock Colony

Federal reservation
Paiute Indians
Pershing County, Nevada

Lovelock Paiute Tribe
P.O. Box 878
Lovelock, NV 89419
(702) 273-7861 (phone/fax)

Total area	20 acres
Tribally owned	20 acres
Total labor force	31
High school graduate or higher	61.5%
Per capita income	\$5,422
Total reservation population	92
Tribal enrollment	329

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Lovelock Colony is located in west-central Nevada, on the outskirts of the town of Lovelock, approximately 90 miles northeast of Reno. The colony was established on November 1, 1907, when the secretary of the interior allotted 20 acres as a reservation for the use of the Lovelock Indians. The entire acreage is owned by the tribe and is used for residential purposes by tribal members.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Paiute Indians at the Lovelock Colony are descendants of the Numa, a people who once lived in much of what are now Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, and California. Hunters, gatherers, and farmers, the Numa could no longer find enough food when Euro-American settlers began taking over their traditional lands, and the federal government supported the settling of formerly Indian land by placing Indians in reservations. The Numa (Paiutes) living near Lovelock, Nevada, traditionally called themselves Koop Ticutta ("ground-squirrel eaters"). Some Koop Ticutta joined in the 1860 Pyramid Lake War of resistance against white occupation, and when defeated, camped near Lovelock and avoided contact with whites. In 1907 a local politician, William Pitt, and his wife Capitola, sold two acres of land to the federal government, with the provision it be reserved for the building of an Indian school that would prevent the integration of whites and Indians in public schools. In 1910 the Pitts sold an additional 18 acres to the government for Indian use, and this acreage became the site of the Lovelock Colony, decreed an Indian reservation by the secretary of the interior.

GOVERNMENT

A tribal constitution and by-laws were adopted in 1968. The tribal council consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson, and three members, all of whom serve two-year terms.

ECONOMY

Tribal members are employed in agricultural, mining, and retail commercial establishments within commuting distance. A smokeshop is operated by tribal members.

SERVICES

A tribal smokeshop serves the public.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Interstate 80 crosses the reservation in an east-west direction. Commercial transportation and shipping are available in Lovelock, one mile from the reservation. Air transportation is available at the Reno Airport, 92 miles distant.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe owns a community hall for sports and social events. The colony is served by Lovelock city sewer and water systems, and the Sierra Pacific Power Company sells the colony electricity. There is a monthly clinic for tribal members at Pershing General Hospital.

Moapa River Reservation

Federal reservation
Paiute Indians
Clark County, Nevada

Moapa Band of Paiute Indians
P.O. Box 56
Moapa, NV 89025
(702) 865-2787
Fax: 865-2875

Total area	71,954 acres
Federal trust	71,954 acres
Tribally owned	71,954 acres
Total labor force	105
High school graduate or higher (Moapa)	97%
Per capita income	\$5,653
Population (Moapa)	425
Tribal enrollment (Moapa)	287

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Moapa Reservation is located 70 miles northeast of Las Vegas, Nevada, on Interstate 15. The town of Moapa, Nevada, serves as tribal headquarters. The 71,954-acre reservation, composed of alternating desert and range, lies approximately 24 miles east of the Nevada Test Site and approximately 12 miles north of the Lake Mead National Recreational Area. Towns near the reservation include Logan and Overton (6 and 12 miles south, respectively, via State Road 169). The Moapa Reservation was established by Executive Order on March 12, 1873, on 2,000,000 acres; it was, however, reduced to 1,000 acres in 1875. In 1981, an Act of Congress restored 70,565 acres to the reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Moapa Band of Paiutes or "Nuwuvi" are part of the Southern Paiute Nation, whose traditional territory covered much of present southern Nevada, northern Arizona, and southern Utah. The Moapa Band hunted small game and gathered plant foods in the southern Nevada's Moapa Valley, the prehistoric flood plain of the Muddy River which today flows southward through the valley and drains into Lake Mead. The Moapa Paiutes' first contact with Euro-Americans occurred after the blazing of the Old Spanish Trail through their territory in 1830. Until the Mexican-American War, this trade route between the Mexican provinces of New Mexico and California afforded Mexican slavers the opportunity to raid Paiute settlements for slaves.

The American explorer John C. Fremont encountered a Moapa war party during passage through the Moapa Valley in 1844. The Moapa Paiute were subsequently regarded as the most hostile Nuwuvi band. However, Mormon missionaries entered the Moapa Valley during the 1850s and found the Moapa people friendly and courteous. Under pressure to open Paiute lands for white settlement, the United States confined the Moapa Band to a 70,565.7-acre reservation in 1873. Two years later, the reservation

was reduced in size to 1,000 acres. This reduction was followed by 60 years of Indian Service neglect and white theft from the reservation. Furthermore, individual allotments were too small to farm economically. As a result, many people fled the reservation. Tuberculosis and whooping cough wracked the remaining population during the 1920s and 1930s. In 1941, the tribe drafted a constitution and by-laws, establishing a tribal government. Allotted lands were also restored to tribal ownership. In 1951, the Southern Paiute Tribe filed a claim with the Indian Claims Commission and won a settlement in 1965 of \$7,253,165.19. The Southern Paiute Tribe, including the Moapa Paiute, used 60% of the monies awarded to establish a perpetual capital fund for improvements and economic development. In 1981, Congress restored 70,565 acres to the Moapa Reservation.

The Moapa Band's motto, "Traditional, Contemporary, Progressive," describes their outlook. Today, the tribe strives to improve the well-being of members through social services and economic development while maintaining a firm grasp on Paiute culture and heritage.

GOVERNMENT

The Moapa Business Council, composed of a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and three members, serves as the principal governing body for the Moapa Band. Council members serve staggered three-year terms, with two council members elected every year. The tribe ratified a constitution and by-laws on April 17, 1942, in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe has approximately 460 acres under cultivation. It markets alfalfa, the major crop, in the Las Vegas area and also operates a tomato-growing greenhouse. Some land is utilized for ephemeral ranching.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of a gymnasium/multi-purpose facility is currently underway on the reservation.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Plans are being made with a major development company for a five-phase project, including two golf courses, a residential community, RV park, and hotel/casino on the reservation near Interstate 15.

GAMING

A slots-only gaming facility exists at the tribal store on Interstate 15.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal government serves as the major employer of tribal members.

SERVICES

The tribe operates a smoke/gift shop along Interstate 15, which sells gas, fireworks, and arts and crafts. A tribally owned convenience store sells food and dry goods. The tribe also owns a leather shop.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe has plans to open a resort complex on reservation land. The reservation lies 12 miles north of the popular Lake Mead National Recreational Area via SR 169.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Moapa Reservation straddles north-south running Interstate 15. The reservation is also accessible from Logan and Overton via SR 169. Commercial and private air carrier services are available in Las Vegas (70 miles southwest), as are passenger buslines, trucking

lines, and express package services. The Union Pacific Railroad crosses the Moapa Reservation, providing access to a spur line.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A gymnasium/multi-purpose building to serve the tribe's recreational and community needs is currently nearing completion in Moapa. The tribe completed a new housing development in 1982. The 32 on-reservation homes are served by a tribal sewer and water system. Electricity is provided by the Nevada Power Company. The Moapa Tribe provides health care under an Indian Health Service contract. Contract clinic facilities are located in Las Vegas. Hospitalization and acute care services are available at hospitals in Las Vegas and the IHS Hospital at Walker River. Tribal youth attend public schools in the reservation area.

Pyramid Lake Reservation

Federal reservation	
Paiute	
Washoe and Storey counties, Nevada	
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe	
P. O. Box 256	
Nixon, NV 89424	
(702) 574-1000	
Fax: 574-1008	
Total area	476,689 acres
Federal trust	0
Tribally owned	476,689 acres
Total labor force	309
High school graduate or higher	68%
Per capita income	\$5,366
Total reservation population	1,603
Tribal enrollment	1,776

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Pyramid Lake Reservation is located in a relatively isolated area of west-central Nevada, approximately 40 miles northeast of Reno. The communities of Nixon, Sutcliffe, and Wadsworth exist within the reservation, and the town of Fernely is three miles south. The federal government ordered the site reserved for Indian use in 1859, and its reservation status was confirmed by Executive Order in 1874. Much of the land is high desert, used for grazing.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The people inhabiting Pyramid Lake Reservation are known as Cu-Yui Ticutta, or "eaters of cu-yui" (a species of fish inhabiting Pyramid Lake). They are a subdivision of the ancient Numa people who once roamed northern Nevada and southern Oregon. In January 1854 the explorer John Charles Fremont arrived at Pyramid Lake, where the Cu-Yui Ticutta gave him food and hospitality, but hostilities between settlers and Indians ensued. In 1859 the General Land Office ordered the establishment of the reservation, and the area was withdrawn from sale and settlement in 1861. President Grant issued his Executive Order confirming the Pyramid Lake Reservation in 1874. A school for children was established at the reservation as early as 1879, and in late 1884 a sawmill was built. The tribe, which has never signed a treaty with the U.S. government, is incorporated and owns its reservation land. Fishing was long the major income-producing activity for the Cu-Yui Ticutta, but by the early 1940s fish were nearly extinct in Pyramid

Lake, largely because of federal water projects upstream. Three fish hatcheries still exist.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe adopted a constitution and by-laws in 1936. The Pyramid Lake Paiute Council, composed of ten members, is its governing body.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Approximately 366,600 acres of the reservation's high desert lands are devoted to the grazing of livestock and 1,093 acres to irrigated hay pasture and forage.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe is constructing a health clinic. Forty new housing units were scheduled for construction by HUD in 1993.

ECONOMY

The reservation's economy is based primarily on livestock and hay production, construction and repair projects, recreation enterprises relating to the use of Pyramid Lake, and tribal government. The unemployment rate is reported as a relatively low 16.5%. To operate the tribe relies on the sale of recreational permits for its yearly revenue. A campground and a marina employ tribal members. Tribal associations and cooperatives include the Cattleman's Association, a general store, and an arts and crafts store. Approximately 40 individual Indians operate cattle ranches on reservation land. Sand and gravel is mined at a leased operation, which the tribe runs.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

New HUD construction is being requested by the tribe. The tribal government is looking to water recreational development and mining as promising economic opportunities.

FISHERIES

Pyramid Lake is famous as a fishery for the Lahontan cutthroat trout and the cu-yui, which are on the endangered species list. Pyramid Lake Fisheries operate three fish hatcheries on the reservation, which employ approximately 30 people.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Tribal government employs approximately 80 people.

MINING

A leased sand and gravel enterprise is operated by the tribe in Wadsworth.

SERVICES

Tribal businesses include a smokeshop, a campground, and the Pyramid Lake Marina. There is also an Indian-owned combination service station and trading post.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Near the large population center of Reno, Pyramid Lake is a major draw for fishermen and general recreation. The tribe operates facilities for tourists, including a marina, a convenience store, a gas station, and a campground.

TRANSPORTATION

The reservation is located between State Highways 33 and 34, which bound it on the east and west and which connect with U.S. Interstate 80. Commercial transportation of all types is available in Reno, approximately 40 miles distant.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The tribe owns its own water system; electricity is supplied by the Sierra Pacific Power Company.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A tribal gym and community hall is the location of sports activities. Monthly medical clinics are held on the reservation; residents are provided medical care by the U.S. Public Health Service, which operates a hospital in Schurz, Nevada, and which also contracts for health care with reservation residents. A new health clinic was under construction on the reservation in the early 1990s.

Reno-Sparks Colony

Federal reservation
Washoe and Paiute Indians
Washoe County, Nevada

Reno-Sparks Colony
98 Colony Road
Reno, NV 89502
(702) 329-2936

Total area	2,004 acres
Federal Trust	2,004 acres
Total labor force	112
High school graduate or higher	48.1%
Per capita income	\$6,461
Reservation population	742
Tribal enrollment	724

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Located in the city of Reno, in western Nevada near the California border, the colony comprises 31 acres in downtown Reno, along with 1,942 acres in nearby Hungry Valley, and an additional 13-14 acres just south of Reno. The colony was established by a 1917 Act of Congress, which purchased the two parcels that became the Carson and Reno-Sparks Colonies.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Reno-Sparks Colony is a part of the Washoe Reservation (for the culture and history of the Washoes see main entry in this section). Indians who were displaced throughout Nevada were assigned to a few urban colonies, including the Reno-Sparks Colony.

GOVERNMENT

The colony is organized under the provisions of the 1934 IRA, adopting its constitution and by-laws in December 1935 and January 1936, respectively. These documents were amended during the 1970s. The colony is governed by the Reno-Sparks Tribal Council, a seven-member elected body. Members serve two-year terms. Officers include a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, and finance officer. The tribe also maintains a tribal court system and police force.

ECONOMY

The Reno-Sparks Colony is part of an enterprise known as Nevada Urban Indians, Inc., which co-owns and operates a shopping mall, featuring a smokeshop, arts and crafts shops, bookstore, jewelry store, and hair salon. The colony participates in the same arrangement with regard to a store selling Great Basin Indian arts and crafts. These businesses employ approximately 40 people. The

tribe also runs two other smokesshops, as well as the Sierra Press, which performs commercial offset printing, publishes magazines (including the *Native Nevadan*), and employs 42 people.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The reservation is located, in part, in downtown Reno, a major gambling resort and site of top-name entertainment acts and other facilities. Additionally, tribal lands sit on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada range, in close proximity to Lake Tahoe, an area extremely popular with skiers, hikers, fishermen, mountaineers, etc. The tribe hosts special events, including a barbecue and pow wow in late June, Numaga Indian Days Celebration over Labor Day Weekend, a Christmas crafts sale in early December, and a New Year’s pow wow.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Interstate 80 crosses the reservation east-west, while Interstate 395 runs off to the north from Reno. Commercial air, bus, truck, and train lines all serve Reno.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains two community centers with a variety of facilities. Sierra Pacific Power Company provides electricity to the reservation. Western Pacific Utilities furnishes natural gas service. Water and sewer systems are provided through the city of Reno and the Hungry Valley Utility District. Health care is provided by the Indian Health Services clinic on the reservation and supplemented by four major hospitals in the community. Students primarily attend the Reno Public School System.

South Fork Reservation

Federal reservation	
Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone	
Elko County, Nevada	
South Fork Band Colony	
P. O. Box B-13	
Lee, Nevada 89829	
(702) 744-4223	
Fax: 738-0569	
Total area	13,049 acres
Tribally owned	13,049 acres
Total labor force	158
High school graduate or higher	44%
Per capita income	\$6,689
Total reservation population	75
Tribal enrollment	260

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The South Fork Band Colony covers approximately 13,050 acres in northeastern Nevada, 28 miles south of the city of Elko. The reservation sits on rugged high desert terrain typical of northern Nevada and Utah. It is located just west of the Humboldt National Forest and in the foothills of the Ruby Mountains. The colony was established by Executive Order in 1941 under the provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Land purchases between 1937 and 1939, totaling 9,500 acres, were put toward the newly established band’s land base. Subsequent land purchases brought the colony to its present size.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The South Fork Band Colony is one of four separate colonies that comprise the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians (see entry in this section for Te-Moak Tribe). The South Fork Band was one of the groups of Western Shoshone that refused to move to Duck Valley and remained living in the headwaters of the Reese River, near the present Battle Mountain Colony, until lands in that area were purchased for them in 1937.

GOVERNMENT

The South Fork Band Colony is under the overall governance of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians. The Te-Moak Tribal Council has total jurisdiction over all tribal lands, though the colonies retain sovereignty over all other affairs. (See entry in this section for Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians.) The South Fork Band has its own council as well, composed of seven members. Members include a chairperson, vice-chairperson, and five other members. All council members serve three-year terms. The corporate charter was ratified on December 12, 1938, while the band’s constitution and by laws were ratified on August 26, 1982. South Fork also belongs to the Inter-Tribal Council of Nevada.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The South Fork Band currently has 2,800 acres under cultivation, primarily in hay for consumption by its livestock herd. This herd numbers over 700 head, primarily of cattle, but also horses.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe owns some military surplus machinery, which consist of a grader, a backhoe, and a small crawler, all of which are occasionally used for maintenance projects on the reservation.

ECONOMY

For the South Fork Band, cattle-raising represents the second most significant source of tribal income behind federal contracts.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The tribe has several projects in the planning stage, including a tribal store, expansion of the tribal livestock herd, a child care facility, and commercial hunting and fishing operations.

FISHERIES

The band is considering the development of a recreational fishing industry on the reservation. It has also directed some research into the region’s fisheries for the Nevada Fish and Game Commission.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

Though the tribal government actually employs very few people, the tribe’s primary source of income is the various federal contracts administered by the Council.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Though the colony is currently undeveloped, its beautiful natural surroundings represent perhaps its most commercially viable resource. Located at the foothills of the scenic Ruby Mountains, the possibilities for development of an RV park, a motel, or even a resort are being considered.

TRANSPORTATION

The tribe owns a 13-passenger shuttle van for transporting members to Elko and the neighboring colonies.

INFRASTRUCTURE

State Highways 228 and 46 provide road access to the colony from Elko and points beyond. The nearest air, bus, and rail service is

located in Elko, 28 miles from the reservation. UPS and other trucking companies provide direct service to the tribal community.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains a community center, which houses the tribal administration at the town of Lee. Health care services are provided by the Indian Health Services. Propane is supplied by a local distributor while electricity is provided on an individual basis to the 45 residences on the reservation by the regional electrical utility. Water is provided primarily through individual wells, though 15 of the reservation residences share a large well and storage tank. Sewer service is provided through individual septic tanks. Students on the reservation attend public schools in Elko.

Stewart Colony

Federal reservation
Washoe Indians
Douglas County, Nevada

Stewart Colony
5258 Snyder Ave.
Carson City, NV 89701
(702) 883-7767
Fax: 887-3531

Stewart Colony became part of the Washoe Reservation in 1980. See the entry for Washoe Reservation in this section.

Stewart Indian Colony is located on a small tract of land within the town of Stewart, Nevada. An Act of Congress on May 18, 1916, established this colony.

GOVERNMENT

The Stewart Colony is governed by the Washoe Reservation Tribal Council, on which it has two representatives. The Stewart Colony Indians are a Colony Band which adopted its Articles of Association under the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California in 1990.

Summit Lake Reservation

Federal reservation
Paiute Indians
Humboldt County, Nevada

Summit Lake Paiute Tribe
510 Melarkey #11, Suite 207
Winnemucca, NV 89445
(702) 623-5151
Fax: 623-0558

Total area	10,863 acres
Tribally owned	10,098 acres
Total labor force	6
High school graduate or higher	50%
Per capita income	\$14,550
Total reservation population	16
Tribal enrollment	112

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Summit Lake Reservation covers 10,506 acres in northwestern Nevada, at Summit Lake, near the city of Winnemucca. The reservation was created on the old Camp McGarry Military Reserve by Executive Order of January 14, 1913. The tribe has never concluded a treaty with the federal government. The region surrounding the reservation is rugged and arid, marked by the dry mountains and buttes typical of northern Nevada.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Summit Lake Band are part of the Northern Paiute Tribe, a term generally applied to both a linguistic and cultural group in the western Great Basin. During the early 19th century, the Northern Paiute people occupied a large region which paralleled the eastern slopes of the Sierra and Cascade ranges from roughly Mono Lake in California to the John Day River in Oregon. By the mid- to late 19th century, this large region was being systematically eroded by the encroachment of white settlers and the establishment of federal reservations. By the beginning of the 20th century, less than 5% of the original ancestral lands remained in Indian hands. The government hoped to settle all of the Northern Paiute people on four large reservations it had established (Pyramid Lake, Walker River, Stillwater, and Malheur), but many of the bands refused to abandon their traditional territories. Most of these groups simply stayed put, with some establishing small settlements on the outskirts of towns in the region, working a variety of wage jobs for town residents and business people.

In the case of the Summit Lake Band, a reservation was established on the site of an abandoned military reserve in 1913. The band remains quite small in numbers, with tribal enrollment totaling 112 and the number of residents on the reservation coming to only about nine. Nevertheless, the reservation is quite large, totaling about 10,500 acres. The exceedingly small size of the tribe has inhibited development, though this very factor contributes to the relatively high per capita income realized from grazing and agricultural leases, along with the tribe's exclusive commercial fishing rights in Summit Lake.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act and is governed by the Summit Lake Business Council. The council comprises five members who are elected to three year terms. Officers include a chairperson, vice-chairperson, and secretary/treasurer. The general membership meets twice annually, while the council meets approximately every month.

ECONOMY

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe generates meaningful income from the sale and leasing of grazing permits to area livestock interests. The leases pertain both to grazing and to the cultivation of hay on tribal lands.

FISHERIES

Fishing at Summit Lake is open only to tribal members. The tribe realizes significant annual revenues from its catch, which is marketed locally.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs approximately six people in its administration of seasonal grazing leases and in related maintenance of these lands.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Summit Lake Reservation is extremely remote and unpopulated. Therefore, infrastructure facilities tend to be minimal

or quite distant. Interstate 80, a major east-west route, provides road access to the reservation. The relatively nearby city of Winnemucca provides commercial bus and truck lines. The nearest commercial air and train service is in the Reno-Sparks area, about 180 miles to the west.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe maintains no community center. The regional electric utility provides electricity on an individual basis to the five residences on the reservation. Propane service is provided through a local distributor. The tribe obtains its water from a spring near the community. The nearest schools are located in Winnemucca. Health care is provided through representatives of the Indian Health Service, while more comprehensive treatment is also available in Winnemucca.

Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone

Tribal governing body
Shoshone Indians

Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada
525 Sunset Street
Elko, NV 89801
(702) 738-9251

GOVERNMENT

The Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada is a coalition government with headquarters in Elko, Nevada, serving four distinct Shoshone colonies in Nevada: Battle Mountain Colony, Elko Colony, South Fork Band Colony, and Wells Colony. The Te-Moak Tribal Council has total jurisdiction over all tribal lands, though the colonies retain sovereignty over all other affairs, and each has its own separate governing council (see entries on each of the four individual colonies in this section.) The Te-Moak Tribe's constitution and by-laws was adopted and approved in 1938 and amended in 1982.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Western Shoshone Indians are the descendants of an ancient widespread people whose name is "Newe" meaning "The People." The traditional Western Shoshone territory covered southern Idaho, the central part of Nevada, portions of northwestern Utah, and the Death Valley region of southern California. This vast land of mountains, valleys, deserts, rivers, and lakes offered an abundance of wildlife and plants for the Shoshone to hunt, fish, and gather. The Newe knew their lands and cared for its natural balance; for them it was a land of plenty. Prior to contact with white culture, the Newe divided themselves into small extended family groups who confined themselves to specific areas for hunting and gathering. White settlers renamed the Newe "Shoshone" during the 1820s. The first contact of the Newe people with whites was mainly with fur trappers during the era of 1827 to 1846, who began the destructive cycle of exploiting natural resources. Overland emigrants began rushing at this time to the gold mines of California, and many settled throughout the Newe region, claiming the most fertile lands.

The Western Shoshone have had their share of 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.

At the beginning of the 20th century there was but a single Western Shoshone reservation, located in Duck Valley along the Nevada-Idaho border. The BIA planned to coerce all the Shoshones of the Great Basin region to move there. Ultimately, less than one-third of them agreed to this arrangement, 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. The four Nevada colonies that united to form the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone adopted a constitution in 1938, which was recognized by the federal government.

Walker River Reservation

Federal reservation
Paiute Indians

Churchill, Lyon and Mineral counties, Nevada
Walker River Paiute Tribe
P. O. Box 220
Schurz, NV 89427
(702) 773-2306
Fax: 773-2585

Total area	323,406 acres
Tribally owned	313,690 acres
Allotted	81,751.7 acres
Total labor force	399
High school graduate or higher	65.3%
Per capita income	\$6.315
Total reservation population	811
Tribal enrollment	1,655

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Walker Lake Reservation is located in the northeastern part of Nevada's Walker River Valley, approximately 100 miles south of Reno. An 1859 recommendation of the General Land Office to establish the reservation was confirmed on March 19, 1871, by Executive Order. The reservation's size, as with nearly every Indian reservation, has fluctuated over the decades through the process of treaty violations and allotment, yet today most of the land is tribally owned.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

Walker Lake Reservation is populated by descendants of the Numa people, who once roamed the area. Walker Lake was known in the Numa language as Agai Pah, or Trout Lake. The tribes which traditionally lived on the lakeshores were known as the Agai Ticutta (Trout Eaters, north end) and the Pugwi Ticutta (Fish Eaters, south end). First white contact was made with trappers in the 1820s, followed by gold seekers. The entire region was highly desired by generations of settlers for many uses, and Indian claim to the land was much contested. An 1859 Land Office order established the reservation, which was formally established by President Grant's

1974 Executive Order. This order was later confirmed by court decisions. In the 1880s the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company managed to buy a right-of-way through the reservation and in 1882 had legislation introduced to remove the Walker River Numa to the Pyramid Lake Reservation. Strong Indian opposition backed by white legislators defeated the move. However, in the early 1900s the federal allotment process greatly reduced Indian holdings on the reservation. A Presidential Proclamation in 1906 reduced its area to less than 86,000 acres, took away Indian title to the lake itself, and opened the area to settlement. Between 1928 and 1936, however, Acts of Congress and an Executive Order restored the reservation to approximately 323,000 acres. Water issues became troublesome to Indian farming efforts when Walker River spring runoff destroyed dams and summer water shortages threatened crops. Even though a dam completed at Weber in 1937 helped alleviate the problem, legal action had to be taken to assure Walker River Reservation's water rights.

GOVERNMENT

In 1937 a tribal constitution was adopted. The reservation is governed by a tribal council, which meets once a month. It consist of a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and three members.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe owns and grazes a cattle herd on the reservation, and also has a hay-producing operation. There are at least 10,000 acres of unused potentially irrigable farmland on the reservation.

CONSTRUCTION

Many housing projects constructed in the 1970s now need renovation or replacement. The tribe is operating a Housing Improvement Project, constructing an average of one unit a year for the elderly and the homeless. Sixty new low-rent units are planned during the period 1993-1996.

ECONOMY

The tribe owns a cattle herd and a feedlot as well as a hay-growing operation. Seasonal work opportunities are tied to reservation construction projects. A tribally owned truck stop and restaurant employ about 50 reservation residents. Hunting and fishing permits are a source of tribal income.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Agricultural development is viewed by the tribal government as the first economic development priority.

MINING

The reservation is operating an open pit gravel-mining enterprise as a joint venture.

SERVICES

A truck stop and restaurant serve the public traveling through the reservation.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

Walker Lake, a recreational destination for fishing, lies on the southern end of the reservation.

INFRASTRUCTURE

U.S. Interstate 95 runs north-south through the town of Schurz, which is within the reservation; U.S. Alternate 95 connects Schurz with Yerington, about 30 miles west. There are approximately 6 miles of paved roads on the reservation.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The tribe owns its own water, sewer, and solid waste disposal

facilities. The Schurz Hospital, in the town of Schurz, within the reservation, supplies most community needs; other medical facilities are available in Fallon (approximately 40 miles) and Reno (approximately 100 miles).

Washoe Reservation

Federal reservation
Washoe Indians
Douglas and Carson counties, Nevada; Alpine County, California

Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
919 Highway 395 South
Gardnerville, Nevada 89410
(702) 883-1446
Fax: 265-6240

Total area	63,400 acres
Federal trust	4,320 acres
Allotted	61,318 acres
Total labor force (Nevada only)	33
High school graduate or higher (Nevada only)	54.5%
Per capita income (Nevada only)	\$5,870
Total reservation population	1,300
Tribal enrollment	1,523

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Washoe Reservation is located in both western Nevada and eastern California, and entails at least ten geographically distinct tracts of land, which comprise a number of separate colonies near Reno, Nevada, and the Lake Tahoe area. These colonies include Carson, Dresslerville, Stewart, Washoe, Reno-Sparks, and Woodfords (see individual entries for each of these colonies). The combined trust area of the colonies totals 4,320 acres, with an additional approximately 61,000 acres composed of allotted lands. Topographically, reservation lands fall on the western edge of the Great Basin, bounded on the west by the Sierra Nevada Mountains and on the east by the Pine Nut Mountains. Community elevations average in the 4,600-5,000 foot range.

The reservation came into existence by default as tribal lands were acquired parcel by parcel. The Washoes began obtaining 160-acre family allotments in the Pine Nut Mountains under the Dawes Act of 1887. Then in 1917, Congress finally purchased two small parcels, which became the Carson and Reno-Sparks Colonies. The Dresslerville colony was created through a gift from an area rancher that same year. In 1936, Congress purchased a ranch adjoining Dresslerville, which became the Washoe Ranch and Reservation. In 1970, an additional 80 acres in Alpine County, California, were acquired from BLM land for what is now known as the Woodfords Community. Throughout the 1980s and 1990s, the tribe continued to acquire small parcels of land, thus incrementally increasing the overall area of the reservation.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Washoe originally occupied an area of more than 4,000 square miles, between Honey Lake in the north and Antelope Valley in the south, and from the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the west to the Virginia and Pine Nut ranges in the east. The tribe's population at the time of white contact is estimated at about 1,500, though it was

perhaps considerably larger, while by the turn of the 20th century the population ranged between 150 and 800. These latter figures demonstrate the effects of disease and starvation, brought about through Euro-American settlement. The tribe was never formally given a reservation or the protection of a treaty and thus remained essentially landless until scattered allotments were awarded through the Dawes Act of 1887. Most of these tracts lay in the most desolate and arid sections of the Pine Nut Range and elsewhere. In 1917, the federal government finally purchased small tracts of land for the tribe: 156 acres for the Carson City Colony, 40 acres for what would become the colony of Dresslerville, and about 28 acres in Reno, upon which the Reno-Sparks Colony was established.

Throughout the first half of the 20th century, many Washoe families lived in camps on the ranches of white settlers, with the women serving as cooks and laundresses and the men as laborers and cowhands. The tribal population became increasingly concentrated in the Carson City area, though a number of small groups continued living in traditional areas along the headwaters of the Truckee River, in Truckee Meadows near Reno, and in the Sierra Valley to the north. The Washoe finally received citizenship in 1924, though they continued to suffer the effects of segregation until the 1950s. In 1951, a claim was filed before the Indian Claims Commission on behalf of "the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California" asking for \$42.8 million in compensation for nearly 10,000 square miles of appropriated land and resources. In 1970 the claim was finally settled for \$5 million. Most of this amount was invested in tribal development and education programs, with the remainder being distributed as per capita shares.

Today, the Washoe are in the process of recreating a land base from the remnants of their former territory: non-contiguous lands that they now refer to as the Washoe Reservation. A new, full-service tribal headquarters has been constructed just south of Gardnerville. The tribe is currently attempting to expand its economic base through the promotion of commercial enterprises on tribal properties geared to the thriving tourism and service economies of the region. It is paying special attention to enhancing vocational opportunities and skills through the employment of tribal members in new projects. The establishment of the Washoe Cultural Resource Program came in response to the erosion of the Washoe language and traditions. Among other objectives, this program has focused on the identification and documentation of historical and sacred sites increasingly endangered by the pressure of real estate development. The program also sponsors classes in the Washoe language, in the preparation and procurement of native foods and medicinal herbs, and in other traditional crafts.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. Tribal members approved their constitution and by-laws on January 24, 1936, amending them three times between then and 1990. The tribe is governed by the Washoe Tribal Council, composed of 14 members, including a chairperson, vice-chairperson, and secretary/treasurer. There are two representatives from each of the residential communities (the colonies of Dresslerville, Carson, Woodfords, and Stewart) and three representatives of non-reservation groups (the Reno-Sparks Colony). Council members are elected to four-year terms. The Council meets the second Friday of each month. The tribe also maintains its own police force and tribal court.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The Tribal Council is responsible for operations of the tribal cattle herd and crop land. This includes a 2,500 head capacity feedlot that feeds both tribally owned and custom cattle, averaging about 300 head in occupancy at any given time. Geothermal water sources are present on the feedlot property. Tribally affiliated lands also include

somewhat over 300 acres of rangeland that support about 100 head of cattle. A tribal farm comprises about 1,200 acres of alfalfa and irrigated pasture lands, along with 40 acres leased out for garlic cultivation.

CONSTRUCTION

The tribe runs a heavy-equipment vocational training program in which attendees obtain credits toward union apprenticeships.

FORESTRY

Tribal lands contain about 160 acres of forest preserve.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government presently employs approximately 85 tribal members in administrative and operations capacities. The tribe's main source of revenue comes through federal contracts, sales and excise taxes, grants, and land leases.

INDUSTRIAL PARKS

The tribe owns two tracts of highway frontage property which have been proposed for commercial and industrial development; these tracts total 660 acres. It also owns a 24-acre site which it currently leases for light industrial usage.

SERVICES

The tribe operates numerous small business enterprises, including two smokeshops, an auto body repair business, a tribal trailer park, an arts and crafts store, a shopping mall in Reno, and a child care facility.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe sponsors various pow wows, including the Nevada Day Pow wow on October 31 and the Annual Wa She Shu Eden festival at Lake Tahoe during the last weekend in July. The region in which the Washoe Colonies are located is extremely popular and varied in terms of tourist activities. The nearby Sierra Nevada range affords hiking, mountain climbing, skiing, and camping; the colonies operate commercial camping facilities. The region supports strong recreational fishing opportunities within its abundant lakes (including Lake Tahoe), rivers, and streams.

Wells Colony

Federal reservation	
Te-Moak (Western Shoshone)	
Elko County, Nevada	
Wells Band Council	
P.O. Box 809	
Wells, NV 89835	
(702) 752-3045	
Fax: 752-0569	
Total area	80 acres
Federal trust	80 acres
Total labor force	79
High school graduate or higher	67%
Per capita income	\$7,000
Population (Wells Colony)	34
Tribal enrollment	177

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Wells Colony is located in the high desert of northeastern Nevada, just west of the city of Wells, in Elko County. Elko, the major population center in northeastern Nevada, lies approximately 45 miles southwest of the Wells Colony via Interstate 80. The reservation was established by an Act of Congress on October 15, 1977. The Wells Band of Western Shoshone retain 80 acres of federal trust land.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Wells Colony is one of four separate colonies that compose the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians (see entry in this section for Te-Moak Tribe). Members of the Wells Band of Western Shoshone or "Newe" (The People) are descendants of several Newe bands which once hunted and gathered throughout the valleys, near the present-day town of Wells. They named themselves Kuyudika, after a desert plant used for food; within this group were at least two other smaller groups, the Doyogadzu Newenee (end-of-the-mountain people) and the Waiha-Muta Newenee (fire-burning-on-ridge people). Clover Valley served as a rendezvous spot among these small Newe bands.

The arrival of Euro-Americans in the middle 19th century brought an end to the Newe's semi-nomadic life-style. Congress established the Nevada Territory in 1861. Although they were not members of the Te-Moak Band, the Kuyudika were included in the Ruby Valley Treaty of 1863 between the United States and the Te-Moak Band of Western Shoshone, which ceded most Newe land to the United States. Newe people lived and worked in Wells from its beginning as a railroad station in 1870. For many years, the Wells area Newe languished due to an insufficient land base, low wages, and poor living conditions. During the 1970s, the Wells Band organized the Wells Community Council to address these issues. In 1976, the Te-Moak Bands of Western Shoshone recognized the community council as a committee. Congress established the Wells Colony on 80 acres in 1977. Since then, the Te-Moak and Wells Bands have worked to improve conditions at the Wells Colony by supplementing the land base with acreage from Bureau of Land Management and improving on-reservation facilities.

GOVERNMENT

A constitution and by-laws approved in 1982 established the Te-Moak Western Shoshone Council, of which the Wells Colony is a member. The Wells Colony participates in the Council, which has total jurisdiction over all tribal lands; the Wells Colony retains sovereignty over all other affairs. The governing body within the Wells Colony is the Wells Band Council comprised of a chairperson, vice-chairperson and five members, all of whom serve three-year terms.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The Te-Moak Council employs three persons. Tribal members also work seasonally for the USDA Forest Service as firefighters.

MANUFACTURING

The Wells Colony is planning to open a cutting and sewing operation.

SERVICES

A smokeshop, the reservation's main source of income, sells discount tobacco and cigarettes.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

The tribe operates a small gift shop within its smokeshop and holds an annual pow wow, which is open to the public. Recreational areas near the Wells Colony include Humboldt National Forest and scenic Hole-in-the-Mountain Peak.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Wells Colony is located near the intersection of north-south U.S. 93 and east-west U.S. Interstate 80. Private air service is available in the city of Wells. Wells is also served by UPS package delivery service. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railways provide freight-hauling services to the Wells area.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The Wells Colony maintains a small park and plans to build a community center for elders and tribal youth. The tribe pays half the electricity bill for the 25 homes located on reservation land. The Wells Colony receives sewer and water services from the city of Wells. The reservation has partial telephone service. Health care is provided to members of the Wells Band by the Indian Health Service's Southern Band Clinic in Elko and the Elko General Hospital and Regional Clinic (50 miles southwest of Wells). There is one private physician in Wells. Tribal youth attend public schools in Wells.

Winnemucca Colony

Federal reservation
 Paiute and Shoshone Indians
 Humboldt County, Nevada

Winnemucca Indian Colony
 420 Pardee
 Susanville, CA 96130
 (916) 257-7093
 Fax: 887-3531

Total area	360 acres
Tribally owned	360 acres
Total labor force	39
High school graduate or higher	-
Per capita income	\$1,600
Total reservation population	61
Tribal enrollment	170

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Winnemucca Colony covers 360 acres in and near the town of Winnemucca in north-central Nevada; a small tract is within the town and a larger non-contiguous one is just outside. The reservation was established by Executive Order in 1917, with acreage added by Executive Order in 1918 and by an Act of Congress in 1928.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Winnemucca Colony was originally established in 1917 as a reservation for homeless Shoshone, descended from the Newe, a word which means "The People." The original inhabitants were members of three bands of Shoshone living near Winnemucca and Battle Mountain. Today the colony is home to more Paiute Indians than Shoshone; the Paiute at Winnemucca Colony mostly moved there from the Fort McDermitt Reservation on the Nevada-Oregon border.

GOVERNMENT

The Winnemucca Colony adopted a constitution in 1971. The governing body is a de facto tribal council composed of a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary and two members. The council meets monthly; officers serve two-year terms.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The reservation is near the intersection of U.S. Highway 95 and U.S. Interstate Highway 95. Bus and commercial transport facilities are available in the town of Winnemucca, one mile from the colony. The nearest airport is in Elko, 130 miles east; another airport and a large variety of services are available in Reno, 165 miles southwest. The colony is served by the city water and sewer system and purchases electricity from the Winnemucca Light and Power Company.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Health care for the reservation is provided by contract health services at Indian Health Service facilities at the Fort McDermitt Reservation, approximately 70 miles north.

Woodfords Colony

Federal reservation
 Washoe Indians
 Alpine County, California

 Woodfords Community Council
 96 Washoe Blvd.
 Markleeville, CA 96120
 (916) 694-2170
 Fax: 887-3531

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

Woodfords Indian Community occupies 80 acres approximately 60 miles south of South Lake Tahoe, California, near the Nevada border. An Act of Congress on July 31, 1970, set aside 80 acres for this community. Woodfords Community became part of the Washoe Reservation in 1980. See the entry for Washoe Reservation in the Nevada section.

GOVERNMENT

The Woodfords Community is governed by the Washoe Reservation Tribal Council, on which it has two representatives. The Woodfords Community Indians are a Colony Band whose charter is under the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California.

Yomba Colony

Federal reservation
 Shoshone Tribe
 Lander County, Nevada

 Yomba Shoshone Tribe
 HC 61 Box 6275
 Austin, NV 89310
 (702) 964-2448
 Fax: 962-2243

Total area	4,718 acres
Tribally owned	4,718 acres
High school graduate or higher	40.8%
Total labor force	32
Per capita income	\$5,411
Total Reservation population	127
Tribal enrollment	215

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

The Yomba Colony is in central Nevada, in the Shoshone Mountains region, near the town of Austin in the Reese River Valley, approximately 180 miles east of Carson City. The reservation consists of three separate ranch properties and was established by an Act of Congress on June 18, 1934.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The Yomba Colony is home to descendants of Western Shoshone who refused to move to federal reservations when treaties were written in 1863; they lived independently in the region until a reservation was established for them in 1937.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

Individual tribal members operate a limited cattle operation on BLM and Forest Service land near the reservation. Some natural grasses are irrigated and harvested as hay for the livestock.

GOVERNMENT

The Yomba Colony has a tribal council whose constitution and charter were approved in 1939 under the Indian Reorganization Act. The council has a chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary, treasurer and four members, all of whom serve three-year terms.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Yomba Colony is located near the intersection of U.S. Highway 50 and Nevada State Highways 305 and 376. Commercial air and train facilities are available in Reno, 180 miles distant; bus and truck services are available in Austin, 35 miles from the Colony.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

There is a community building on the reservation. Health services are provided by a community health services representative contracted by the tribe and by Indian Health Services personnel. Reservation youth attend local public schools.

Yerington Colony and Reservation

Federal reservation
 Paiute Indians
 Lyon County, Nevada

 Yerington Paiute Tribe
 171 Campbell Lane
 Yerington, NV 89447
 (702) 463-3301
 Fax: 463-2416

Total area	1631.88 acres
Tribally owned	1631.88 acres
Total labor force	143
High school graduate or higher	59.4%
Per capita income	\$6,918
Total reservation population	470
Tribal enrollment	733

LOCATION AND LAND STATUS

An Act of Congress on May 18, 1916, established the Yerington Colony and Reservation. Approximately 10 acres of land comprising the Yerington Colony was purchased in 1917 for non-

reservation Indians, while the 1,156 acres making up the Yerington Reservation came from two purchases by the federal government—one in 1936 and the other in 1941. The colony land lies within the city limits of Yerington, while the reservation's tribal headquarters are located 8 miles north of Yerington in Lyon County. The reservation is about 35 miles southeast of Carson City and about 80 miles southeast of Reno. The topography of the area is high desert, typical of the Great Basin region.

CULTURE AND HISTORY

The people of Yerington Colony and Reservation are part of the Northern Paiute Tribe, a term generally applied to both a linguistic and cultural group in the western Great Basin. During the early 19th century, the Northern Paiute people inhabited a large region, which ran roughly parallel to the eastern slopes of the Sierra and Cascade ranges from approximately Mono Lake in California to the John Day River in Oregon.

By the mid to late 19th century, this large region was being systematically eroded by the encroachment of white settlers and the establishment of federal reservations. By the beginning of the 20th century, less than 5% of the original ancestral lands remained in Indian hands. The government harbored designs to settle all of the Northern Paiute people on four large reservations it had established (Pyramid Lake, Walker River, Stillwater, and Malheur), but many of the bands refused to abandon their traditional territories. Given the limited size of most of these bands, it was not seen as being in the government's interest to forcibly relocate them. Most of these groups simply stayed put, with some establishing small settlements on the outskirts of towns in the region, working a variety of wage jobs for town residents and business people. This was the case with the Yerington band, though the remote location and small size of the neighboring town has meant a dearth of economic opportunity, which continues to the present day.

During the 1980s the tribe produced a dictionary and grammar book for its language program, in addition to a series of workbooks and story books. Moreover, the tribe has successfully developed several businesses, including a small farm/ranch and three retail operations.

GOVERNMENT

The tribe is organized under provisions of the 1934 Indian Reorganization Act. The tribe ratified its constitution and by-laws in

1937. The tribe's governing body is the Yerington Paiute Tribal Council, comprising seven members, elected to two-year, non-staggered terms. Officers include a chairperson and vice-chairperson. The tribe also maintains its own court system and tribal police force.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The tribe operates a 250 acre ranch, run by two full-time employees, upon which they cultivate alfalfa and winter wheat.

CONSTRUCTION

A new tribal clinic was under development in the mid-1990s, employing tribal members during the construction process.

GOVERNMENT AS EMPLOYER

The tribal government employs several tribal members through its various services and operations, primarily the courts and the police force.

SERVICES

The tribe operates three small businesses: a mini-mart and gas station, employing four; a smokeshop, employing two; and a Dairy Queen, employing ten.

TOURISM AND RECREATION

With the reservation and colony's proximity to Carson City, Reno, and Lake Tahoe, there are numerous destinations for tourists within an hour or so of the tribal area. However, this rather remote reservation features little in the way of recreational facilities or attractions for visitors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Highway 95A provides road access to the reservation and colony, intersecting with Highway 50 and Interstate 80 to the north. The nearest commercial air and train service is in Reno, approximately 80 miles away. Commercial bus lines serve the town of Yerington. Commercial truck lines serve Yerington and the reservation itself.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

Electricity is provided by Sierra Pacific Power Company. Gas is available through a local distributor. The colony is connected to the city of Yerington's water and sewage systems, while the reservation has a local water system. Health care is furnished through the Indian Health Services tribal clinic.